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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 26th July remained at about the same general level as at 21st June.

Insured Persons in work.—It is estimated that at 26th July, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,517,000. This was the same as at 21st June, 1937, but 511,000 more than at 20th July, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 26th July, 1937, there were 1,069,180 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 19,686 less than at 21st June, 1937, and 216,625 less than at 20th July, 1936. The total on 26th July, 1937, was made up of 852,498 men, 35,361 boys, 144,363 women, and 36,958 girls. The number of boys and girls registered as wholly unemployed at 26th July was 17,607 greater than at 21st June, mainly owing to the registration of juveniles who had left school at the end of the summer term.

Numbers Temporarily stopped.—At 26th July, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 160,220 men, 4,916 boys, 75,248 women, and 6,231 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 246,615 was 46,815 more than at 21st June, 1937, but 49,392 less than at 20th July, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 26th July, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 61,756 men, 115 boys, 1,789 women, and 4 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 63,664 was 4,268 less than at 21st June, 1937, and 6,596 less than at 20th July, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,379,459 persons on the registers at 26th July, 1937, included 622,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 3,109 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 46,512 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,643 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,631 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 552,022 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 846 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 153,285 other persons, of whom 41,690 were under 16 years of age.

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 10·4 at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 10·3 at 21st June, 1937, and 12·4 at 20th July, 1936.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between 21st June and 26th July, in the distributive trades, and in the hotel and boarding house, road transport and shipping services. There was also a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the coal mining industry, the figures for which at 21st June were increased by stoppages in connection with the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Demonstration. On the other hand, employment declined in building and public works contracting, in the pottery, general engineering, motor vehicle, wool textile, clothing, and boot and shoe industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. Owing to local holidays there was a marked increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the jute industry, and a slight increase in recorded unemployment in iron and steel manufacture. There was an increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in agriculture.

WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July resulted in an increase of about £44,500 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 452,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £39,650 in those of nearly 354,000 workpeople.

The principal classes of workpeople affected by increases were coal miners in certain districts; men employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and workpeople engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and in hosiery manufacture. The decrease affected coal miners in Yorkshire (except lower-paid day-wage workers), Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the first seven months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £413,600 per week in the full time rates of wages of 3,208,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st July 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 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914: for food only the average percentage increase was 40. These percentages were the same as at 1st July; at 1st August, 1936, the corresponding figures were 46 per cent. for all items and 29 per cent. for food only.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 64. In addition 26 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 123,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in July is estimated at about 512,000 working days.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1936.

The following article is based on enquiries made by the Department, in continuation of similar enquiries made in previous years, as to the operation in 1936 of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership. Statistics are also given for previous years, these having been revised where necessary in accordance with further information now available. The figures throughout relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate, on some pre-arranged basis, in the profits of the particular undertaking or business in which they are employed.* Arrangements for giving bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the shareholders or management without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are outside the scope of the statistics.

I.—ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit-sharing at the end of 1936 was 412. Six firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 418, as compared with 426 at the end of 1935. About 413,000 workpeople were employed in the 412 businesses concerned, of whom about 260,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the ten years 1927–36, showing the number of schemes in operation, the number of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, the bonuses paid under these schemes:—

Year.	Number of undertakings practising profit-sharing (end of year).	Number of schemes in operation (end of year).	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.†		
				Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1927	507	516	242,000	380	£ s. d. 8 11 11	4.0
1928	503	513	259,000	414	8 17 9	4.4
1929	512	521	266,000	419	9 9 11	4.8
1930	503	512	246,000	427	10 2 11	5.7
1931	487	496	240,000	414	10 6 7	5.4
1932	466	474	226,000	390	9 10 5	5.2
1933	448	456	223,000	382	10 18 8	5.6
1934	428	435	223,000	367	10 12 3	5.7
1935	420	426	234,000	352	10 14 6	5.8
1936	412	418	260,000	363	11 6 2	6.1

The number of schemes in operation increased from 516 at the end of 1927 to 521 at the end of 1929, but there has been a continuous decline since the latter year, leaving the number of schemes in operation considerably less at the end of 1936 than in 1927.

The figures in the above Table include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

II.—SCHEMES OTHER THAN THOSE IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Number of Schemes.

According to the Department's information, there were 260 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1936; six of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 266, compared with 274 at the end of 1935. The reduction as compared with 1935 was largely due to a holding company having acquired six undertakings, each of which formerly had a separate scheme in force.

The following Table analyses, according to the industry or business concerned, the total number of schemes known to have been started up to the end of 1936, the number which have been discontinued, and the number still operating at the end of 1936:—

Industry or Business.	Total number of schemes known to have been started up to end of 1936.	Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1936.	Number of schemes still in operation at end of 1936.
Agriculture	32	29	3
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	39	19	16
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	96	63	33
Textile	42	23	19
Food and Drink	62	35	27
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	71	46	25
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	96	15	68
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	111	75	35
Banking, Insurance and Finance	15	3	12
Other Businesses	115	87	28
Total	679	395½	266

For those firms whose schemes were in operation at the end of 1936, particulars are given in the following Table as to the number of persons employed and the number of these employees entitled to participate in the schemes:—

* See page 297 for arrangements in the coal-mining industry.
† Including schemes under which no bonus was earned. (See * note in second column on page 295.)
‡ In addition to the 395 schemes shown as discontinued, 18 have ceased to count as separate schemes owing to an amalgamation of schemes, following the merging of undertakings which formerly had separate schemes.

Industry or Business.	Schemes in operation at end of 1936.			
	Number of firms.	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.
Agriculture	3	3	200	100
Brick, Chemical, etc. ...	15	16	21,500	16,300
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	31	33	88,400	45,900
Textile	19	19	25,600	15,600
Food and Drink	26	27	41,300	24,500
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	25	25	15,700	7,300
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	68	68	65,300	54,100
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders	34	35	49,900	13,200
Banking, Insurance and Finance	17	12	40,000	28,900
Other Businesses	27	28	23,300	14,600
Total	260	266	371,200	220,500

From the first of these two Tables it will be seen that profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and, in all industries taken together, nearly 60 per cent. of the schemes started have come to an end. In the gas industry, however, which accounts for 60 of the 68 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1936, a considerable proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes. Comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and a number have been in operation for more than twenty-five years.

From the second of the above Tables it will be seen that the number of persons employed by firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1936 was approximately 371,000, of whom about 220,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. At the end of the previous year (when there were 268 firms operating 274 schemes), the number of employees entitled to participate in the schemes then in operation was approximately 197,000, out of a total of about 351,000 persons employed.

The substantial extent to which employees of the firms concerned did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years. To a much greater degree, however, it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only if they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking; under schemes other than those of this type, over 80 per cent. of the employees are entitled to participate.

Types of Schemes.

The following Table summarises particulars for schemes of various types in operation at the end of 1936:—

Type of scheme.*	Schemes in operation at end of 1936.			Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1936.
	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms	46	102,800	21,700	46
"Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees	18	34,600	6,500	19
Other schemes,† analysed by methods of paying bonus: (a) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking... ..	32	34,900	27,300	20
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	13	15,500	14,800	16
(c) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	95	115,500	94,900	242
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; or method of payment unknown ...	62	67,900	55,300	52
Total	266	371,200	220,500	395

* Where a scheme has been modified since its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.
† For the majority of schemes in this group the bonus is a definite proportion of profits or a sum determined by the rate of dividend paid to shareholders.
‡ In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc. after a given period, or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital.

Particulars of the duration of schemes of the various types operative at the end of 1936 are shown below (the duration of discontinued schemes is analysed in a later section of this article):—

Type of scheme.	Total number of schemes in operation at end of 1936.	Number of existing schemes which were started—					
		Before 1901.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1918.	1919 and 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1936.
"Share issue" schemes	46	2	5	8	12	19	...
"Deposit" schemes ...	18	2	1	4	5	6	...
Other schemes:— (a) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking ...	32	...	6	5	6	13	2
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund ...	13	2	...	...	5	6	...
(c) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	95	7	10	15	21	31	11
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; or method of payment unknown ...	62	6	9	8	9	26	4
Total	266	19	31	40	58	101	17

It may be noted that, of the 266 schemes in operation at the end of 1936, only 50 were started before the year 1911; and that 176 of the schemes are of post-war origin.

Share-Issue and Deposit Schemes.—In the case of the "share issue" schemes, the employee is usually offered shares on terms more favourable than those open to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing, since the shares may have been purchased in the open market, on the same terms as by the ordinary investor, and in that case the dividends on the shares have no element of special advantage to the employee, as such. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor, and it is, moreover, apparent that the object of the scheme is to enlist and retain the interest of employees in their employer's business,* the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, together with a further dividend varying with profits, are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 64 of the existing schemes included in the Table, and for 65 of the discontinued schemes.

Co-partnership Provisions in Schemes.—Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 266 schemes in operation there were 114 which provided for some form of shareholding by employees, while 82 of the discontinued schemes provided such arrangements.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned, viz., that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. Ninety-six such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 46 were still in force at the end of 1936. Although the firms operating these 46 schemes have about 103,000 employees, only about 22,000 of the latter actually hold shares under the schemes. The smallness of the proportion of participants to all employees is mainly due to the fact that in many firms only a minority of the employees have been able, or have wished, to take advantage of the facilities offered.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is retained for investment on their behalf in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employee has acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 58 are known to have been started, 32 of which were still in operation at the end of 1936, including 11 started before the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 26 out of the 32 schemes of this type in operation; practically all the earlier schemes of this type were introduced by gas companies.

In addition to the above schemes, a further 52 schemes are known to have been started in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, etc. Of these 52 schemes, 36 were still in operation at the end of 1936; 27 of the 36 schemes are operated by gas companies.

Other Schemes.—Under the remaining schemes a bonus is usually allotted to employees in the form of a definite proportion of the firm's profits, or a bonus on wages is provided at a rate determined by the rate of dividend paid on the firm's capital. A few of these schemes provide for the whole or part of the employees' bonus to be placed in a provident, superannuation, or similar fund. Most of such schemes, however, provide for the payment of bonuses in cash or in credits to a savings-bank account from which the employee may freely withdraw; these "cash bonus" schemes represent about 36 per cent. of all existing schemes and about 60 per cent. of the discontinued schemes.

* A single issue of shares to employees, particularly if there were no restrictions on the subsequent sale of the shares to persons outside the business, would not usually come within the scope of the statistics.

Bonuses Paid.

In the case of 211 schemes in operation at the end of 1936, particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year, and are summarised in the following Tables. A few firms were unable to supply particulars of bonuses paid or credited, and some schemes—particularly of the share-issue type—do not lend themselves to calculation in this respect. Further, there is a group of schemes—those described as "deposit" schemes—for which the profit-sharing bonus can usually be stated, but is of a character different from that in other types of schemes, since it is paid only to those employees who have deposited sums with the firm, and its amount depends in part on the amounts deposited. In these cases there is a guaranteed minimum interest on sums left on deposit with the employing firm, which is not regulated by profits, and a supplementary interest which varies with the profits; the latter only is regarded as the profit-sharing bonus for the purpose of these statistics, and is included in the figures given below. Where such cases occur a second series of figures is given, in italics, in the two Tables below, in order to show the effect of excluding these "deposit" schemes from the statistics.

Industry or Business.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.*	Number of employees entitled to participate.†	Average amount of bonus per head in 1936.*		Average percentage addition to earnings in 1936.*
			£ s. d.	Per cent.	
Agriculture	2	100	£ 4 0 0	4.9	
Brick, Chemical, etc. ...	12	15,500	14 8 5	9.8	
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	11	16,300	14 10 7	9.8	
Textile	21	25,200	6 14 2	5.4	
Food and Drink	18	28,400	6 7 8	6.4	
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	18	12,100	3 17 8	3.4	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	16	11,600	3 11 8	3.4	
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	24	24,100	8 9 9	4.8	
Banking, Insurance and Finance	21	22,800	8 15 9	4.8	
Other Businesses	20	5,100	10 19 0	7.0	
	19	4,900	11 9 11	7.0	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	64	53,000	9 0 9	4.6	
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	24	9,000	12 13 0	7.0	
Banking, Insurance and Finance	8	21,100	39 17 10	12.4	
Other Businesses	18	13,100	7 3 4	5.2	
	16	12,400	7 10 7	5.4	
Total	211	178,300	12 9 11	6.3	
	199	173,600	12 13 2	6.4	

A further analysis of the extent to which earnings were supplemented by bonuses in 1936 is shown in the following Table:—

Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1936.
Nil	31	27,900	19,200	Nil
Under 2 per cent. ...	29	25,800	18,600	Nil
	12	5,700	3,500	6,400
2 and under 4 per cent. ...	10	2,700	2,700	4,400
4 " " 6 " " ...	26	46,500	41,700	236,900
6 " " 8 " " ...	25	46,300	41,600	236,200
8 " " 10 " " ...	44	41,500	32,100	243,700
10 " " 12 " " ...	28	29,900	17,900	214,900
12 " " 14 " " ...	26	21,500	16,400	195,300
14 " " 16 " " ...	19	17,400	12,900	207,700
16 " " 18 " " ...	8	14,600	10,700	250,300
18 " " 20 " " ...	10	21,400	21,100	827,300
20 per cent. or over ...	5	1,600	1,400	50,700
Percentage not stated ...	9	3,100	2,700	116,900
	19	28,100	15,100	75,500
	14	17,200	13,400	65,200
Total	211	237,400	178,300	2,228,300
	199	212,900	173,600	2,197,700

The average amount of bonus per head in 1936 was £12 9s. 11d., a small increase over the corresponding figure for 1935. Expressed as a percentage addition to earnings, the average rate of bonus was 6.3 in 1936, as compared with 6.0 in 1935. Excluding "deposit" schemes the percentages were 6.4 in 1936 and 6.1 in 1935. Owing to insufficient profits about one-seventh of the schemes yielded no bonus in 1936.

As was the case in 1935, the highest amount of bonus per head in 1936 was in the relatively small group of banking, insurance, and finance businesses, the bonuses averaging £39 17s. 10d. per head in 1936 and £45 3s. 6d. in 1935; the reduction in the rate per head was due to the inclusion of additional schemes in the statistics for 1936. A high rate of bonus was paid in the brick, chemical, etc., group, the average amount per head in 1936 being £14 8s. 5d., as compared with £14 14s. 6d. in 1935; and also in the merchants, warehousemen and retail traders group, for which the corresponding figures were £12 13s. 0d. and £11 3s. 2d. In the paper, printing, etc., group the average bonus per head rose from £8 19s. 5d. in 1935 to £10 19s. 10d. in 1936; while in the metal, engineering, etc., group, the average increased from £3 11s. 5d. in 1935 to £6 14s. 2d. in 1936. In the remaining groups the changes were relatively small.

The average rate of bonus—taking all industries together, and all types of schemes for which this figure can be given—shows

* Including schemes under which no bonus was earned. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some firms were able to give the amount, but not the rate of bonus.

comparatively little variation from year to year. In the twenty-seven years from 1910 to 1936 inclusive, a period which covers years both of prosperity and of severe depression, the average rate has never fallen below 3.6 per cent. (1921) and has never risen above 6.7 per cent. (1914). In eighteen out of the twenty-seven years the rate has varied only between 4.5 and 5.9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5.3 per cent.

New Schemes.

Five schemes, summarised below, have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1936:—

Industry or Business.	Approximate number of employees covered by the scheme.	Brief outline of scheme.
Motor car manufacture.	18,000	Dividends on a block of shares, held in trust for the employees, are distributed according to age and length of service.
Safety glass manufacture.	575	After deduction of a sum equal to 10 per cent. on capital, 12½ per cent. of the remainder of the net profits is distributed in cash as a bonus on wages.
Gas manufacture and distribution.	340	One-sixth of the difference between the total amount paid for gas by consumers and amount that would have been payable, had the "basic" price been charged, is allocated to employees, one-half being placed to the employees' cash accounts and one-half placed in "trust" accounts for investment in the Company's stock.
Gas manufacture and distribution.	75	Bonus on wages varying inversely with price of gas, with a minimum rate of 5 per cent.; bonus partly used to pay employees' contributions to pension fund and partly distributed in cash and to deposit accounts.
Book publishing.	12	10 per cent. of each quarter's net profits distributed to employees, according to salary and position.

Discontinued Schemes.

Eight profit-sharing schemes, which had been in force from various dates ranging from 1914 to 1929, ceased to operate in 1936. The total number of employees who were covered by these arrangements, at the latest dates for which particulars are available, was about 1,450. The industries in which the firms concerned were engaged included mining; engineering and metal founding; textile manufacture; printing and bookbinding; chocolate, cake, etc., manufacture; and gas manufacture and distribution. With two of these firms profit-sharing was reported as discontinued as a result of diminished profits or of insufficient profits to permit of bonuses, and with one firm the scheme was reported as abandoned because it failed to fulfil the objects for which it was established. Of the remaining schemes, three were dropped in consequence of the transfer of, or changes in, the businesses concerned; while in two cases arrangements which had formerly existed for issuing shares to employees on specially favourable terms, were no longer in operation.

The following Table analyses, by cause of discontinuance, and by duration, the schemes known to the Department to have been discontinued:—

Cause of discontinuance.	Number of schemes which lasted—							Total number of schemes discontinued by end of 1936.
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 years or over.	Period not known.	
Apathy of employees, or dissatisfaction of employers with results ...	9	26	24	12	6	7	3	87
Dissatisfaction of employees ...	2	4	3	3	2	2	...	16
Diminution of profits, losses or want of success	6	22	19	26	14	16	1	104
Enterprise abandoned; death of employer; liquidation or dissolution of business, etc. ...	9	12	4	9	8	6	1	49
Changes in, or transfer of business ...	2	7	15	10	6	12	...	52
Substitution of increased wages, or shorter hours, or other benefits ...	...	12	16	8	2	5	...	43
Other causes, cause not stated, or indefinite ...	6	5	13	6	6	2	6	44
Total ...	34	88	94	74	44	50	11	395

Progress of Profit-Sharing.

While during the years 1910 to 1929 the number of profit-sharing schemes operating at the end of each year showed an almost continuous increase, since 1929 the number of schemes in operation has shown a continuous decline. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes during the period were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 100 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. The following Table shows the general position of profit-sharing schemes in the years 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1936:—

	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936.
Schemes in operation ...	124	276	337	266
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate ...	57,000	137,000	213,000	220,000
Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited* :—				
Number of schemes ...	76	158	256	211
Number of employees entitled to participate ...	52,000	112,000	176,000	178,000
Average amount of bonus per head ...	†	£9 18s. 3d.	£10 19s. 5d.	£12 9s. 11d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	5.0	6.4	6.0	6.3

III.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

THE number of co-operative societies known to the Department to have had in operation definite profit-sharing schemes at the end of 1936 was 152, the same number as at the end of 1935. The employees of the 152 societies in 1936 totalled over 42,000, of whom nearly 40,000 were entitled to participate under the schemes. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, etc., but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics of profit-sharing, and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

The following Table gives particulars of the schemes in operation at the end of 1936, showing separately the figures for the different types of societies:—

	Agricultural Societies.	Industrial Productive Societies.	Retail Distributive Societies.	All Societies.
Schemes in operation at end of 1936 ...	59	45	48	152
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate	1,200	11,000	27,500	39,700
Bonuses paid or credited during 1936† :—				
Average amount of bonus per head ...	£7 13s. 9d.	£6 5s. 6d.	£5 15s. 4d.	£5 19s. 3d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	6.2	5.6	4.6	4.9

Agricultural Societies.—The schemes in force with all of these societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. The average rate of bonus in 1936 was 6.2 per cent. on earnings, as compared with 5.5 per cent. in 1935. The rates of bonus paid in earlier years amounted to less than 2 per cent. on earnings in each of the years 1927 to 1929; 2.1 in 1930; 2.3 in 1931; 3.2 in 1932; 3.0 in 1933; and 5.0 per cent. in 1934. Six of the agricultural societies paid no bonus in 1936, compared with eight in 1935.

Industrial Productive Societies.—The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers; but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type; of the 45 schemes, five provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for investment in the society's share capital, while 24 schemes provide for the whole of the bonus is retained for investment, and in three other cases the whole or part of the bonus is used for provident, etc., purposes. In only eight of the 45 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the number of societies in these industry groups at the end of 1936, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in each group during that year:—

Industry.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1936† :	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
			£ s. d.	Per cent.
Textile ...	4	900	4 7 0	3.8
Boot and Shoe ...	14	1,600	4 11 1	3.8
Other Clothing ...	4	4,300	4 11 9	5.9
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	14	1,100	3 9 9	2.1
Other Industries ...	9	2,600	12 4 2	8.3
Total ...	45	11,000	6 5 6	5.6

No bonuses were available under 19 of the 45 schemes in 1936; in seven of these societies no bonus has been paid or credited during the period 1927 to 1936.

Retail Distributive Societies.—The type of scheme which is most common among these societies consists in paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than ½d. in the £ on gross sales and ¼d. in the £

* See footnote * in second column on previous page.

† Figures not available.

‡ See footnote * in first column on page 297.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act,* which received the Royal Assent on 20th July, introduces into Scotland a system of wage regulation for agricultural workers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Farm Workers in Scotland.† The Act follows the general lines of the corresponding Act for England and Wales, the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

The Act authorises the Department of Agriculture for Scotland to divide Scotland into districts, for each of which an Agricultural Wages Committee will be appointed, charged with the duty of fixing minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers. Each Committee will consist of an equal number of members representative of employers and of workers, two independent members appointed by the Department, and a chairman, to be chosen, if possible, by the Committee, or, failing that, by the Department. There will also be an Agricultural Wages Board, whose main duties will be, as in England, to give effect to the decisions of the Committees, and to assume the functions of a Committee in any case where the Committee, for any reason, fails to act. The Board will comprise representative members in equal numbers, together with three independent members to be appointed by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, who will nominate as chairman one of the three independent members.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS IN COAL MINES.

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

OUTPUT, COSTS, PROCEEDS AND WAGES IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary§ of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1937,¶ prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 58,499,743 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 54,341,055 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being used for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £37,386,318, equivalent to 13s. 9.12d. per ton, of which 9s. 3.38d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £42,236,298, equivalent to 15s. 6.54d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £4,849,980, or 1s. 9.42d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 725,392, and the number of man-shifts worked was 48,743,164. The average output per man-shift worked was 24.00 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 4.18d. The average value of allowances in kind was 4.95d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, together with the value of allowances in kind. The corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1936 are given for comparison:—

District.	Jan.—March, 1937.		Jan.—March, 1936.	
	Average earnings per shift.	Value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average earnings per shift.	Value of allowances in kind per shift.
Scotland ...	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
Northumberland ...	10 1.16	0.58	9 6.16	0.57
Durham ...	8 8.29	13.18	8 4.58	11.88
South Wales and Mon.†	8 7.89	14.38	8 6.61	13.63
Yorkshire ...	9 10.71	3.03	9 6.99	3.02
North Derbyshire and Notting.	11 5.81	3.84	11 2.55	3.61
South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire ...	12 1.58	3.86	11 3.30	3.96
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs. ...	11 3.70	4.46	10 9.36	4.33
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs, Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent ...	10 6.43	0.43	10 3.40	0.41
9 9.38	2.98	9 6.79	2.71	
All Districts ...	10 4.18	4.95	9 11.86	4.75

* 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6, ch. 53. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3¼d. post-free).

† Cmd. 5217. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 280.

‡ 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6, ch. 62. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1¼d. post-free).

§ Cmd. 5508. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1¼d. post-free).

¶ In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 30th April.

on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases, and a smaller number pay a bonus which is based on a fixed proportion of the net profits. Where the first arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is a collective commission on sales, and is therefore outside the scope of these statistics: in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

The average rate of bonus in this group has shown little change during the period 1927 to 1936, the percentage addition to earnings in recent years being 4.3 in 1933, 4.4 in 1934, 4.5 in 1935, and 4.6 in 1936. Six of these societies paid no bonus in 1936.

All Societies.

Statistics are given in the following Table relating to all schemes in operation with co-operative societies in each of the years 1927 to 1936:—

Year.	Number of schemes in operation at end of year.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses under schemes for which details are available.*			
			Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1927	180	26,500	155	26,200	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1928	181	29,500	162	28,800	4 16 9	4.2
1929	180	30,800	164	30,600	5 8 9	4.6
1930	175	33,000	171	32,900	5 10 3	4.4
1931	174	34,000	169	34,000	5 14 11	4.6
1932	174	35,100	164	34,000	5 10 1	4.7
1933	168	34,800	161	34,700	5 14 11	4.6
1934	159	36,000	157	35,900	5 14 1	4.7
1935	152	37,200	148	37,100	6 0 0	4.9
1936	152	39,700	152	39,700	5 19 3	4.9

IV.—ARRANGEMENTS IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

Arrangements have existed in the above industry since 1921 whereby the district rates of wages are periodically adjusted in accordance with the proceeds of the industry, and agreements embodying this principle are in force in all the large coalfields. The agreements, which vary in detail in the different districts, provide for ascertainties to be made at regular intervals (usually one, two, or three months) of the total proceeds derived from coal mining in each district (e.g., South Wales and Monmouthshire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire). The amount to be allocated to wages in the districts during the ensuing period is then usually determined by deducting from the total ascertained proceeds the costs of production other than wages, and taking for wages a fixed percentage (generally 85 or 87) of the amount remaining, the balance being allocated to "profits." The wage payable to an individual worker is expressed in the form of a basis rate plus a percentage. The basis rate varies from pit to pit and from grade to grade, but the percentage is determined not for individual mines but for the whole of the district, and fluctuates with the prosperity of the district, subject to a minimum below which it may not fall. When the sum allocated to wages is not sufficient to meet the cost of wages at the minimum percentage, the deficit must be made up by the owners to ensure payment of the minimum, any extra payments by the owners on this account being recoverable (within defined limits in some districts) from subsequent surpluses.

Although the foregoing arrangements contain an element of profit-sharing, inasmuch as the employees collectively in each district stand to gain with the employers when the district proceeds increase, it will be seen from the definition given in the first paragraph of this article that they are essentially different from the arrangements covered by the above statistics, under which the employees share, on a pre-arranged basis, in the profits of the particular firm or undertaking in which they are employed.

ENQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed a Committee, consisting of representatives of Government departments, trade unions, and employers' organisations, with an independent chairman, to consider the working of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of 10th March, 1909, as embodied in Government contracts, and to advise whether any changes are desirable and practicable.

The Committee consists of Dr. W. D. Ross, O.B.E., LL.D., P.B.A. (Chairman); Brig.-General A. C. Baylay, D.S.O.; Mr. H. Berry; Mr. J. S. Boyd; Mr. P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E.; Mr. A. Conley; Mr. C. Dukes, J.P.; Mr. J. A. Gregorson; Mr. G. Hicks, M.P.; Mr. H. Kay, C.B.E., F.C.I.S.; Mr. E. D. Macgregor; Mr. H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; Mr. P. J. Oldfield; Mr. H. V. Tewson, M.C.; Mr. A. G. Tydeman, C.B.E.; Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, M.P.; M.Inst.C.E.; and Mr. A. P. Waterfield, C.B. The Secretary is Mr. M. A. Bevan, M.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour, to whom all communications should be addressed at Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

* Including schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some societies were able to give the amount, but not the rate, of bonus.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD: REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

THE Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year 1936 has been published.*

In an introductory note, Lord Rushcliffe, the Chairman, refers to the coming into force of the revised Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936†; to the termination of the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935 (the "Standstill" Act)‡; and to the appointment of the Advisory Committees.

The revised Unemployment Assistance Regulations came into force on 16th November, 1936, the day after the "Standstill" Act was terminated by an Order of the Minister of Labour. More than one third of the Board's applicants received increased allowances under the new Regulations as compared with what they were receiving either under the previous Regulations or under the "standstill" arrangements; and the average allowance at the end of the year was 24s. 8d., as compared with 23s. 9d. immediately before the coming into force of the revised Regulations.

The Advisory Committees, which were set up under section 35 (3) of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, have certain specific duties in connection with the adjustment of allowances and so on; but the intention of the Unemployment Assistance Board has always been to use the local knowledge and experience of the Advisory Committees over a wide field, for promoting the general welfare of the Board's applicants. The Board "have set out with the intention of combining the benefits of a centralized administration through a Government Department with the local knowledge and personal touch that local people can bring to bear upon the service." The reports of the Regional Officers of the Board contain many references to the valuable services of the Advisory Committees, and it is considered that the success of the experiment is assured.

The number of applicants to the Board fell from 720,944 in December, 1935, to 603,734 in December, 1936, a fall of 16·3 per cent., as compared with a total fall of 12·6 per cent. for all unemployed insured adults. Although the applicants to the Board do not, in the Chairman's words, "form a segregated class of persons of low employment value" there is nevertheless among them a problem of long-continued unemployment; and particular attention is drawn, in this connection, to two classes of the Board's applicants: the young applicants, and those over 45.

As regards the former, the Chairman observes that "there are still numbers of young applicants to the Board who have been unemployed for considerable periods, and are losing the appreciation of the difference that would be made in their lives if they could secure employment. During the period under review there have been difficulties in obtaining applicants for the training schemes conducted by the Ministry of Labour, despite the increased opportunities of employment that those schemes have demonstrably provided. A course of training at one of the Government Training Centres is followed, with the improvement in the employment market, by a job at the end of the course in practically every case. Placing in employment at the end of the courses at the Instructional Centres is not so easy, but the number of persons placed has shown a steady increase over the year." He adds that measures are being taken which it is hoped will lead to more men taking advantage of the opportunities offered.

As regards the older men, the Chairman states that 45 per cent. of the Board's applicants between the ages of 18 and 64 are 45 years of age and over, as compared with 27 per cent. of claimants to unemployment insurance benefit. He refers to the difficulties that will be caused over the coming years by the general changes in the age-distribution of the population, and observes that "industry will have to accustom itself to the fact that it cannot continuously find a supply of juvenile and young labour; it must be prepared to engage and retain older men, and if, under present conditions, some of these older men have been unemployed for long periods, opportunity will have to be given to them to adapt themselves once more to the physical requirements of employment." He adds that in some parts of the country these workers are congregated in localities which offer few chances of local re-employment at present.

In conclusion, the Chairman draws attention to the fact that a certain number of the Board's applicants are handicapped in their attempts to regain employment by minor deficiencies of health which may be remediable; and he hopes that, with the extension of co-operation with other statutory services, and through the help of the Advisory Committees, it will be found possible to take steps to re-establish the physical condition of such applicants, so that they may improve their chances of securing employment.

Three chapters in the Report deal with the general administration of the unemployment assistance scheme, and with the changes necessitated by the coming into force of the revised Regulations; with the setting up of the Advisory Committees, and with their constitution and functions, the references to them for advice and their recommendations.

Another chapter deals with the Appeal Tribunals, which numbered 139 at the end of the year 1936. The number of appeals lodged

* Cmd. 5526. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 3d., post-free).
† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1936, No. 716. H.M. Stationery Office; price 21. net (21s., post-free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for July and August, 1936 (pages 238 and 310).
‡ 25 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1935 (page 46); and for July and August, 1935 (pages 238 and 310).

during the year was 15,031, of which 14,485 were appeals against ordinary determinations of the Board's officers, 24 were appeals against determinations to which conditions were attached under section 40 of the Act, and 522 were appeals against decisions that the applicants were not persons to whom the Act applies. The total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunals was 13,571. In 10,168 cases the weekly rates of allowances, as determined by the Board's officers, were confirmed: this, however, included 342 cases in which determinations were increased by the amount of a non-recurring payment to meet exceptional need. In 3,355 cases the weekly rates were increased, in 41 cases they were reduced, and in seven cases the weekly rates were varied for different weeks.

In another chapter, the various schemes of training and transference carried on in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour are described. It is stated that about 60 per cent. of the trainees in the Government Training Centres, and 75 per cent. in the Instructional Centres, are applicants to the Board. The field of recruitment at both classes of centres was extended, to keep pace with requirements and fill the places available at the centres.

A new type of local training centre in the Special Areas was in process of establishment by the Ministry of Labour towards the end of the year, where men who dislike the idea of leaving home for training may attend for a short period to accustom themselves to training conditions; it is hoped that at the end of that time they may go on to a Training or Instructional Centre. It will also be possible at these local centres to attend to remediable physical defects (of teeth or eyes) which have caused the rejection of an appreciable number of willing candidates for training.

The number of persons transferred by the Ministry of Labour during the year was 44,449, as compared with 30,559 in 1935. Of those transferred last year 21,805 were men, 8,008 women, 8,699 boys (under 18), and 5,937 girls (under 18). No precise figures are available, but it is stated in the Report that a substantial proportion of these persons would be applicants to the Unemployment Assistance Board. The Report states that, whereas previously a considerable number of transferees returned home discouraged when they fell out of employment, under the current scheme of financial assistance the great majority of transferees were enabled to remain in the new locality during temporary spells of unemployment. The Board are, in general, prepared to authorise allowances in such cases to enable the transferred man to remain in his lodgings and remit sums home to his dependants (if any). Similarly, when a man who has apparently established himself in a new neighbourhood, and has been joined by his family, falls out of employment, special consideration is given to his needs.

The average number of applicants to the Board, during the year 1936 was 654,761, as compared with an average of 749,105 in 1935. The actual number on 14th December, 1936, was 603,734, as compared with 720,944 a year earlier. Of the 603,734 applicants on 14th December, 1936, nearly 80 per cent. (479,214) were unable to satisfy the first statutory condition for insurance benefit (30 contributions in the preceding two years); 10 per cent. satisfied the first statutory condition, but had exhausted their twenty-six weeks of benefit and any additional benefit to which their record might entitle them in their current benefit year; and 10 per cent. had exhausted their benefit in their preceding benefit year and had not had the necessary ten re-qualifying contributions. The reduction as compared with 1935 was between 26 and 27 per cent. in the two smaller classes; in the main class (*i.e.*, those unable to satisfy the first statutory condition) it was only 13 per cent.: this class includes those with the longest periods of unemployment.

Of the 603,734 applicants on 14th December, 398,465 (or 66 per cent.) were in England, 100,897 (or 16·7 per cent.) were in Wales, and 104,372 (or 17·3 per cent.) were in Scotland. The reduction as compared with 1935 was 18·3 per cent. in England, 14·2 per cent. in Scotland, and 9·6 per cent. in Wales.

The following table analyses the numbers of applicants for dates in the middle of the years 1935 and 1936, according to the length of their current spell of unemployment:—

Current Spell of Unemployment.	8th June, 27th May 1936. 1935.	
	1935.	1936.
Less than three months (including temporarily stopped and casually employed applicants)	139,251	144,391
3 months but less than 6 months	70,470	83,420
6 " " 9 " " " " "	64,562	81,459
9 " " 12 " " " " "	57,258	65,330
12 months and over	324,340	345,147
Total	655,881	719,747

An estimate made on the basis of a 5 per cent. sample of the cases that came up for re-assessment during the four weeks following 16th November, 1936, shows the composition of the applicants according to their family responsibilities. About 18½ per cent. of the applicants were living alone in lodgings; nearly 18 per cent. were in households of two persons; 17½ per cent. were in households of three or more *without* children under 14 years of age; and 46 per cent. were in households of three or more *including* children under 14 years of age.

A survey of the more local aspects of the Board's work is given in the Reports of the six Regional Officers in chapter VII.

WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

DECISION OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

THE Railway Staff National Tribunal, which forms part of the machinery of negotiation* established by agreement between the four main line railway companies, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, has recently issued its decision on claims presented by the unions to the companies for the termination of the existing 1½ per cent. deduction from earnings, for the restoration (so far as the first two unions were concerned) of the standard rates of payment in operation prior to National Wages Board Decision No. 119, dated 5th March, 1931, in respect of night overtime, night duty, and Sunday duty, and for other improvements in conditions of employment. The Tribunal heard the parties on 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 28th July.

The staff coming within the scope of the machinery of negotiation includes: (a) the "conciliation" grades, including the locomotive drivers, firemen, cleaners and certain locomotive shed grades, all the traffic grades, dock porters and crane-men and certain staff afloat, permanent way men, signal and telegraph staff, and staff employed on canals; and (b) the salaried grades, including station masters, agents, yard masters, controllers and inspectors, and clerical staff.

The decision of the Tribunal provides for the termination of the existing percentage deduction from earnings, and for the restoration of the standard rates of payment for overtime, night duty and Sunday duty. These rates will thus be as follows:—

- (a) Overtime:—
 - (i) Day: time-and-a-quarter.†
 - (ii) Night: time-and-a-half.
- (b) Night Duty:—
 - Time-and-a-quarter.
- (c) Duty performed on Sunday, also on Good Friday and Christmas Day (England and Wales), January 1st and 2nd (Scotland):—
 - Time-and-a-half.

In cases where double time was paid before decision No. 119 and was reduced by that decision to time-and-two-thirds, the rate will again be double time.

The decision also provides that all adult male and female staff in the conciliation grades whose base rate is now less than 45s. per week shall receive an addition to their base and current rates of 1s. per week, and those whose base rate is 45s. shall receive an addition to their base and current rates of 6d. per week. As regards the few adult males now in receipt of a base rate of less than 40s. per week, the base rate shall be brought up to 40s. plus 1s., together with any further additions to which they may be entitled under the cost-of-living sliding scale. The provision in decision No. 41 of the National Wages Board of 9th December, 1925, whereby new entrants into adult conciliation grades in the permanent service on and after 1st February, 1926, are paid at "B" or minimum rates, is cancelled, and such workers in future will be entitled to the benefits of increases under the cost-of-living sliding scale. All staff, whether in the conciliation or the salaried grades, who are required to work on Whit-Monday or August Bank Holiday (or in Scotland two other days as may be agreed between the companies and the unions), shall receive a day off with pay at ordinary rate in lieu of each day so worked, at a time to be chosen, within the customary railway staff holiday season, by the companies. Clerks who are required to work throughout the night hours 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. in alternate weeks or for one week in three, shall be relieved where possible one turn of duty in every 15 turns of such night duty; if it is not possible so to relieve them they shall be granted one day's pay at ordinary rate in lieu thereof.

It is provided that the decision shall be operative as from 16th August, 1937 (except that it shall not apply to turns of duty commencing before that date) to 15th August, 1938, and shall continue thereafter until altered by agreement between the parties, or until a new decision is arrived at in accordance with the machinery of negotiation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NIGHT BAKING.

THE Report of the Committee set up in February, under the chairmanship of Lord Alness, to consider the question of the abolition of night-baking, has been issued.‡ The Committee, by a majority of four to one, is opposed to the statutory prohibition of baking between specified hours, but favours the establishment of a body on which representatives of both sides of the trade will meet together and devise means of ameliorating the conditions of the operatives as regards night work and also as regards the long hours which are worked in some cases.

The Committee finds that the total number of persons employed on the productive side of the bread and flour confectionery industry is rather over 90,000; that nearly two-thirds of these persons are employed in bakeries where night work is carried on; and that nearly one-third are employed at night, some 9,000 starting work about 3 or 4 a.m. and some 19,000 starting at midnight or earlier.

The Committee considers that no case is made out that night-baking is injurious to health, but it involves serious social disadvantages in the way of loss of opportunities for family and social intercourse in the evenings and at the week-end.

* For a description of the machinery of negotiation, see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935, page 89.
† This rate had already been restored by a previous decision of the Tribunal dated 27th July, 1936. See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 281.

‡ Cmd. 5525. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net. (10d. post free).

The Report states that the proposal for "abolition of night work" put forward by the unions was on the lines recommended by the Mackenzie Committee in 1919, *i.e.*, prohibition of baking between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., with numerous exemptions, of which the chief are for dough making and for Friday nights. The Committee considers that in present circumstances even more exemptions would be necessary. There would also be serious difficulties of application and enforcement.

The Committee finds that abolition of night-baking on the above lines would work inequitably amongst employers. Many of the large and medium-sized bakeries would be compelled to bake their bread in the afternoon and evening for delivery on the following day, and would be placed at a disadvantage in competing with small bakeries, which would be able to get their bread output baked and delivered the same morning by starting to bake at 5 a.m.; and if they sought to maintain existing output, they would probably be faced with considerable capital expenditure, and increased working expenditure. The hours and conditions of work are in general best at the large factory bakeries; and the Committee considers that it would be unwise as well as unfair to take steps which would tend to divert custom from these bakeries to the small baker.

Abolition of night-baking in this country would involve far greater dislocation of the industry than has been faced in other countries where night-baking has been abolished.

In the event of the prohibition of night-baking, the Committee considers that about half of those now engaged in all-night work would be called upon to start work at the uncomfortable hour of 5 a.m., and that about half would be required to work in the afternoon and evening (including Sundays). Thus, half of the men chiefly concerned would have even less opportunity for social and family life in the evenings and at the week-end than are at present available, where the night workers' hours are reasonable.

In view of the large number of small bakers who would not be seriously affected by the change, the Committee sees no reason to think that abolition of night-baking should result in any general increase in the price of bread, or have any other material effect upon the public; but—apart from the serious difficulties of application and enforcement—the conclusion of the majority of the Committee is that such advantages as the operatives would gain are insufficient to justify overruling the serious objections raised by the employers. It is suggested, however, as mentioned above, that a body, representing both sides of the trade, should be set up to devise means of ameliorating the conditions of the operatives.

Mr. F. Marshall, M.P., in a minority report, emphasizes the disadvantages of night work, questions the extent to which afternoon baking would be adopted, and expresses the view that the operatives would prefer such a shift, as it would enable them to have their rest at night. He considers that, with a suspensory period, the large factory bakeries could adapt themselves to the change, and concludes that the recommendations of the Mackenzie Committee should be adopted, with some modification.

CAST STONE AND CAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY.

FORMATION OF NEW JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

FOLLOWING representations which were made to the Ministry of Labour, a conference was held on 21st April, 1937, in order to consider the question of the formation of authoritative joint machinery for the regulation of wages and working conditions in the cast stone and cast concrete products industry. The conference was attended by representatives of the Federation of Manufacturers of Artificial Stone, the Transport and General Workers' Union (the organisations comprising the two sides of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone Industry which had been in existence since 1919), the National Association of Cast Concrete Products Manufacturers, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. A sub-committee representative of these four organisations was appointed to consider questions of scope, functions, and constitution of the proposed machinery.

The sub-committee recommended the formation of a National Joint Industrial Council for the industry, and drew up a draft constitution which was subsequently approved by the organisations concerned. The inaugural meeting of the new Council, which has taken the title of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry, was held on 27th July, 1937, and was attended by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P. The Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone Industry held a prior meeting on the same day and, having regard to the formation of the new Council with a much wider representation, resolved to wind up.

The joint secretaries of the new Council are:—*Employers' Side*: Mr. R. A. Harting (2, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.); *Trade Unions' Side*: Mr. L. H. Pearmaine (Transport and General Workers' Union, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1).

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The fifteenth annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics,"* issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics, contains a list of the statistical publications issued by the various Government Departments in the year 1936, with their prices. There is a subject index, in which all the published statistics are grouped under a number of broad headings (*e.g.*, agriculture, industry and labour, social services, etc.) by means of cross-references; and a list of publications, grouped under the several Government Departments responsible for each.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 5d., post-free).

THE HEAD MASTERS' AND HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES: REPORTS FOR 1936.

The annual Reports for 1936 of the Head Masters' and of the Head Mistresses' Employment Committees have been published. These are Committees of the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and of Head Mistresses, respectively, working in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour. Their functions are to collect and disseminate information on careers, and advise and find posts for boys and girls recommended to them by head teachers of co-operating schools.

The Report of the Head Masters' Committee comments on the increased activity in business conditions which marked the year 1936 in London, and which was reflected in the continuous and satisfactory demand for the Committee's candidates. Posts were found for 1,650 boys in 1936, as compared with 1,534 in 1935. So active was the demand that in June, just before the end of the school-leaving term, the register of candidates had fallen to the record low level of 61; and during the first half of the year it was always difficult to meet employers' demands.

The Committee's placings cover most branches of the professions, business and industry normally open to boys of secondary school education. The feature of its placings in 1936 was the substantial increase in the proportion of boys placed in the banking, stockbroking, finance, and insurance groups.

The Committee issued a letter to employers and employers' associations during the year, calling attention to the true relationship between the school certificate and matriculation; and it was noticed that employers thereafter tended to be less insistent upon matriculation.

The Head Mistresses' Employment Committee placed 1,939 girls in employment during 1936, an increase of 138 over the previous year. The majority of the candidates obtained posts as clerks, short-hand typists and secretaries; but a considerable number were placed in such widely divergent careers as social work, horticulture and dairying, hospital nursing, and domestic science. Although the number placed in employment was the second highest on record, the shortage of candidates, particularly for posts as clerks and short-hand typists, resulted in nearly 40 per cent. of the vacancies notified to the Committee remaining unfilled.

An extension of the Committee's after-care arrangements was made to assist girls who are transferred away from home; these girls are "adopted" by senior pupils or former pupils of neighbouring secondary schools.

The Committee arranged a number of lectures on careers, which were well attended by girls from schools in and around London.

The offices of the two Committees, which make no charge for their services, either to employers or to candidates, are at Queen Anne's Chambers, 41, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone number, Whitehall 7010.)

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1936.

The Ministry of Transport have issued a Report upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1936.* The Report covers all accidents, and all persons killed or injured in such accidents; but the figures in the following summary relate to railway and contractors' servants only. It should be noted that, in the case of railway servants, only those accidents which cause them to be absent from their ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported.

The returns distinguish train accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.); other accidents caused by, or connected with, the movement of railway vehicles, called briefly "movement accidents" (shunting accidents, accidents to men attending to engines in motion, or to men working or walking on the line, etc.); and non-movement accidents (accidents on railway premises, not connected with the movement of railway vehicles). The statistics for 1936 are summarised below:—

Table with 7 columns: Class of Service, Killed, Injured, Total. Rows include Engine drivers and motormen, Firemen, Checkers, Guards (goods and mineral), and various signal fitters and telegraph workers.

* Cmd. 5477. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (ls. 1d. post free).

Fatal accidents among railway servants in 1936 represented a rate of 4.09 per 10,000 employed, as compared with 3.50 in 1935, and 4.18 in 1934. This, however, was the general rate for all classes of railway servants taken together; for some classes it was much higher, for example, guards (goods and mineral) and brakemen (19.1); signal fitters and telegraph wiremen (13.8); permanent-way men (12.5); and shunters, yardsmen, etc. (10.2).

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Metal Industry.—An agreement providing for wage increases and a reduction in normal weekly working time was concluded on 8th June between employers and workers in the metal industry of Central Bohemia. Basic wage rates have been improved, and a lump sum cost of living bonus has also been granted.

FRANCE.

The Maintenance of Industrial Peace.—With the object of maintaining peace in industry, especially during the period of the International Exhibition in Paris, the French Government has taken legislative action to extend the duration of the collective agreements which were concluded after the "stay-in" strike movement in June, 1936, and of the arrangements for the compulsory settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration which were set up under the Act of 31st December, 1936 (see this GAZETTE for June and July, 1936, pages 207 and 244, and January and February, 1937, pages 13 and 52).

POLAND.

Working Hours in Coal Mines.—Provision has been made, by an Act dated 14th April, 1937, for reductions, in special circumstances, in the working time of coal miners. The Act authorises the Government, in case of economic or national necessity, to issue Orders for a reduction in the duration of the working day or week in the industry.

UNITED STATES.

Working Hours Legislation in Pennsylvania.—By a measure which received the Governor's signature on 3rd July, working time in Pennsylvania will, as from 1st December, 1937, be restricted to 8 hours a day and 44 hours a week. Overtime is, in principle, to be prohibited; but exceptions may be made by the State Industrial Board and the Secretary of Labour and Industry in the case of industries which would suffer hardship as a result of the prohibition of overtime.

CANADA.

Quebec Cotton Textile Dispute.—About 10,000 workers employed in cotton textile undertakings in Quebec Province ceased work on 2nd August, in support of a demand for a reduction in working time from 55 to 48 hours a week, standard rates of wages, and recognition of the right of collective bargaining.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 26th July remained at about the same general level as at 21st June. It improved in the distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding house, road transport and shipping services. There was also a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the coal mining industry, the figures for which at 21st June were increased by stoppages in connection with the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Demonstration.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 26th July, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,517,000. This was the same as at 21st June, 1937, but 511,000 more than at 20th July, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th July, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10.4, as compared with 10.3 at 21st June, 1937, and 12.4 at 20th July, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 26th July, 1937, was 10.1, as compared with 10.0 at 21st June, 1937, and 12.2 at 20th July, 1936.

At 26th July, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,069,180 wholly unemployed, 246,615 temporarily stopped, and 63,664 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,379,459. This was 22,861 more than a month before, but 272,613 less than a year before.

The total of 1,379,459 persons on the registers at 26th July, 1937, included 622,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 3,109 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 46,512 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,643 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,631 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 552,022 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 846 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 153,285 other persons, of whom 41,690 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th July, 1937, was 1,445,328, as compared with 1,423,439 at 21st June, 1937, and 1,717,062 at 20th July, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment during July, though affected by a seasonal decline in demand, was fairly good for the time of year in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th July, 1937, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 26th June, 1937, and of 4.1 per cent. as compared with 25th July, 1936.

Employment in the iron mining industry continued good. At china clay quarries it was fairly good. Employment at limestone quarries continued good both in the Buxton and in the Cleveland areas. At the West Lothian shale mines it was fair. At chalk quarries it continued good. There was a further improvement at slate quarries in North Wales, where employment was very good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change and remained good. In iron and steel manufacture there was little change as compared with June, but employment was much better than a year ago. In the tinplate industry also there was little change, and employment continued fair; in steel sheet manufacture it showed an improvement.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment in July improved slightly in some districts; in others it showed a slight decline, which was largely due to the incidence of local holidays. On the whole employment declined slightly but remained good. It was very good in electrical engineering, good in general engineering and (apart from seasonal slackness in some districts) in the motor vehicle and cycle section; fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional engineering and textile engineering.

In shipbuilding and repairing employment showed a further slight improvement on the whole; the seasonal decline continued at some ship-repairing centres, but was again offset by increased activity in other areas, particularly the North-East Coast.

In the other metal trades employment remained good on the whole. It was very good in the jewellery and plated ware, brasswork, and needle and fishing tackle trades; good in the sheet metal, iron-founding, hollow-ware, wire manufacturing and nut, bolt, nail, rivet,

etc. trades; and fairly good in the tube, cutlery, edge tool, file, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed little general change in July.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline but this was due largely to seasonal causes and occurred almost entirely in the worsted section; there was little general change in the woollen section, but a slight decline occurred in the carpet section.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and continued good on the whole. In the lace trade there was a further slight decline, but employment was still fairly good on the whole. In the silk manufacturing industry a decline took place and short-time working increased at several centres; employment, however, was fair; there was also a slight decline in artificial silk yarn manufacture, but employment continued good. In the linen trade employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; in the jute trade employment was affected by local holidays in Scotland, which caused a marked increase in the numbers recorded as temporarily stopped.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight seasonal decline at most centres, but was still fairly good for the time of year.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment during July remained good on the whole; compared with June there was a slight decline. In individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and tilers and with painters, and good with other classes of skilled operatives. Shortages of bricklayers and other skilled operatives were reported in some districts. In brick manufacture employment continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained good; with millersawyers it improved slightly and was good; with coachbuilders it showed a decline, but was fairly good.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change and continued good generally. There was a slight improvement with printers and employment was good. There was little change in the bookbinding industry, in which employment was also good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment was slack on the whole; towards the end of the month there was an increase in the number of workers temporarily stopped, largely owing to seasonal causes. Employment in the glass trades showed little change; in the bottle-making section it remained fair and in other sections it continued fairly good.

Fishing.—With fishermen employment showed little change. Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock workers showed a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service, but little change in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, in which it remained slack. Among seamen it showed a further 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 Unemployed 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 26th July, 1937:—

Table with 4 columns: Division, Percentages unemployed amongst insured workpeople, aged 16-64 at 26th July, 1937, Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th July, 1937, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before, and a year before. Rows include Great Britain (London, South-Eastern, North-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Special Schemes), Northern Ireland, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

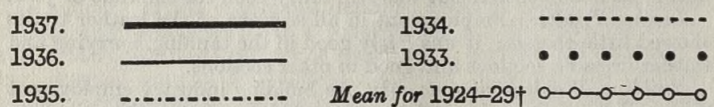
* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme: see also footnote in first column on page 303.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

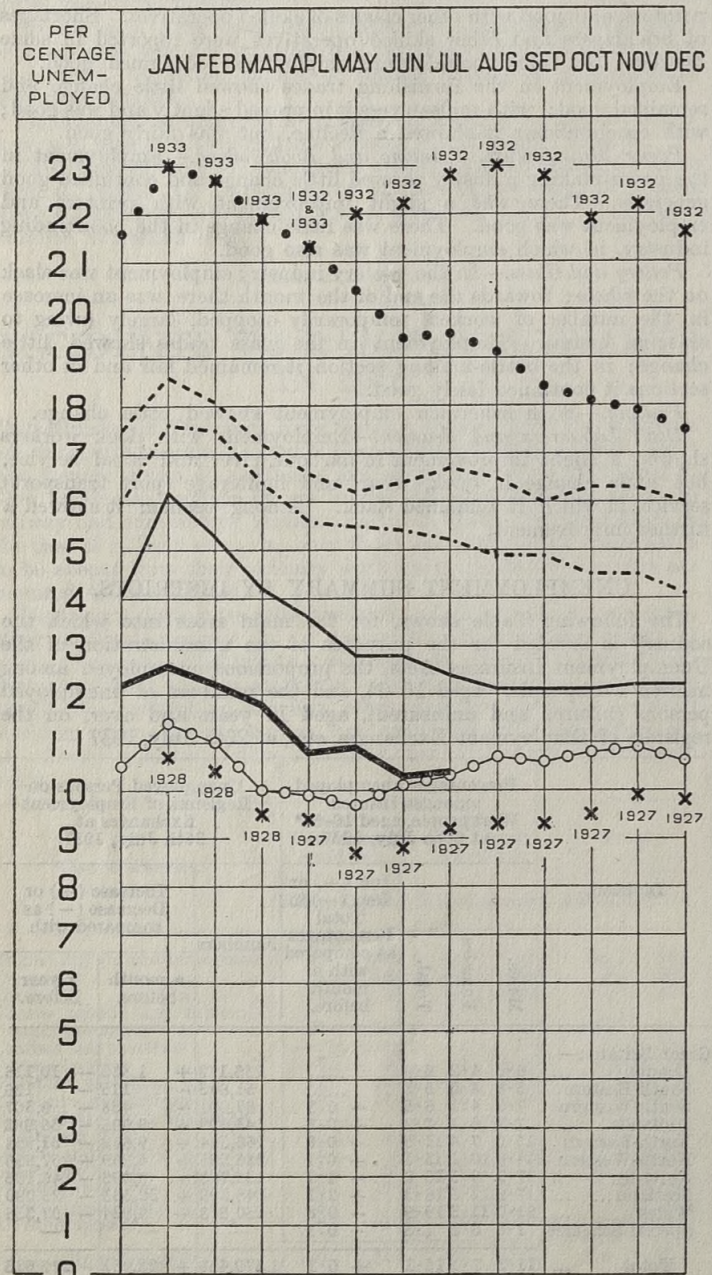
Date.	Males and Females.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1936.							
20 July ...	14.1	8.1	10.2	2.2	12.4	1,717,062	1,652,072
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	1,454,445
24 May ...	12.3	7.3	9.3	1.6	10.9	1,519,269	1,451,330
21 June ...	11.6	6.8	8.7	1.6	10.3	1,423,439	1,356,598
26 July ...	11.5	7.4	8.5	1.9	10.4	1,445,328	1,379,459

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



* The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1936. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.



* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. The percentages for July, 1936, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1936, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to the changes since that date in the number insured.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 26TH JULY, 1937:—

	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:—					
(a) General scheme ...	460,322	11,683	135,666	10,037	617,708
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	3,807	190	415	31	4,443
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:—					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants* ...	494,896	1,770	20,249	1,191	528,106
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	1,331	24	261	15	1,631
3. Claims under consideration ...	29,397	2,179	12,985	1,951	46,512
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:—					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	42,996	2,031	19,794	2,448	67,269
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	4,724	—	4,740	9,464
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	16,947	608	5,480	881	23,916
6. Applications under consideration ...	467	49	230	100	846
7. Not in receipt of allowances:—					
(a) aged 16 and over ...	24,311	2,833	16,320	3,874	47,338
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	14,301	—	17,925	32,226
C. Total on Register ...					1,074,474
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4 (a)) †	1,032,749	17,877	199,370	15,673	1,265,669
9. Two-months file ‡	33,280	2,678	31,263	3,204	70,425
10. Special Schemes - claimants to benefit ...	1,854	4	176	2	2,036
Total aged 16-64 ...					1,067,883
Aged 14 and 15:—					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	4,724	—	4,740	9,464
(b) Two-months file ...	—	1,943	—	2,733	4,676
Total aged 14-64 ...					1,067,883

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

ANALYSIS FOR 26TH JULY, 1937, AND 21ST JUNE, 1937.

	26th July, 1937.			21st June, 1937.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	
Great Britain.					
Men ...	852,498	160,220	61,756	1,074,474	1,085,614
Boys ...	35,361	4,916	115	40,392	29,612
Women ...	144,363	75,248	1,789	221,400	209,441
Girls ...	36,958	6,231	4	43,193	31,931
Total ...	1,069,180	246,615	63,664	1,379,459	1,356,598
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	893,154	161,571	64,401	1,119,126	1,131,611
Boys ...	37,317	4,928	115	42,360	31,716
Women ...	159,470	78,297	1,819	239,586	227,164
Girls ...	37,878	6,374	4	44,256	32,948
Total ...	1,127,819	251,170	66,339	1,445,328	1,423,439

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 26th July, 1937.		Period 21st July, 1936, to 26th July, 1937.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled. ‡	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled. §		
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.						
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.						
Men ...	160,168	143,000	1,775,547	+ 91,669	1,621,754	+ 57,418
Boys ...	32,482	22,970	375,537	+ 18,648	282,583	+ 5,097
Women ...	82,974	60,220	768,874	+ 54,046	569,163	+ 23,049
Girls ...	29,141	20,968	335,010	+ 16,907	254,831	+ 6,993
Total	304,765	247,158	3,254,968	+ 181,270	2,728,311	+ 92,257

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 3,109 at 26th July, 1937), and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table. † Including 1,519 private gardeners (1468 men, 39 boys, 7 women and 5 girls). ‡ See explanation on page 310. The figures include 111 private gardeners (100 men, 7 boys, 3 women and 1 girl). § "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 26th July, 1937, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,382 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July, though affected by a seasonal decline in demand, was fairly good for the time of year in most districts. In Scotland, trade holidays caused an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped; in Yorkshire, where the figures for 21st June had been increased by stoppages due to the Mine Workers' Demonstration, the numbers recorded as unemployed decreased, despite the closure of certain pits on account of trade disputes. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.3* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 18.9 at 21st June, 1937, and 26.1 at 20th July, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 1.5 and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.1. The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 26th July, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st June, 1937, and 20th July, 1936, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured persons (aged 16-64) recorded as unemployed at 26th July, 1937.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total.	Percentages as compared with a
	Numbers.	Percentages.*				
		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	88,438	57,745	9.9	6.4	16.3	- 2.6 - 9.8
England and Wales ...	74,950	51,962	9.5	6.6	16.1	- 3.3 - 10.1
Scotland ...	13,508	5,783	12.6	5.4	18.0	+ 3.2 - 7.5
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland ...	3,644	150	7.5	0.3	7.8	- 1.5 - 4.8
Durham ...	11,065	542	8.9	0.4	9.3	- 1.8 - 11.2
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	2,100	29	23.2	0.4	23.6	- 6.7 - 22.0
Yorkshire ...	9,104	32,433	6.1	21.8	27.9	- 10.6 - 6.4
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	9,641	3,900	13.1	5.3	18.4	- 3.4 - 10.9
Derbyshire ...	2,496	3,071	4.6	5.7	10.3	- 1.0 - 5.6
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	3,688	5,291	6.5	9.3	15.8	+ 0.7 - 4.6
Warwickshire ...	523	144	3.6	1.0	4.6	- 0.4 - 0.9
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop ...	3,264	3,920	5.6	6.7	12.3	- 0.5 - 4.3
Glos. and Somerset ...	721	631	7.0	6.2	13.2	- 0.5 - 13.7
Kent ...	188	84	2.5	1.1	3.6	... - 0.1
Wales and Monmouth ...	27,604	1,763	15.3	0.9	16.2	- 2.0 - 18.8

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th July, 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.		
	24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—					
Northumberland ...	44,958	+ 0.3	+ 2.2	5.26	- 0.01 - 0.01
Durham ...	115,044	+ 0.2	+ 8.2	5.20	- 0.13 + 0.20
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,339	+ 2.8	+ 26.7	5.69	- 0.02 + 0.29
South Yorkshire ...	97,890	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	3.65	- 0.75 - 0.19
West Yorkshire ...	42,091	- 0.4	+ 2.1	3.51	- 0.81 - 0.40
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,205	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	4.78	- 0.07 + 0.46
Derbyshire ...	45,950	- 0.4	+ 0.5	3.23	- 0.29 - 0.04
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	52,789	+ 0.1	- 1.2	3.57	- 0.55 + 0.19
Warwick	16,799	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	5.25	+ 0.03 + 0.05
North Staffordshire ...	23,521	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	4.77	- 0.49 - 0.08
South Staffs., Worces. and Salop ...	26,894	- 0.8	- 5.4	4.42	+ 0.24 - 0.01
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,769	- 0.4	- 3.6	5.12	- 0.15 + 0.40
Kent ...	7,057	- 0.2	- 3.4	5.46	- 0.10 - 0.09
North Wales ...	9,854	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	5.55	+ 0.01 + 0.05
South Wales and Monmouth ...	135,055	+ 0.9	+ 10.2	5.82	- 0.05 + 0.68
ENGLAND AND WALES	690,215	+ 0.2	+ 3.9	4.68	- 0.26 + 0.19
SCOTLAND:—					
Mid and East Lothians	13,077	- 0.0	+ 4.6	2.92	- 2.79 - 0.15
Fife and Clackmannan	23,156	- 0.2	+ 6.2	2.74	- 2.95 + 0.03
Rest of Scotland ...	53,009	- 0.7	+ 6.3	2.97	- 2.82 - 0.06
SCOTLAND	89,242	- 0.5	+ 6.0	2.90	- 2.85 - 0.05
GREAT BRITAIN ...	779,457	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	4.48	- 0.56 + 0.16

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 26th July 1937, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1936. Revised percentages, based on the numbers insured at July, 1937, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year. † See footnote † in next column. ‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, was 1.30 days per week, of which 0.61 of a day was due to want of trade and 0.44 of a day to holidays. The figure for the fortnight ended 26th June, 1937, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.54 of a day was due to want of trade, and that for the fortnight ended 25th July, 1936, was 1.47 days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade and 0.39 of a day was due to holidays. 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 24th July, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 17,561,000 tons, as compared with 19,097,900 tons in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1937, and 16,197,800 tons in the four week ended 25th July, 1936.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 8.1* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 8.2 at 21st June, 1937, and 11.5 at 20th July, 1936. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines. †			
	Fortnight ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	3,123	- 0.9	+ 14.1	5.89	...	+ 0.14
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,996	+ 1.6	+ 14.5	6.00	...	...
Other Districts ...	1,759	- 0.7	+ 4.3	5.58	- 0.22	+ 0.11
ALL DISTRICTS	6,878	- 0.1	+ 11.5	5.84	- 0.06	+ 0.09

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, by firms making returns, was 1,994, a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1937, and of 3.2 per cent. as compared with July, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week at the mines making returns was 5.88 in July, 1937, as compared with 5.93 in June, 1937, and 6.00 in July, 1936.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little change and remained good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 9.3* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 9.6 at 21st June, 1937, and 13.9 at 20th July, 1936. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 15,934 workpeople at the end of July, 1937, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1937, but an increase of 17.9 per cent. compared with July, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of July, 1937, was 126, the same as at the end of June, 1937, compared with 110 at the end of July, 1936. The figures are analysed below:—

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little change compared with June but was much better than a year ago. From some districts it was reported that the numbers temporarily stopped near the end of the month had increased owing to shortage of material or to the incidence of trade holidays.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 11.7* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 10.7 at 21st June, 1937, and 15.4 at 20th July, 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 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces...	6,888	- 2.5	+ 9.4	40,732	- 2.7	+ 9.6		
Puddling Forges...	661	+21.1	+21.1	3,424	+23.9	+25.8		
Rolling Mills...	20,873	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	113,918	+ 0.8	+ 1.3		
Forging and Pressing	1,058	+ 5.9	- 3.3	5,541	+ 0.5	- 6.3		
Founding	8,201	+ 0.1	+18.5	47,357	+ 0.4	+19.4		
Other Departments	12,561	- 1.2	+ 7.3	70,311	- 2.1	+ 8.3		
Mechanics, Labourers	12,789	+ 1.5	+10.8	74,303	+ 1.5	+10.8		
TOTAL	62,831	+ 0.2	+ 7.9	355,586	+ 0.0	+ 7.8		

DISTRICTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.				Aggregate number of Shifts.†			
	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.		
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	16,267	- 0.2	+14.1	94,116	+ 0.2	+15.6		
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	18,624	- 1.0	+11.0	105,313	- 0.9	+ 9.9		
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	435	+ 0.7	+ 4.6	2,460	+ 0.7	+ 4.9		
Staffordshire and other Midlands Counties	5,835	+ 4.1	- 2.3	31,075	+ 0.3	- 3.3		
Wales and Mon.	6,009	- 0.5	+ 3.6	33,830	+ 0.5	+ 1.9		
Other Counties	6,495	- 0.4	+11.4	36,541	- 0.6	+10.0		
TOTAL	9,166	+ 1.6	- 0.1	52,251	+ 1.4	+ 0.8		

The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 24th July, 1937, the same number as in June, 1937, and in July, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,059,200 tons in July, 1937, as compared with 1,106,400 tons in June, 1937, and with 974,100 tons in July, 1936.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in July showed little change, and continued fair; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.0* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 11.8 at 21st June, 1937, and 24.7 at 20th July, 1936.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 24th July, 1937, as compared with a month before, and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate	69	+ 2	+10	391	+12	+54
Steel Sheet	12	...	...	106	+ 7	+ 8
TOTAL	81	+ 2	+10	497	+19	+62

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in July improved slightly in some districts; in others it showed a slight decline, which was largely due to the incidence of local holidays. One the whole, taking all districts and all sections of the industry together, employment declined slightly, but remained good, with much overtime, and with some firms working night-shifts. It was very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering and (apart from seasonal slackness in some districts) in the motor vehicle and cycle section; fair in marine engineering; and moderate in constructional engineering and in textile engineering. Shortages of skilled labour and of materials were reported from many districts.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions, with the exception of the South-Western Division. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 26th July, 1937*, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Shortages of skilled labour and of materials were reported from many districts.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions, with the exception of the South-Western Division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 26th July, 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 26th July, 1937.								Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Building; Shipbuilding; Foundries.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.			Month before.	Year before.
							Month before.	Year before.		
London	2,871	446	74	298	1,836	5,225	+ 209	- 826		
South-Eastern	888	157	129	121	806	2,101	+ 274	- 350		
South-Western	796	92	284	112	3,592	4,876	+ 918	+ 1,725		
Midlands	2,560	568	15	571	6,594	10,308	+ 754	- 4,965		
North-Eastern	4,106	139	160	241	487	5,133	+ 392	- 2,256		
North-Western	7,699	864	183	451	1,566	10,763	+ 203	- 6,337		
Northern	2,806	341	1,450	715	465	5,777	- 319	- 2,428		
Scotland	7,222	240	1,376	1,278	978	11,094	+2,191	- 2,949		
Wales	551	84	23	195	384	1,237	+ 76	- 491		
Northern Ireland	676	87	697	53	306	1,819	+ 28	- 100		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30,175	3,018	4,391	4,035	17,014	58,633	+ 4,726	- 19,477		

Percentages Unemployed at 26th July, 1937*										
London	2.8	2.4	18.0	5.4	2.7	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5		
South-Eastern	2.6	1.6	3.7	14.9	2.2	2.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4		
South-Western	2.2	3.0	3.8	10.2	8.5	5.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.9		
Midlands	2.8	1.8	10.0	6.2	6.1	4.3	+ 0.4	- 2.0		
North-Eastern	5.2	2.8	9.6	12.4	3.5	5.0	+ 0.4	- 2.2		
North-Western	7.5	4.0	21.0	11.7	6.4	6.9	+ 0.1	- 4.4		
Northern	8.6	4.7	10.5	12.8	10.8	9.1	- 0.5	- 3.8		
Scotland	10.7	6.8	9.0	19.5	8.1	10.6	+ 2.1	- 2.8		
Wales	12.5	12.5	6.4	13.9	15.0	13.1	+ 0.8	- 5.3		
Northern Ireland	11.0	20.2	10.8	37.9	11.4	11.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.4	3.0	8.8	11.2	5.4	5.5	+ 0.4	- 1.9		
July, 1937	5.0	3.0	9.1	9.5	4.7	5.1	-	-		
July, 1936	7.9	3.7	12.0	12.1	6.3	7.4	-	-		

On the North-East Coast, employment was fair. It continued good in general engineering in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment showed little change; it was good in motor vehicle manufacture, fairly good in general engineering, and fair in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general and electrical engineering; it was good in constructional engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, although in the latter section there was still some seasonal slackness. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued good. In motor vehicle manufacture seasonal slackness continued in the South-Western Division, but employment in London and in the Southern Counties was generally very good. There was continued activity in the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland the July holiday stoppage was extended by some firms; apart from this, employment continued good in most branches. In Wales there was a slight decline, and employment continued slack. In Northern Ireland it was moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further slight improvement on the whole. The seasonal decline continued at some ship-repairing centres, but was again offset by increased activity in other areas, particularly the North-East Coast. In some districts shortages of certain classes of skilled men were reported. Compared with July, 1936, employment was considerably better in all the principal areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 26th July, 1937,* and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st June, 1937, and 20th July, 1936:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th July, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 26th July, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London	1,406	- 93	- 318	15.7	- 1.1	- 3.6
South-Eastern	370	+ 3	- 111	7.2	+ 0.1	- 2.1
South-Western	3,047	+ 364	+ 164	12.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.6
Midlands	85	- 3	+ 37	5.0	- 1.8	+21.8
North-Eastern	1,253	+ 27	- 1	22.5	+ 0.4	- 0.1
North-Western	6,148	+ 665	- 1,100	26.6	+ 2.9	- 4.8
Northern	10,273	+ 2,283	- 3,585	28.8	+ 6.4	- 10.0
Scotland	11,998	+ 1,162	- 2,744	28.4	+ 2.8	- 8.3
Wales	1,799	- 405	- 886	37.0	- 8.3	- 18.2
Northern Ireland	2,370	- 207	- 719	21.3	- 1.9	- 6.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	38,749	- 770	- 9,591	23.9	- 0.5	- 6.0

* See footnote * in first column on previous page.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in July as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in July of last year. Shortages of labour, particularly juvenile labour, continued to be reported from many centres.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 10.1* at 26th July, 1937, the same as at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 15.8 at 20th July, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 9.7*, 9.8, and 15.2; in the manufacturing department they were 10.4*, 10.4, and 16.5.

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 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.†		
Preparing	11,563	- 0.7	+ 3.0	20,266	- 0.1	+14.2		
Spinning	22,941	- 0.4	+ 2.9	33,186	- 0.6	+13.3		
Weaving	20,505	- 0.4	+ 3.0	37,536	+ 0.6	+14.3		
Other	6,798	- 0.7	+ 3.2	15,240	- 1.8	+ 9.2		
TOTAL	61,807	- 0.5	+ 3.0	112,228	- 0.7	+13.2		

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.†		
Ashton	3,957	- 1.1	+ 0.2	7,032	- 0.2	+16.3		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,615	- 0.3	+ 3.0	9,868	+ 0.3	+14.7		
Oldham	9,989	- 1.0	- 0.6	19,878	- 0.0	+10.9		
Bolton and Leigh	11,258	+ 1.0	+ 8.6	19,040	- 2.5	+15.1		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	5,418	- 3.1	+ 0.5	10,509	- 0.7	+12.2		
Manchester	4,096	- 0.3	- 1.6	7,019	- 0.0	+11.0		
Preston and Chorley	4,201	- 1.3	- 0.3	7,512	- 1.0	+10.6		
Blackburn, Accrington, Burnley and Padiham	3,978	+ 0.7	+13.1	7,341	- 0.2	+23.6		
Colne and Nelson	3,572	+ 1.3	+ 3.7	7,329	- 0.0	+14.3		
Other Lancashire Towns	2,259	- 0.2	- 1.1	5,135	- 1.0	+ 9.5		
Yorkshire Towns	2,794	- 1.2	+ 0.5	3,842	+ 0.3	+13.9		
Other Districts	2,115	- 1.9	+ 4.0	3,477	- 3.8	+ 2.7		
TOTAL	2,555	+ 0.2	+ 7.8	4,246	+ 1.4	+14.3		
TOTAL	61,807	- 0.5	+ 3.0	112,228	- 0.7	+13.2		

Returns from firms employing about 61,600 workpeople in the week ended 24th July, 1937, showed that 3½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and at Stalybridge employment showed a further slight improvement. At Stockport there was little change in the spinning department; in the manufacturing department there was a decline. Employment at Glossop and at Hyde continued good.

In the Oldham district employment continued good in the spinning department, and was better than a year ago; in the manufacturing department it was very good with weavers of velvets, fancy goods, and sheetings, and good with weavers of heavy goods, but only fair with weavers of calicoes and fustians.

At Bolton employment was fair to good with spinners and card-room operatives; it continued good with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh employment improved slightly and was good. At Bury it showed a further improvement; it improved and was good at Rochdale. At Heywood the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms.

At Preston, Accrington, Chorley, Nelson and Padiham employment showed little general change, and remained good or fairly good. At Blackburn, Burnley, Darwen, and Great Harwood, employment improved, and was better than a year ago. At Colne the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained fair, and was better than a year ago.

In Yorkshire employment declined and was moderate at some centres. At Huddersfield it was described as slack with both spinners and doublers. At other centres, including Todmorden, it 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 26th July, 1937:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th July, 1937.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing	888	1,711	118	668	3,385	- 23
Room	5,077	1,457	1,095	1,080	8,709	- 43
Spinning						
Beaming, Winding and Warping	878	2,878	645	2,975	7,376	- 273
Weaving	3,070	5,644	568	1,418	10,700	- 404
Other Processes	550	222	96	177	1,045	- 1
TOTAL	10,463	11,912	2,522	6,318	31,215	- 744

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.
† Comparison of earnings

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight seasonal decline at most centres, but was still fairly good for the time of year, and better than in July, 1936. Some firms were busy on orders which had to be finished before the holidays.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.3* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 10.0 at 21st June, 1937, and with 14.3 at 20th July, 1936.

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

Districts †	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, (Jan., 1936 = 100).	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, (Jan., 1936 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	30,709	- 1.3	88.6	60,588	- 3.2	79.6
Huddersfield ...	7,160	- 3.3	87.9	13,735	- 10.1	78.6
Halifax ...	7,864	- 0.4	76.3	13,930	- 0.6	75.5
Leeds ...	5,557	- 0.3	91.3	10,009	+ 1.1	95.7
Keighley ...	6,442	- 2.5	89.1	11,732	- 4.2	95.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	3,524	+ 0.4	108.4	5,193	+ 0.9	104.4
Total — West Riding	61,256	- 1.4	87.8	115,187	- 3.3	82.7
West of England and Midlands	4,646	+ 0.1	92.5	8,616	+ 0.9	88.2
Lancashire ...	556	+ 0.8	123.7	674	- 0.3	129.2
Scotland ...	2,255	- 2.2	99.7	3,499	+ 5.2	123.6
Total—Worsted	68,513	- 1.3	88.6	127,976	- 2.8	83.8
WOOLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	13,224	+ 0.5	97.3	30,194	+ 1.2	98.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	8,944	+ 1.3	87.7	19,502	+ 3.7	109.1
Leeds ...	6,720	- 1.2	105.2	15,417	- 1.4	121.2
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,357	+ 0.5	102.6	5,445	+ 0.3	100.0
Bradford ...	1,130	- 1.6	92.9	2,537	+ 2.3	87.8
Total — West Riding	32,375	+ 0.3	97.6	73,095	+ 1.2	109.0
Lancashire ...	3,990	+ 0.5	94.5	8,373	+ 1.8	101.1
West of England, Midlands and Wales	3,632	- 0.4	84.6	7,089	- 0.2	103.9
Scotland ...	10,246	+ 0.1	86.6	17,793	- 0.2	85.3
Total—Woollen	50,243	+ 0.2	93.7	106,350	+ 0.9	102.6
CARPET SECTION ...	11,334	- 0.3	140.5	23,404	- 0.5	151.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,090	- 0.6	93.3	257,730	- 1.1	94.9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th July, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th June, 1937 :-

Districts †	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change," without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Comb-ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	- 3.0	+ 0.2	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 1.3
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 0.5	- 1.2	- 3.2	- 0.2	- 1.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	- 2.9	...	- 0.7	- 1.1	- 0.7
TOTAL	- 2.5	- 0.5	- 2.5	- 0.8	- 1.3
WOOLEN SECTION :					
Huddersfield ...	...	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	...	+ 0.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 1.3
Leeds ...	...	+ 0.1	- 1.2	- 2.6	- 1.2
Rest of W. Riding ...	...	+ 1.6	- 0.9	+ 1.0	- 0.2
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	...	- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
TOTAL	...	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2

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 26th July 1937 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th July, 1937.				
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Wool Sorting ...	90	13	401	4	508
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	290	57	392	87	826
Wool Combing ...	183	176	804	519	1,687
Wool Carding ...	241	29	430	65	765
Woolen Spinning ...	131	41	203	194	569
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	212	524	302	1,177	2,215
Woolen Winding and Warming ...	51	27	194	100	372
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	36	143	107	627	913
Woolen Weaving ...	109	86	295	993	1,483
Worsted Weaving ...	62	112	69	1,575	1,818
Other Processes ...	408	51	475	171	1,105
Total	1,818	1,259	3,672	5,512	12,261

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

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

Districts	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :-						
London ...	1,014	- 4.0	- 4.9	2,382	- 5.8	+ 2.1
Leicester ...	8,010	- 2.0	- 1.0	18,328	- 2.0	+ 2.1
Leicester County District	2,674	- 0.4	+ 3.7	5,788	- 1.7	+ 8.7
Northampton ...	2,999	+ 1.1	- 3.7	6,877	+ 2.5	+ 0.9
Higham, Rushden and District	5,017	- 0.7	- 0.3	11,882	- 1.5	+ 0.5
Kettering and District	4,600	- 0.2	+ 2.3	11,193	- 1.1	+ 2.5
Rest of Northants ...	1,219	- 0.5	- 4.2	2,566	- 8.7	- 8.1
Stafford and District...	666	- 1.3	- 7.0	1,299	+ 3.6	- 3.4
Norwich and District	5,110	- 2.6	- 5.0	10,145	- 3.0	- 4.3
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,231	+ 5.0	- 0.7	2,460	+ 4.7	+ 3.7
Leeds and District ...	1,434	- 0.3	- 2.1	3,364	+ 0.4	+ 6.3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	6,500	+ 0.4	- 1.1	13,644	- 2.4	+ 2.4
Birmingham and District ...	827	- 0.4	- 2.6	1,760	+ 1.8	+ 9.5
Other parts of England and Wales	3,774	- 2.3	+ 6.5	8,230	- 1.4	+ 10.6
England and Wales	45,075	- 0.9	- 1.2	99,918	- 1.6	+ 2.1
Scotland ...	1,982	- 0.6	+ 0.1	4,469	+ 3.4	+ 2.5
Great Britain	47,057	- 0.8	- 1.2	104,387	- 1.4	+ 2.2

Returns from firms employing 45,850 workpeople in the week ended 24th July, 1937, showed that 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average; while 13½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3½ hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked at Leicester, at Northampton, in the Stafford district, and in the Bristol and Kingswood district; on the other hand, in Lancashire many more workpeople were on overtime than on short time.

There was a seasonal decline in East London; in North London employment remained fairly good.

At Leicester employment remained fair with women workers, and moderate generally. In the Leicestershire country district there was a slight seasonal decline with some firms, but employment remained fairly good on the whole.

Employment at Northampton remained moderate, though some firms were busy on urgent orders before the holidays. In the Higham and Rushden district employment declined slightly from the high level of recent months, but remained good; it declined also in the other country districts of Northamptonshire, but was still good or fair.

In the Stafford district employment was fair for the time of year with most firms. At Norwich it declined, and was moderate.

There was a further improvement in the Bristol and Kingswood district, and employment was better than a year earlier. At Leeds also there was a slight improvement.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved and was good at most centres, with many firms busy on urgent orders before the holidays; at Bury and at Ormskirk, however, there was a slight seasonal decline.

Employment remained good at Kilmacock; it improved and was good at Edinburgh; at Maybole it continued bad.

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 26th July, 1937 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 26th July, 1937.				
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Boot and Shoe M'f're :					
Preparing Dept. ...	104	20	73	43	240
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	266	10	134	3	413
Cleaving Dept. ...	594	4	668	7	1,273
Closing Dept. ...	12	553	10	1,224	1,799
Making Dept. ...	1,152	20	1,306	29	2,507
Finishing Dept. ...	843	361	809	424	2,437
Slipper Making ...	166	116	435	309	1,026
Clog Making ...	14	1	5	1	21
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	671	—	69	1	741
TOTAL	3,822	1,085	3,509	2,041	10,457

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7.0* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 7.4 at 21st June, 1937, and 8.1 at 20th July, 1936. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :-

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,487	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	3,920	- 0.4	+ 3.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	9,062	- 0.9	+ 2.9	25,762	- 2.5	+ 1.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,956	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	5,373	+ 0.2	+ 7.4
Scotland	158	+ 3.3	+ 0.6	476	- 1.7	+ 7.9
Total	12,663	- 0.3	+ 2.6	35,531	- 1.9	+ 2.6

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,663 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over 4 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during July remained good on the whole. Compared with June, there was a slight decline in all administrative divisions. Among the various occupations, the painting and decorating section showed the most marked increase in unemployment. Compared with July, 1936, employment was somewhat better in most areas; but in London and the South-Eastern division there was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed, and a more marked increase in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and tilers and with painters, and good with other classes of skilled operatives. Shortages of bricklayers and other skilled operatives were reported in some districts. With labourers to skilled occupations, and builders' labourers, employment was fair; but there was a considerable amount of unemployment among navvies, general labourers and certain other occupations.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 26th July, 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 July, 1936 :-

OCCUPATIONS.	Esti-mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem-ployed at 26th July, 1937.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per-centage Unem-ployed*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					July, 1937.	July, 1936.
Carpenters ...	142,740	7,691	222	5.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Bricklayers ...	97,570	4,320	154	4.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Masons ...	22,200	1,371	50	6.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Slaters and Tilers ...	8,840	852	100	9.6	+ 1.1	- 0.2
Plasterers ...	34,550	2,172	111	6.3	- 0.4	+ 2.3
Painters ...	134,540	13,726	374	10.2	+ 2.4	+ 0.6
Plumbers ...	41,250	3,163	142	7.7	...	- 0.1
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	291,350	29,647	940	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,300	25,156	461	23.7	+ 0.7	- 0.9
All other occupations	140,340	27,427	946	19.5	+ 1.5	- 2.8
Total	1,019,680	115,525	3,500	11.3	+ 0.7	- 0.2
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	243,010	24,991	44	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
South-Eastern ...	128,370	9,414	72	7.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
South-Western ...	118,960	8,504	158	7.1	+ 0.7	- 0.8
Midlands ...	127,390	9,794	567	7.7	+ 0.5	- 0.9
North-Eastern ...	81,770	7,907	566	9.7	+ 0.9	- 1.0
North-Western ...	123,380	19,037	624	15.4	+ 1.0	- 0.9
Northern ...	49,250	8,409	369	17.1	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Scotland ...	93,500	13,109	903	14.0	+ 1.4	- 1.8
Wales ...	33,510	7,562	182	22.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.4
Northern Ireland	20,540	6,798	15	33.1	+ 0.3	+ 7.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,019,680	115,525	3,500	11.3	+ 0.7	- 0.2

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 139 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,180,000 in 1931). The returns show that in July, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,501,700, compared with £10,500,200 in July, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for July, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 325 of this issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.

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

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire was slack on the whole; owing to seasonal causes temporary stoppages occurred near the end of the month. At Derby and at Bristol, however, employment continued good; at Worcester it was still very good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-14, was 18.3* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 13.5 at 21st June, 1937, and 19.2 at 20th July, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to		
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28.1 per cent. at 20th July, 1936. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were 10.3*, 11.8 and 13.5; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service they were 29.6*, 29.8 and 30.7.

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

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

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July was 884, compared with 873 in June, 1937, and with 838 in July, 1936.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed further improvement at most of the ports, and was fair on the whole.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool continued fair; at Garston the improvement reported last month was continued. Employment at Salford (Manchester Docks) showed considerable improvement, mainly among casual workers, and was fair.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th July, 1937, was 12,036, compared with 12,418 in June, 1937, and 11,169 in July, 1936. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,878 in the five weeks ended 30th July, 1937, compared with £34,385 in June, 1937, and £28,273 in July, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales Ports showed increased activity; at Cardiff it was fair and at Swansea, good. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment was quiet; at Plymouth it continued fair. At Southampton it continued to improve and was good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Dundee continued fairly good; at Grangemouth it improved slightly, and was good; at Leith it declined somewhat, but was still moderate. At Belfast employment remained good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during July showed a further improvement. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 26th July, 1937, was 18.8*, compared with 20.1 at 21st June, 1937, and 23.1 at 20th July, 1936.

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

Table showing Number of Seamen† shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July. Columns include Principal Ports, July, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, July, 1937, July, 1936, and Seven Months ended.

* See footnote * in first column on page 303. † It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. ‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston. § Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ¶ Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 26th July, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Table showing Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns. Columns include Area, Number of Persons on Register at 26th July, 1937 (Men, Women, Juveniles, Total), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 21st June, 1937, and 20th July, 1936.

* The figures for Rutherglen are included. † Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the Monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 26th July, 1937, differed from the figures for 21st June, 1937, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Table showing Principal Variations in Numbers Unemployed. Columns include Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 21st June, 1937 (Males, Females, 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 26th July, 1937. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

Table showing Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register. Columns include Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, 6 months but less than 9 months, 9 months but less than 12 months, 12 months or more, and Totals. Includes sub-tables for NUMBERS and PERCENTAGES.

Of the 707,676 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 575,000, or 46.2 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 those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, for dates prior to April, 1937.]

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

An analysis, for Great Britain as a whole, of the numbers registered as unemployed at 26th July, 1937, according to their position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, is given on page 302. The Tables below give an analysis by Divisions of the number of persons on the register at 26th July, 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 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.

CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.*

Table showing Claims Admitted for Insurance Benefit. Columns include Division, Men 18-64, Boys 16 & 17, Women 18-64, Girls 16 & 17, and Total 16-64. Includes sub-tables for General Scheme and Agricultural Scheme.

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.†

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

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JULY, 1937.

Table showing New Entrants into Unemployment Insurance. Columns include Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, and Total. Includes sub-tables for General Scheme and Agricultural Scheme.

* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 3,109 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. † Excluding 1,631 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 26th JULY, 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 26th July, 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 26th July, 1937, are given on page 314.

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 302 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 302.

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 312 and 313 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at July, 1936, and 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at those dates, while the figures for June and July, 1937, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936. 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.

Revised percentages for July, 1937, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1937, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1937, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

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-Metalliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., 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, etc., 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 313 and 314). † Including 66,157 casuals (males, 64,358; females, 1,799).

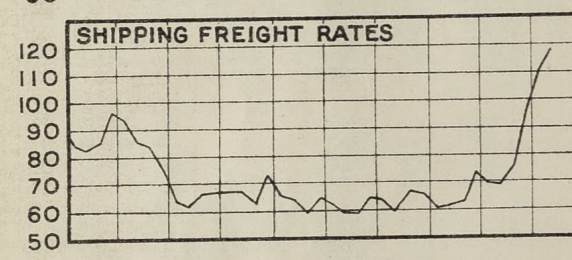
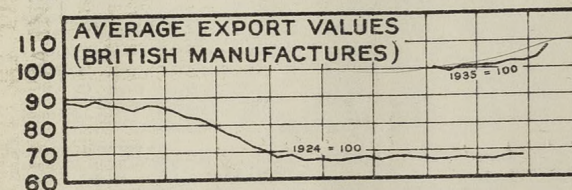
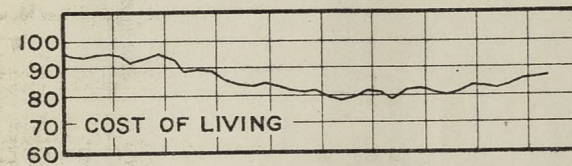
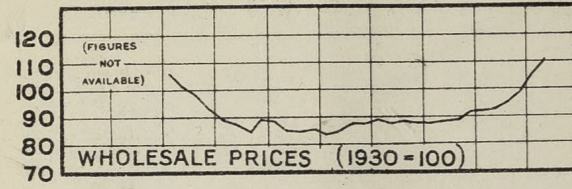
INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 26TH JULY, 1937.*
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935.			PERCENTAGES AT 26TH JULY, 1937.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH						
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	21ST JUNE, 1937.	20TH JULY, 1936.	22ND JULY, 1935.				
Fishing	33,650	880	34,530	16.9	8.0	16.7	0.4	3.1	0.4	17.3	11.1	17.1	-0.5	+1.8	+0.8	17.1			
Mining :-																			
Coal Mining	892,100	3,880	895,980	9.9	10.8	9.9	6.4	2.8	6.4	16.3	13.6	16.3	-2.6	-9.8	-15.0	16.3			
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,790	-	10,790	6.7	-	6.7	1.4	-	1.4	8.1	-	8.1	0.1	-3.4	-13.3	8.1			
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	4,180	20	4,200	13.4	5.0	13.4	0.5	-	0.5	13.9	5.0	13.9	+0.6	-3.7	-7.0	13.8			
Stone Quarrying and Mining	47,070	420	47,490	8.1	2.6	8.1	2.0	-	2.0	10.1	2.6	10.0	-	-2.7	-7.0	8.9			
Slate Quarrying and Mining	9,890	10	9,900	4.0	-	4.0	0.2	-	0.2	4.2	-	4.2	0.8	-2.2	-2.9	4.2			
Other Mining and Quarrying	10,550	1,370	11,920	5.5	4.7	5.8	4.6	1.0	4.3	10.1	9.7	10.1	-1.2	-5.3	-6.8	10.0			
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	17,590	170	17,760	5.5	4.1	5.4	0.5	-	0.5	6.0	4.7	6.0	-2.4	-3.0	-5.3	5.2			
<i>Total, Mining</i>	992,170	5,870	998,040	9.6	9.5	9.6	6.0	2.1	5.9	15.6	11.6	15.5	-	-9.2	-14.3	15.5			
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-																			
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,060	90	14,150	10.1	5.6	10.1	-	-	0.7	10.8	5.6	10.8	-1.2	-3.3	-5.0	10.4			
Artificial Stone and Concrete	23,910	1,750	25,660	8.9	4.6	8.6	1.8	0.8	1.8	10.7	5.4	10.4	-0.4	-2.9	-6.9	10.2			
Cement, Limestones and Whiting	15,010	490	15,500	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	-0.8	-2.3	-5.0	4.0			
<i>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</i>	52,980	2,330	55,310	7.7	4.4	7.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	8.9	5.1	8.7	-0.8	-2.9	-6.9	8.6			
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	96,720	6,150	102,870	5.8	8.8	6.0	0.9	2.7	1.0	6.7	11.5	7.0	-0.4	-1.1	-2.5	6.8			
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,800	39,940	73,740	8.3	6.0	7.1	8.4	13.6	11.2	16.7	19.6	18.3	+4.8	-0.9	-2.3	18.3			
Glass :-																			
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,890	6,580	29,470	6.6	4.5	6.1	2.9	1.5	2.6	9.5	6.0	8.7	+0.3	-1.2	-4.0	8.6			
Glass Bottles	17,410	2,380	19,790	11.0	5.3	10.3	3.6	1.7	3.4	14.6	7.0	13.7	-	-2.4	-6.0	13.7			
<i>Total, Glass</i>	40,300	8,960	49,260	8.5	4.7	7.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	11.7	6.3	10.7	+0.7	-1.7	-4.4	10.7			
Chemicals, etc. :-																			
Chemicals	77,430	27,050	104,480	6.7	2.8	5.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	7.3	3.2	6.2	-0.4	-1.9	-4.7	6.1			
Explosives	12,860	5,400	18,260	3.6	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.7	3.0	3.5	-	-0.7	-2.1	3.5			
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	18,550	5,830	24,380	4.3	2.5	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.4	2.9	4.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.4	4.0			
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	52,200	20,410	72,610	6.5	4.0	5.8	2.4	0.7	1.9	8.9	4.7	7.7	-0.6	-1.3	-2.8	7.6			
<i>Total, Chemicals, etc.</i>	161,040	58,690	219,730	6.1	3.1	5.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	7.2	3.7	6.3	-0.4	-1.4	-3.5	6.2			
Metal Manufacture :-																			
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	15,980	90	16,070	8.4	3.3	8.4	0.9	-	0.9	9.3	3.3	9.3	-0.3	-4.6	-11.6	9.3			
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	165,560	4,400	169,960	6.4	2.2	6.3	5.6	0.3	5.4	12.0	2.5	11.7	+1.0	-3.7	-11.0	11.7			
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	40,030	3,730	43,760	4.3	2.8	4.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	5.3	3.1	5.1	-0.3	-2.1	-5.2	5.1			
Tin Plates	24,800	2,610	27,410	3.8	4.9	3.9	8.2	6.7	8.1	12.0	11.6	12.0	+0.2	-12.7	-22.1	12.0			
Iron and Steel Tubes	29,370	2,020	31,390	5.9	1.9	5.6	8.6	0.6	8.2	14.5	2.5	13.8	+4.6	-5.2	-6.1	13.8			
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	20,080	3,630	23,710	6.1	4.0	5.8	2.8	0.5	2.4	8.9	4.5	8.2	+0.7	-1.8	-10.3	8.1			
<i>Total, Metal Manufacture</i>	295,820	16,480	312,300	6.0	3.1	5.8	2.8	1.4	4.8	11.0	4.5	10.6	+1.0	-4.4	-10.9	10.6			
Engineering, etc. :-																			
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Foundry	512,510	47,210	559,720	4.7	2.3	4.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	5.6	3.0	5.4	+0.4	-2.5	-7.1	5.3			
Electrical Engineering	79,530	22,170	101,700	5.0	1.9	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.1	3.0	-	-0.7	-3.1	2.9			
Marine Engineering, etc.	49,190	770	49,960	8.4	2.5	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	9.9	2.9	8.8	-0.3	-3.2	-7.6	8.5			
Constructional Engineering	34,750	1,370	36,120	9.7	1.9	9.4	1.8	0.2	1.8	11.5	2.1	11.2	+1.7	-0.9	-6.0	11.1			
<i>Total, Engineering</i>	675,980	71,520	747,500	5.1	2.1	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	5.9	2.7	5.6	+0.4	-2.2	-7.2	5.5			
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-																			
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	284,450	29,550	314,000	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	5.6	4.0	5.1	+0.7	-0.9	-3.9	5.4			
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	11,070	1,650	12,720	8.8	5.2	8.3	0.7	3.7	1.1	9.5	8.9	9.4	+1.4	-3.9	-3.1	9.0			
<i>Total, Vehicles</i>	343,800	32,590	376,390	3.5	2.6	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.9	5.4	4.1	5.3	+0.7	-1.0	-3.8	5.2			
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	159,250	2,600	161,850	22.4	8.0	21.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	24.2	9.6	23.9	-0.5	-6.0	-18.7	24.1			
Other Metal Industries :-																			
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Foundry	89,070	9,570	98,640	4.9	3.4	4.8	2.6	1.0	2.4	7.5	4.4	7.2	+1.2	-0.8	-5.2	7.2			
Electric Wiring and Contracting	35,840	2,320	38,160	11.1	1.6	10.6	0.7	-	0.6	11.8	1.6	11.2	+0.9	-1.9	-4.3	10.8			
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	85,520	65,310	150,830	4.2	3.5	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.7	4.0	4.4	-0.1	-1.4	-2.9	4.3			
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	22,760	10,120	32,880	4.4	5.9	6.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	7.8	6.6	7.8	-	-6.9	-11.4	7.7			
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	15,050	11,840	26,890	4.7	4.0	4.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	-	-1.8	-4.4	6.2			
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	17,590	11,010	28,600	3.8	3.0	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.4	3.5	4.0	-	-2.0	-3.3	4.0			
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	13,780	1,060	14,840	5.6	0.9	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.0	1.2	5.7	+0.3	-0.6	-2.5	5.5			
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,020	17,460	39,480	4.1	3.0	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	5.0	3.7	4.4	-0.2	-2.4	-4.7	4.4			
Metal Industries not separately specified	161,590	88,960	250,550	5.2	3.6	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	4.8	5.9	+0.4	-1.2	-4.1	5.8			
<i>Total, Other Metals</i>	464,220	217,650	681,870	5.4	3.5	4.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.7	4.5	6.0	+0.4	-1.6	-4.3	5.9			
Textiles :-																			
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	83,710	128,550	212,260	8.8	5.6	6.9	2.3	3.3	2.8	11.1	8.9	9.7	-0.1	-5.5	-13.2	9.7			
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	66,680	141,910	208,590	7.3	7.5	7.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	9.5	10.7	10.4	-	-6.1	-11.8	10.4			
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	150,390	270,460	420,850	8.1	6.6	7.2	2.3	3.3	2.9	10.4	9.9	10.1	-	-5.7	-12.5	10.0			
Woolen and Worsted	93,720	129,590	223,310	3.9	2.9	3.3	6.8	7.3	7.1	10.7	10.2	10.4	+1.7	-0.8	-3.6	10.4			
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	18,720	31,110	49,830	4.0	3.6	3.7	5.6	7.1	6.6	9.6	10.7	10.3	+2.9	+0.5	-0.2	10.2			
Artificial Silk Yarn	18,940	11,360	30,300	3.9	3.0	3.5	1.7	3.7	2.5	5.6	6.7	6.0	+0.5	-1.2	-0.5	6.0			
Linen	22,640	51,040	73,680	17.8	14.4	15.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	19.2	17.3	18.4	-	-1.0	-10.8	17.7			
Jute	11,730	18,810	30,540	17.2	20.3	19.1	57.8	45.7	50.3	66.0	69.4	48.4	+41.7	+12.2	69.4				
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	7,140	12,200	19,340	8.8	9.9	9.5	1.7	3.2	2.6	10.5	13.1	12.1	-0.4	-3.0	-4.4	10.8			
Hosiery	26,690	91,740	118,430	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	6.2	7.1	6.9	+0.3	-0.9	-3.2	6.8			
Lace	5,830	9,120	14,950	3.8	2.9	3.3	5.9	5.0	5.3	9.7	7.9	8.6	+0.8	-	-2.0	8.6			
Carpets	12,920	18,310	31,230	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.8	6.1	5.2	+0.9	-1.3	-2.4	5.2			
Other Textiles	16,840	35,690	52,530	6.0	6.5	6.3	1.1	3.6	2.8	7									

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

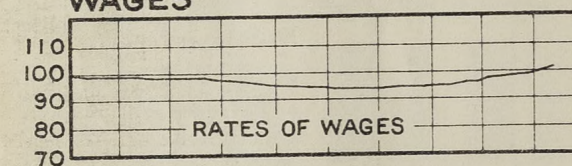
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

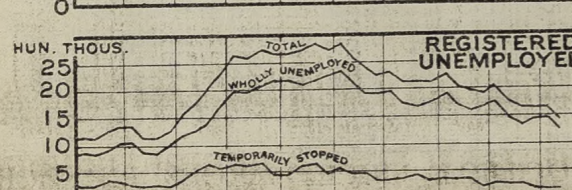
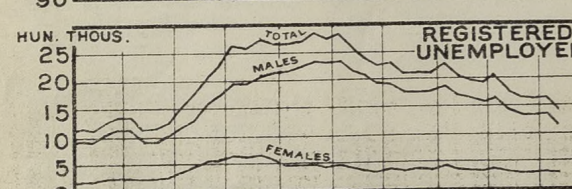
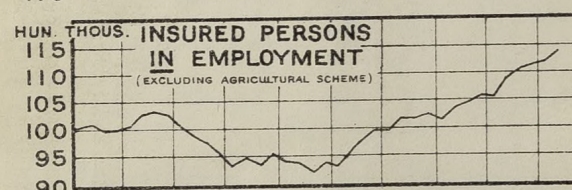
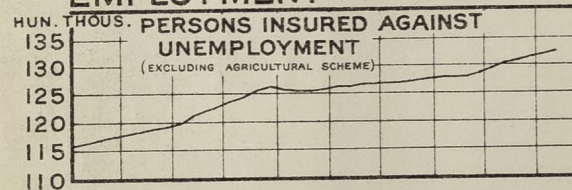
PRICES



WAGES



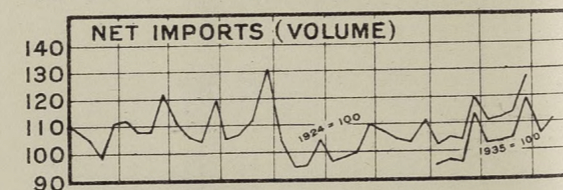
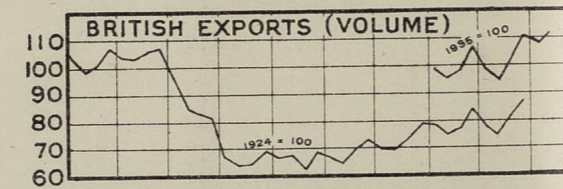
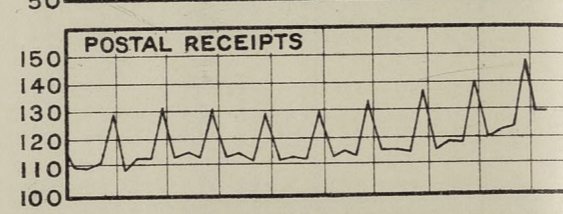
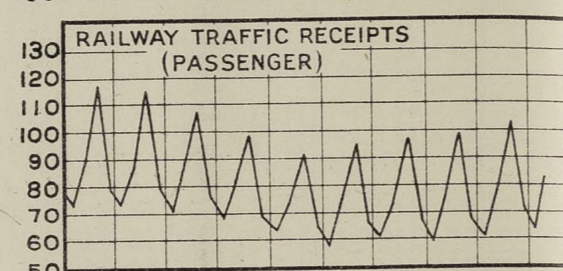
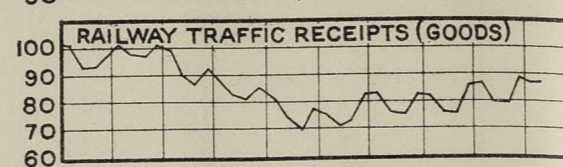
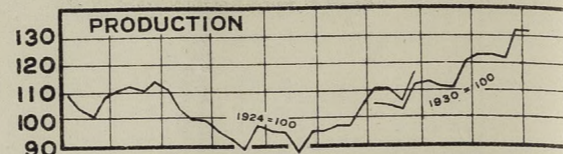
EMPLOYMENT



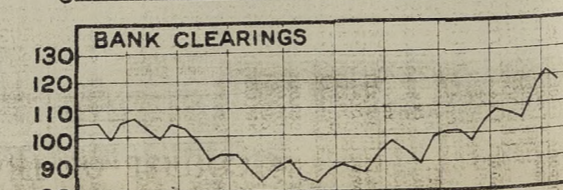
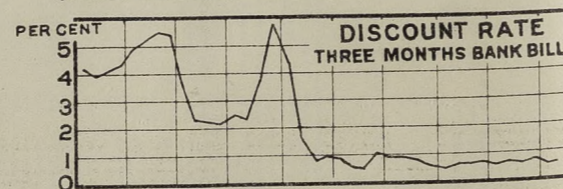
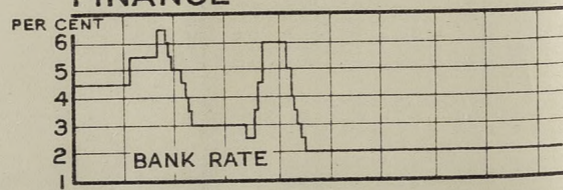
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PRODUCTION AND TRADE



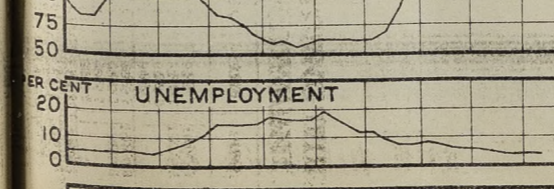
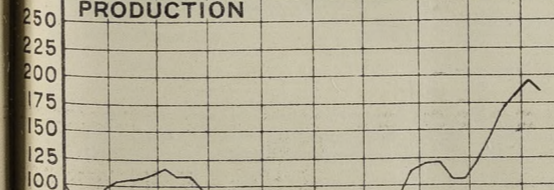
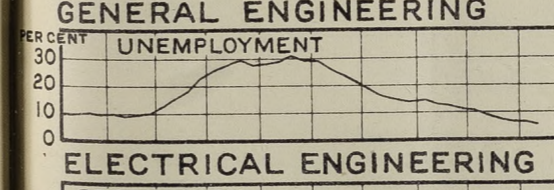
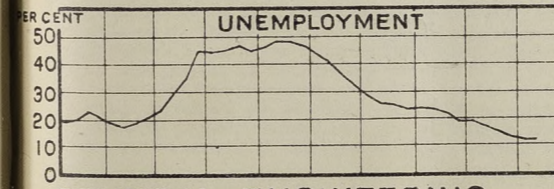
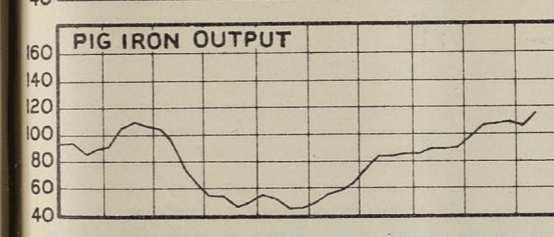
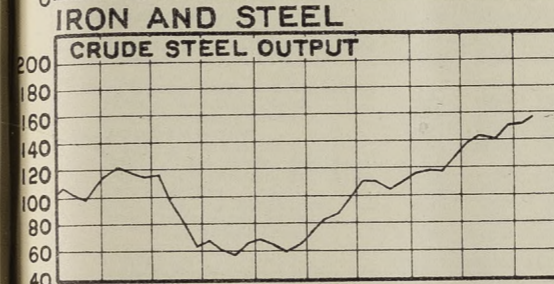
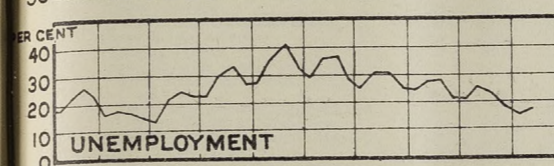
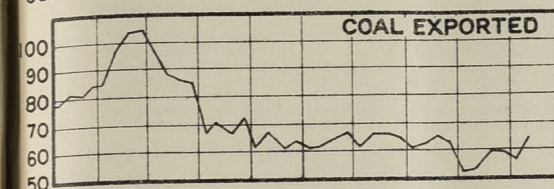
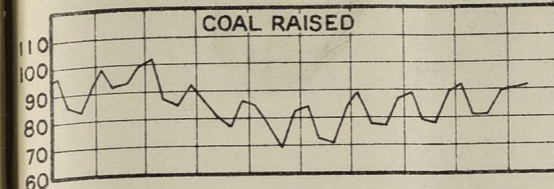
FINANCE



1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

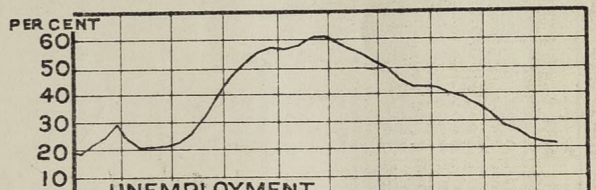
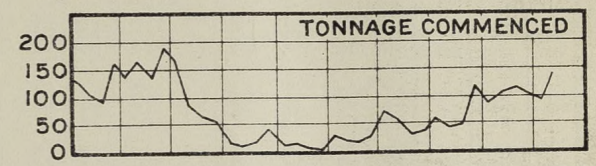
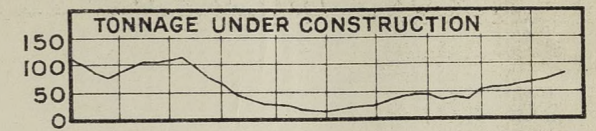
COAL MINING



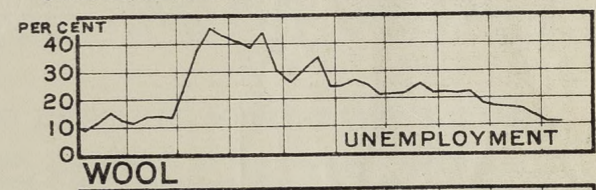
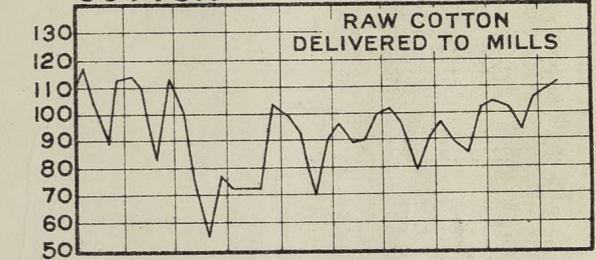
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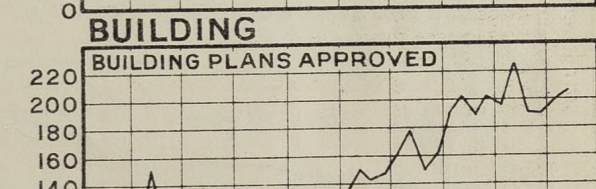
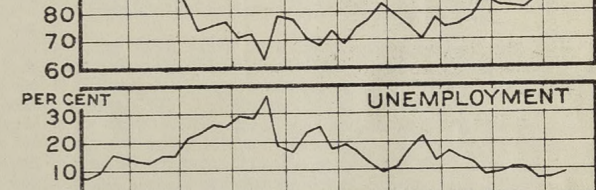
SHIPBUILDING



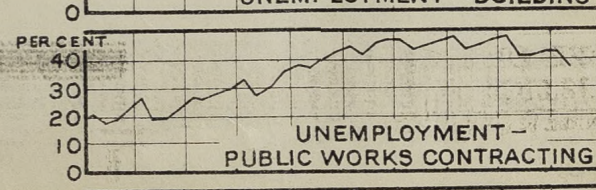
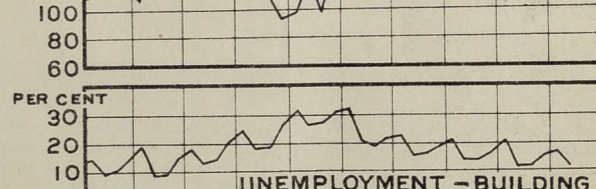
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			PERCENTAGES AT 26TH JULY, 1937.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 26TH JULY, 1937.†	
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			21ST JUNE, 1937.	20TH JULY, 1936.	22ND JULY, 1935.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Paper, Printing, etc. :-																	
Paper and Paper Board	46,850	15,420	62,270	3.5	2.9	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	+0.1	-1.3	-3.1	3.7	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	24,140	43,860	68,000	3.4	3.3	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	3.6	4.0	3.9	-	-0.7	-1.6	3.8	
Wall Paper Making	4,950	2,150	7,100	4.0	7.3	5.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.5	7.9	5.5	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	5.5	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,730	4,920	8,650	2.9	3.2	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.1	3.5	3.3	-0.4	-2.0	-2.1	3.3	
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,880	92,600	280,480	5.8	4.5	5.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	-0.3	-1.0	-1.9	5.6	
Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	267,550	158,950	426,500	5.1	4.0	4.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	5.4	4.6	5.1	-0.2	-1.0	-2.0	5.0	
Building and Contracting :-																	
Building	1,007,950	11,730	1,019,680	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.4	2.0	11.3	+0.7	-0.2	-3.0	10.9	
Public Works Contracting, etc.	287,760	1,500	289,260	36.3	1.7	36.1	0.7	-	-	37.0	1.7	36.8	+1.4	-4.6	-3.4	36.7	
Total, Building and Contracting	1,295,710	13,230	1,308,940	16.7	1.8	16.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	17.1	2.0	17.0	+0.9	-1.1	-4.1	16.5	
Other Manufacturing Industries :-																	
Rubber	37,880	22,390	60,270	5.9	6.0	5.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.4	7.3	+0.3	-3.1	-4.5	7.2	
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,970	2,400	14,370	5.0	1.4	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	5.5	1.7	4.9	-1.8	-4.9	-6.0	4.8	
Brushes and Brooms	5,780	5,410	11,190	14.0	3.8	9.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	16.8	6.4	11.8	+2.0	-1.0	-1.7	11.5	
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	23,080	10,840	33,920	2.6	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	-0.2	-0.6	-1.7	2.5	
Musical Instruments	15,200	6,420	21,620	5.5	4.8	5.3	1.7	0.2	1.2	7.2	5.0	6.5	-1.0	-3.9	-4.6	6.4	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,580	9,330	17,010	5.5	5.0	5.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	6.9	5.7	6.2	-0.5	-1.8	-3.0	6.2	
Total, Other Manufacturing	101,580	56,790	158,380	5.4	4.5	5.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	6.5	6.5	6.7	-0.2	-2.6	-3.0	6.1	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	200,800	9,140	209,940	7.8	1.7	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	8.1	1.8	7.8	+0.3	-0.9	-2.0	7.8	
Transport and Communication :-																	
Railway Service	147,260	8,900	156,160	6.0	2.0	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.3	2.2	6.1	+0.7	-0.2	-1.9	5.9	
Tramway and Omnibus Service	184,750	10,010	194,760	2.2	4.0	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.5	2.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	2.4	
Other Road Transport	210,060	9,140	219,200	9.7	2.0	9.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	10.3	2.0	9.9	-1.4	-3.7	-6.7	9.6	
Shipping Service	134,860	6,230	141,090	19.2	7.0	18.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	19.3	7.6	18.8	-1.3	-4.3	-8.2	18.7	
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service (Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.))	137,290	1,280	138,570	29.0	5.2	28.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.8	5.2	29.6	-0.2	-1.1	-2.8	29.0	
Harbour, River and Canal Service	24,350	550	24,900	9.5	5.1	9.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	10.4	5.8	10.3	-1.5	-3.2	-4.5	10.4	
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	161,640	1,830	163,470	26.1	5.1	25.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	26.9	5.4	26.6	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	26.2	
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	20,210	3,190	23,400	13.1	5.5	12.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	13.9	6.5	12.9	+0.2	-1.5	-2.3	12.8	
Total, Transport, etc.	858,780	39,300	898,080	12.1	3.7	11.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	12.5	4.1	12.2	-0.5	-1.9	-4.4	11.9	
Distributive Trades	1,287,490	760,920	2,048,410	8.8	4.7	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.2	5.1	7.7	-0.4	-1.0	-2.3	7.4	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	177,960	84,040	262,000	4.4	1.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.5	1.0	3.4	-	-0.4	-0.9	3.3	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-																	
National Government Service	108,890	21,230	130,120	13.0	3.1	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	13.2	3.3	11.6	+1.0	+0.3	-0.5	11.2	
Local Government Service	344,570	23,540	368,110	16.1	3.0	15.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	16.5	3.1	15.6	-	-	-2.4	15.7	
Professional Services	90,730	67,950	158,680	4.9	2.3	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.1	2.5	4.0	+0.2	-0.2	-0.7	3.9	
Entertainments and Sports	83,440	48,260	131,700	17.8	11.7	15.6	0.6	3.8	1.7	18.4	15.5	17.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.8	17.1	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boozing House, Club, etc. Service	170,030	265,260	435,290	12.3	9.1	10.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	12.5	9.4	10.6	-0.9	-0.5	-1.3	10.4	
Laundry Service	28,170	109,820	137,990	4.9	4.0	4.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	-0.3	-0.3	-1.3	5.0	
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	10,610	17,770	28,380	5.4	3.1	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.8	3.5	4.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	4.2	
Other Industries and Services	106,950	55,270	162,220	19.7	4.6	14.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	20.7	5.4	15.5	-1.5	-6.5	-10.4	14.9	
Total, Miscellaneous	943,390	608,900	1,552,290	14.1	6.6	11.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	14.5	7.4	11.7	-0.3	-1.2	-2.5	11.5	
TOTAL ‡	9,720,700	3,618,000	13,338,700	9.8	5.1	8.5	1.7	2.3	1.9	11.5	7.4	10.4	+0.1	-2.0	-4.8	10.1	

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 November next. It will not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages of unemployment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until then. 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 recent exchange of unemployment books. Comparable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936. The table below excludes 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 numbers of private gardeners so insured are not yet available. The numbers of insured private gardeners, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 26th July, 1937, were 1,507 males and 12 females in Great Britain, and 1,560 males and 12 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain.				Approximate Percentages (Total.)
	Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937.			Approximate Percentages Unemployed.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Farming, Forestry, etc.	459,960	22,160	482,120	12,811	975	13,786	2.8	4.4	2.9	10,981	850	11,831	2.6	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	60,820	10,650	71,470	1,795	641	2,436	3.0	6.0	3.4	1,766	641	2,407	3.4	
Other Gardening‡	33,720	290	34,010	949	10	959	2.8	3.4	2.8	924	10	934	2.8	
Total	554,500	33,100	587,600	15,555	1,626	17,181	2.8	4.9	2.9	13,671	1,501	15,172	2.7	

At 21st June, 1937, the corresponding numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were:—farming, forestry, etc., 11,423 (2.4 per cent.); market gardening, horticulture, etc., 1,750 (2.4 per cent.); other gardening,‡ 724 (2.1 per cent.); total 13,897 (2.4 per cent.).

* See last two paragraphs of text on page 310.
 † The percentage for all industries and services combined for July, 1935, used for this comparison is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for July, 1936, June, 1937 and July, 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: see last paragraph of text preceding the Table.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 26TH JULY, 1937.

Table with columns: Division, Boys (Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total), Girls (Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, N. Ireland, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. See article on page 218 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH JULY, 1937.

Table with columns: Division, Boys (Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total), Girls (Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Special Schemes, Great Britain, N. Ireland, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 26TH JULY, 1937.

Table with columns: Division, Number of Vacancies Filled (Boys, Girls, Total), Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School (Boys, Girls, Total). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain.

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

Table with columns: Division, Week ended 21st July, 1937, Month ended 21st July, 1937, Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes since 1st April, 1937. Rows include London, S. Eastern, S. Western, Midlands, N. Eastern, N. Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain.

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

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 26th July, 1937:—

Table with columns: Industry, Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937. Sub-columns: Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Boys, Girls. Rows include Fishing, Mining, Coal Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making, Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass, Chemicals, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Cotton Manufacturing, Woollen and Worsted, Hosiery, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

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 26th July, 1937 (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 304* boys and 93* girls in Great Britain, and 324* boys and 94* girls in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

* Including 21 boys and 2 girls classified as private gardeners.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st July, 1937, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit:—

Table A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*. Columns: Men, Women, Juveniles, Total. Rows: Claims allowed (Have power to disallow, Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow), Claims disallowed (Contributions conditions: General Scheme, Agricultural Scheme, Not unemployed, Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow).

Table B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*. (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers. Columns: Men, Women, Juveniles, Total. Rows: Claims allowed, Claims disallowed (Contributions conditions: General Scheme, Agricultural Scheme, Not unemployed, Other grounds).

(2) Other Cases. Columns: Men, Women, Juveniles, Total. Rows: Claims allowed, Claims disallowed (Contributions conditions: General Scheme, Agricultural scheme, Anomalies Orders: Class (b)—seasonal workers, Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week, Class (d)—married women, Employment left voluntarily without just cause, Employment lost through misconduct, Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions, Not unemployed, Not capable of work, or not available for work, Other grounds).

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES. Columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows: Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers, Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees.

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES. Columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows: Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers, Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees.

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE. Columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows: Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer: (1) Against disallowances, (2) Against disallowances, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants.

* Except in "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases, which are given separately in 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 five weeks ended 31st July, 1937, four weeks ended 26th June, 1937, and four weeks ended 25th July, 1936, respectively:—

Table with columns: £, £, £. Rows: (1) General Account: Contributions received from Employers, Employed persons, Exchequer, Miscellaneous Receipts; Total Income; Benefit; Cost of administration; Accrued Charge for Debt Service; Miscellaneous Payments; Total Expenditure; Debt outstanding. (2) Agricultural Account: Contributions received from Employers, Employed persons, Exchequer, Miscellaneous Receipts; Total Income; Benefit; Cost of Administration; Miscellaneous Payments; Total Expenditure.

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 five weeks ended 31st July, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,417,000. The approximate cost of unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) during the four weeks ended 26th June, 1937, was £2,850,000, and during the four weeks ended 25th July, 1936, was £2,875,000.

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 six months of the years 1935, 1936 and 1937:—

Table with columns: 1935, 1936, First six months of (1935, 1936, 1937). Rows: Men (18 years and over): Direct Transfers, Transfers through Government Training Centres, Transfers through Instructional Centres; Total; Women (18 years and over): Direct Transfers, Trainees; Total; Boys (under 18 years): All Occupations; Girls (under 18 years): Industrial Occupations, Domestic Service; Total; Grand Total.

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 4,356 in the half-year ended June, 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.

‡ These figures include income and expenditure in respect of the Agricultural Scheme; separate totals for the Agricultural Scheme in respect of the period 4th May, 1936, to 28th November, 1936, were given in the February, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

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. 301–302 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

A FURTHER reduction in unemployment occurred during July. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st July, 1937, was 562,900,* as compared with 648,421† at the end of June, 1937, and 1,169,860 at the end of July, 1936.

At 31st July, 1937, 302,678* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 351,947† at the end of June, 1937, and 662,969 at the end of July, 1936.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 64,369* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st July, 1937, as compared with 74,704† at the end of June, 1937, and 185,156 at the end of July, 1936.

FRANCE.‡

There was a further reduction in unemployment during July. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 337,376, as compared with 343,402 at the end of June, 1937, and 466,124 at the end of July, 1936.

At the beginning of July, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 6.47 per cent. as compared with July, 1936; the corresponding increase at 1st June 1937, over 1st June, 1936, was 6.19 per cent. In those undertakings employing 21,044 persons, in which, at 1st July, 1937, legislation reducing working hours, in principle to 40 a week, had not been applied, 41.14 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 2,223,801 persons, in which at 1st July, 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 7.94. At 1st July, 1936, 19.02 per cent. of all the workers then covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 14.65 per cent. 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or more a week. ¶

BELGIUM.¶

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 906,358 showed that 10.6 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in May, 1937, as compared with 10.8 per cent. in April, 1937, and 12.3 per cent. in May, 1936. In addition, 8.4 per cent. were employed intermittently in May, 1937, as compared with 7.3 per cent. in April, 1937, and 9.7 per cent. in May, 1936. In May, 1937, 11.7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 11.8, and in May, 1936, 16.6.

HOLLAND.¶

Unemployment showed a further decline during June. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 462,769 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th June, 1937, 22.8 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2.7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 23.8 and 2.7, and in the last week of June, 1936, 28.6 and 5.3. At the end of June, 1937, 325,053 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 310,616 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 343,296 and 328,537, and at the end of June, 1936, 394,956 and 378,796.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment continued to fall during June. At the end of that month 50,830 applications for employment (35.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 57,973 (40.4 per thousand) at the end of May, 1937, and 75,127 (52.3 per thousand) at the end of June, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,954, 3,221, and 2,016, respectively.

AUSTRIA.††

There was a further reduction in unemployment during June. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 196,067 (96,263 in Vienna), as compared with 215,176 at the end of May, 1937, and 230,844 at the end of June, 1936.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
† Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 12th August, 1937. Berlin.
‡ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th August, 1937, and Journal Officiel 13th August, 1937. Paris.

¶ Bulletin Mensuel du Placement et du Chômage, July, 1937. Brussels.
¶ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1937. The Hague.
** La Vie Economique, July, 1937. Berne.
†† Statistische Nachrichten, 24th July, 1937. Vienna.

POLAND.‡

The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges declined substantially during May to 331,308, as compared with 414,974 at the end of April, 1937, and 343,043 at the end of May, 1936.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of July, 1937, was 248,199,* as compared with 303,535† at the end of June, 1937, and 508,081 at the end of July, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July; it decreased in Norway during May, and in Sweden during June.

Denmark.—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 433,000, 15.1* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1937, as compared with 13.9† per cent. at the end of June, 1937, and 12.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1936.

Norway.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 81,832 show that 18.1 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1937, as compared with 21.8 per cent. at the end of April, 1937, and 15.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1936.

Sweden.—Of a total of approximately 551,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 7.6* per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1937, as compared with 8.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 9.3 per cent. at the end of June, 1936.

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of May, 1937, showed very little change as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments rose slightly during the same period. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for May, 1937, was 102.2, as compared with 102.1† for the previous month, and 89.8 for May, 1936.

At the end of June, 1937, 5,016,014 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decline of 5.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 22.8 per cent. as compared with June, 1936. Included amongst the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in June, 1937, 11* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 11 per cent. also in May, 1937, and 17 per cent. in June, 1936.

IRISH FREE STATE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 64,011 at 28th June, 1937, to 63,288 at 26th July. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders§§ issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 27th July, 1936, when similar Orders were in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 68,959.

AUSTRALIA.¶¶

There was a continued decline in unemployment during the second quarter of 1937. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for 3 days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 9.7, as compared with 9.9 in the preceding quarter, and 12.8 in the second quarter of 1936.

CANADA.¶¶

The total number of workpeople employed at 1st July, 1937, by 10,271 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,134,318 as compared with 1,088,652 at the beginning of June, 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 July, 1937, was 119.1, as compared with 114.3 at 1st June, 1937, and 104.6 at 1st July, 1936.

At the end of May, 1937, 9.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 195,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1937, and 14.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1936.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th July, 1937. Warsaw.
§ Prager Tagblatt, 6th August, 1937. Prague.
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th August, 1937. Copenhagen.
¶¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

¶¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
†† Survey of Current Business, July, 1937; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, July, 1937. Washington.

¶¶ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
§§ These Orders came into force on 3rd March, and 2nd June, 1937, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937.
¶¶ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
¶¶ The July Employment Situation, 1937, and THE LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, Ottawa.

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

Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £44,450 in the weekly full-time wages of 451,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £39,650 in those of 353,700 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	132,900	353,700	£ 12,400	£ 39,650
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	113,650	—	14,150	—
Textile ...	159,400	—	11,850	—
Other ...	45,750	—	6,050	—
Total ...	451,700	353,700	44,450	39,650

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, the Forest of Dean, and Warwickshire. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included iron ore miners in Cumberland, Cleveland, and Northamptonshire, and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, Durham, and Northamptonshire. The decreases in this group affected mainly coal miners in Yorkshire (except lower-paid day-wage workers), Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, and Scotland.

In the engineering, shipbuilding and metal group the principal increase affected men employed in federated shipbuilding and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose wages were increased by 2s. per week for timeworkers and by 4 per cent. for pieceworkers. Other increases affected blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire and South Wales and Monmouthshire; bobbin makers in various districts in England and Wales; shuttlemakers in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and gold and silver workers at Birmingham.

In the textile group the principal increase affected workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries; the increase took effect under sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living, and amounted to about 2 per cent. on the average on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 1s. 3d. a week for men and 9d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other increases affected workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture in various districts in the Midland counties, whose cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. on each shilling earned; and those employed in the flax and hemp and jute trades, for whom there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected paper makers in the West of England, Wales and Scotland; certain classes of women felt hat makers in England and Wales; and workpeople employed in the tanning and currying industry in various districts in

Great Britain. Other increases affected brick and tile makers in the Bridgewater district; men employed by public works contractors in certain outer London districts; electricians employed by electrical contractors in Scotland; adult male manual workers employed by waterworks undertakings in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire; and certain employees of local authorities in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and the East Midland Area.

Of the total increase of £44,450 per week, about £9,400 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £6,800 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); £4,350 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £14,000 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining £16,700 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

The decrease of £39,650 was wholly due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–JULY, 1937.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	600,500	—	£ 146,000	—
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	29,550	—	4,500	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	160,450	—	13,200	—
Iron and Steel ...	155,600	—	29,300	—
Engineering ...	403,650	—	22,400	—
Shipbuilding ...	98,700	—	20,400	—
Other Metal ...	137,750	—	16,200	—
Textile ...	333,800	—	43,550	—
Clothing ...	188,850	—	24,200	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	28,250	—	3,100	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	61,850	—	10,850	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	13,550	—	1,650	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	700,400	—	53,400	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	14,550	—	1,400	—
Transport ...	212,000	100	14,200	5
Public Administration Services ...	38,000	—	4,200	—
Other ...	30,650	—	5,050	—
Total ...	3,208,100	100	413,600	5

In the corresponding seven months of 1936, there were net increases of £332,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,798,250 workpeople, and net decreases of £1,700 in those of 22,250 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The changes during July in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work, for which statistics are available, affected about 1,000 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by one hour per week.

The changes reported during the first seven months of 1937 have affected about 134,500 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly 2 hours per week, and nearly 300 workpeople who have had an average increase of 2 hours per week.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Sussex ...	12 July	Male workers 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 9d. per week (37s. 6d. to 38s. 3d.).‡
	Dorset ...	1 July	Other male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of from 2½d. to 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. 7d. at under 14 years increasing to 33s. 3d. at 21 years and over.‡
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 July	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of from 7d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 1d. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
	South Yorkshire ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.78 (42.50 to 43.28) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§
		1 July	All workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 5.42 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage at the minimum of 32.¶
West Yorkshire ...	1 July	Lower-paid day-wage workers	New scales of minimum basis day rates adopted, commencing—for underground workers—at 2s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 7s. at 23, and, for surface workers, at 1s. 11d. at 14 years increasing to 5s. 8½d. at 22, involving increases in basis rates of amounts varying from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day.¶	
		All workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 5.42 in the percentage additions to basis rates, leaving the percentages at the minimum of 32 for underground workers, 30.34 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 21 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.¶	
West Yorkshire ...	Commencement of making-up week ended 27 or 28 July.	Lower-paid day-wage workers.	New scales of minimum basis day rates adopted, ranging, for underground workers, from 2s. 4d. (Western sub-division) and 2s. 5d. (Eastern sub-division) at 14 to 14½ years increasing to 6s. 8d. (Western sub-division) and 6s. 10d. (Eastern sub-division) at 23, and for surface workers of 1s. 11d. at 14 to 14½ years increasing to 5s. 8½d. at 22, involving increases in basis rates of amounts varying from 3d. to 1s. 6.36d. per day.¶	
		Lower-paid day-wage workers.	New scales of minimum basis day rates adopted, ranging, for underground workers, from 2s. 4d. (Western sub-division) and 2s. 5d. (Eastern sub-division) at 14 to 14½ years increasing to 6s. 8d. (Western sub-division) and 6s. 10d. (Eastern sub-division) at 23, and for surface workers of 1s. 11d. at 14 to 14½ years increasing to 5s. 8½d. at 22, involving increases in basis rates of amounts varying from 3d. to 1s. 6.36d. per day.¶	

* 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 estimate of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 214,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 6d. per shift to other workers, as well as allowances in kind (free houses or rent allowances and fire coal).

¶ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Coal Mining, Coke, etc. Manufacture, Other Mining and Quarrying, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Manufacture, Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture, and Engineering.

* Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts. † Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. ‡ At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 52 at two collieries, 55 at one colliery and 60 at another. § Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years and over and of 4d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers. ¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. ** Beginning of first full pay in week commencing 26 July.

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, etc., Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture, Gold, Silver and Allied Trades, Malleable Ironfounding, Typefounding, Mechanical Cloth Manufacture, Woolen and Worsted Spinning, and Jute Manufacture.

* This increase affected workpeople employed by members of The Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association. † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ In the Dundee district a general increase of 4½ per cent. was granted in January, 1937, pending the fixation of these rates by the Trade Board (see page 73 of the February, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Flax and Hemp	Great Britain	12 July	Workpeople employed in the flax and hemp trade:— Male workers (other than spinners). Male spinners 16 years and over. Female workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:— Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 10d. to 2s. 8d. per week for adults, with smaller amounts for boys and youths, and increases of 2½d. to 3½d. per piece in the general minimum piece rates for canvas weavers, and of 2s. 6d. per week in the piecework basis time rates for hosepipe weavers. Adoption of general minimum time rates for day shift and for night shift spinners. Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 4d. per week for certain special classes of workers (spinners, weavers, etc.) of 6d. to 8d. for learners, and of 6d. to 1s. 2d. (according to age), for other classes of workers; and increase of 1s. 5d. per week in the piecework basis time rates.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties.* Hinckley	1st pay day in July 1st pay day in July	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, etc.). Footwear trimmers on piecework employed in hosiery manufacturers' trimshops.	Bonus of 5d. in the shilling increased† to 6d. in the shilling. Bonus of 5d. in the shilling increased† to 6d. in the shilling.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.†	1st pay day in Aug.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 51 to 55 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 40½ to 44 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 30½ to 33 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: adult male process workers, 32s., plus 55 per cent.; women, 18 years and over, 20s., plus 55 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.¶	1st pay day in Aug.§	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 7d. per week for male timeworkers, 21 years and over; from 15s. 10d. to 17s. 1d. for male pieceworkers, 21 years and over; from 9s. 8d. to 10s. 5d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: Lancashire, etc.—male workers, 21 years and over, 30s., plus 17s. 7d.; women, 18 years and over, 20s., plus 10s. 5d.; Scotland—male workers, 21 years and over, 27s., plus 17s. 7d.; women, 21 years and over, 17s., plus 10s. 5d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Aug.§	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Increase† of 1s. 5d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 54s. 3d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Middleton	1st pay day in Aug.§	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 51 to 55 per cent. for male dyers; from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 7d. per week for male polishers and from 9s. 8d. to 10s. 5d. for female polishers, and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: men, 21 years and over—dyers, 32s., plus 55 per cent.; polishers, 30s., plus 17s. 7d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d., plus 10s. 5d.
	Hebden Bridge	1st pay day in Aug.§	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 7d. per week for men, 21 years and over; from 9s. 8d. to 10s. 5d. for women, 18 years and over, and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men, 21 years and over, 31s., plus 17s. 7d.; women, 18 years and over, 28s. 6d., plus 10s. 5d. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 46 to 49½ per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 42 to 45 per cent. for hand cutters; from 36 to 38½ per cent. for menders, and from 40 to 43 per cent. for other pieceworkers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.§	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 23s. 4d. to 24s. 6d. per week for engravers, and from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 7d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 23s. 4d. to 24s. 6d. per week for male workers, 21 years and over; from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 10d. for women, and by proportionate amount for youths.
Sailmaking	Hull	1st full pay in July	Sailmakers	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: machinemen, 68s. 1d.; benchhands, 66s. 1d.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	23 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased† from 11s. 6d. to 12s. in the £.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland	5 July	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade:— Male workers except those in Class C.** Female workers except those in Class C.** Workers remunerated on the "log" system, other than those employed in Lisburn and in rural districts and towns with a population of less than 2,000.	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, as follows:— Increases in general minimum time rates of ¼d. or ½d. per hour for workers with not less than 5 years' experience, of 3d. to 1s. 9d. per week according to length of service for learners, and of 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week according to age for male workers other than the above; and increases of ¼d. or ½d. in piecework basis time rates. Increases in general minimum time rates of ¼d. or ½d. per hour for learners (except during first year in Belfast and Londonderry), and of ¼d. or ½d. for other workers; and increases of ¼d. or ½d. in piecework basis time rates. Increases of from ¼d. to ½d. per "log" hour for male workers, with proportionate increases for female workers.
Hat, Cap, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales	19 July	Female workers in the felt hat cap and millinery trade (other than learners employed at a time rate) employed wholly or mainly in stitching, binding, trimming, lining-making or wool-forming.	Increases of 1d. per hour in the minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	20 July	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 22½ per cent. on list prices increased† to 25 per cent.

* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.
§ In respect of the preceding pay period.
¶ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
‡ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).
** Class C workers are those employed in rural districts or in towns with a population of less than 2,000. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's (Northern Ireland) confirming order obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain	19 July	Apprentices	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for those indentured on or after 19th July, 1937s.
Baking	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	19 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen, 68s., tablehands, 62s.; juniors—factories: 20s. at 17 years increasing to 40s. at 20; small shops—17s. at 17 years increasing to 37s. at 20. Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).
Mill Sawing	Cardiff, Newport and Swansea. Glasgow (certain firms). Belfast	1st pay day in July 1st full pay in July 1 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills. Labourers employed in sawmills	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 0½d.). Increase of approximately ¼d. per hour. Rate after change, 50s. for 47-hour week.
Paper Manufacture.	Scotland, West of England and Wales.	1 July	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills).	Increases in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour for male timeworkers 21 years and over, of ¼d. to ¾d. for female timeworkers 18 years and over, of ¼d. to ¾d. for juvenile timeworkers, and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: adult male workers, papermaking, class I—shiftworkers, 1s. 5d.; papercoating, class I—1s. 3d., 1s. 1½d.; papermaking and papercoating, class II—1s. 2d., 1s. 0½d.; class III—1s. 1d., 1½d., for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively; female timeworkers, 18 years and over, 7d.†
Building	Londonderry	1 July	Building trade operatives	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 7½d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s.
Public Works Contracting.	Certain districts in Metropolitan Police Area‡	First full pay week in July	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of ¼d. per hour.‡ Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2d.
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland§	1 July	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).§
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.¶ Certain undertakings in the Yorkshire Area.**	1st full pay week after 16 June 1st full pay week following 1 July 1st full pay in July	Road transport workers Adult male manual workers, except road transport workers and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically-propelled vehicles, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour according to capacity of vehicle; loaders 1s. 2½d.; drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, 1s. 2½d.¶ Increase of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: labourers, 1s. 2½d.; pipe jointers, 1s. 4½d.; stokers, 1s. 3½d.¶
Road Transport	Sheffield	1 July	Horse carters	Increase in the minimum rate of 6s. per week (43s. to 49s.).
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain authorities in the East Midland Area.†† Surrey Certain authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.§§	1st pay day in July 30 June and 1 July 1st pay week in July	Certain classes of manual workers... Certain classes of male and female workers not affected by increase of 1 April. Certain classes of manual workers employed by County Council. Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Re-classification of various occupations, resulting in increases of ¼d. or 1d. per hour. Rates after change in Grade A areas include: labourers (destructors, disinfectors and salvage plant), 1s. 3½d.; engine and motor drivers, 1s. 6d. Increases of amounts varying up to 4s. per week. Weekly rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per week.†† Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: Grade A areas, 53s. 1½d.; Grade B, 53s. 6d.; Grade C, 51s. 6d.; Grade D, 49s.; Grade E, 47s.; Grade F, 45s.; Grade G, 43s.; Grade H, 41s.; Grade J, 39s.
Leather Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.‖‖‖	1st full working week in July‖‖‖	Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of from 1d. to 1d. per hour for adult male timeworkers and of varying amounts for women and youths. The provision that pieceworkers' rate shall be such as to enable an average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. above time rates to remain. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male timeworkers respectively include:—London, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 1½d.; Scotland and Lancashire, 1s. 4d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1½d.; Yorkshire‖‖‖, Midlands, Bristol and West of England, 1s. 3½d., 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1½d.; Walsall (curriers), 1s. 4½d.; women 20 years and over: London—semi-skilled 8½d., unskilled 8½d. Provinces, 8½d.; Scotland, 7½d.
Retail Distribution.	Bristol, Somerset and Dorset.	5 July	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of scales of weekly rates involving increases of varying amounts for certain workers. Rates after change include: mechanical vehicle drivers, 53s. 6d. to 74s. 6d., electrical vehicle drivers, 52s. 6d. to 63s. 6d., stablemen, loaders, mates, 50s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. according to tonnage and the grading of the town.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY, 1937.

Mercantile Marine.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 July	Catering department staff on home trade vessels.	Revised hours adopted not exceeding 70 per week or 10 per day on cargo vessels; on passenger vessels hours to be so arranged as to ensure not less than 12 hours off duty (14 for boys) in each period of 24 hours.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Surrey	30 June and 1 July	Manual workers employed by County Council.	Reduction of 1 hour per week. Hours after change: summer, 48; winter, 44.¶¶

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† The new minimum rates for workers employed in coating mills are 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1½d. for shiftworkers and day workers respectively in Class I occupations; for other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.
‡ This increase resulted from the regrading (from lowest grade to second grade) by agreement of the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area of the following districts:—Bromley, Carshalton, Chislehurst and Sidcup, Crayford, Ealing, Enfield, Epsom and Ewell, Erith, Hendon, Hornsey, Kingston-upon-Thames, Malden and Combe, Richmond, Southall, Southgate, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam, Twickenham, Wembley and Wood Green.
§ This increase applied mainly to workers employed by firms who are members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland.
¶ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Lancashire and Cheshire Counties District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.
‡ In rural and small urban areas, lower rates operate but in no case more than 1½d. per hour below the rates quoted above.
** The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.
†† The authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the East Midland Area Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).
‡‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
§§ The authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.
‖‖ In the case of Yorkshire the change is to take effect from the first full pay in September, 1937.
¶¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 64. In these 64 new disputes about 30,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 89,900 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 2,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 26 disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 90, involving 122,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July estimated at 512,000 working days.

Following is an analysis of disputes in progress in July :—

Table with 4 columns: Industry Group, Started before beginning of Month, Started in Month, Total. Rows include Mining and Quarrying, Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Clothing, Other, and Total for July 1937, June 1937, and July 1936.

Causes.—Of the 64 disputes beginning in July, 21, directly involving 24,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 12, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 19, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during July, have been effected in the case of 45 new disputes, directly involving 26,300 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 33, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 21,700 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, No. of Disputes beginning in period, Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress, No. of Disputes beginning in period, Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. Rows include Fishing and Agriculture, Coal Mining, Other Mining and Quarrying, Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc., Engineering and Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Woodworking, Furniture, etc., Building, etc., Transport, Commerce, Distribution and Finance, Other, and Total.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Table with 5 main columns: Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Work-people Involved, Date when Dispute Began/Ended, Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Coal Mining, Cotton Spinning, Clothing, Building, Transport, and Rubber Industry.

* 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, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 154,000 in 1937, and 64,000 in 1936. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 306,000 in 1937, and 136,000 in 1936.

‡ 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 numbers shown as involved are approximate estimates. The classes directly involved were mainly haulage hands and other youths and boys, but at some collieries included other classes who stopped work in sympathy.

¶ The stoppage began on 12th July at certain collieries and spread rapidly in the week beginning 19th July. Work was resumed at some collieries pending district negotiations. On 24th July an agreement providing for increased basis rates for underground and surface dayworkers in general was reached between the South Yorkshire Coal Trade Association and the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association; and on 27th July the West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association also decided to put into operation scales of increased basis rates for dayworkers (see page 317). With a few exceptions the new scales led to a prompt resumption of work at the collieries still idle, and, in spite of recurrent stoppages of work at certain collieries, by the end of July a resumption of work had been agreed upon at the great majority of collieries involved.

† Estimated number.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st JULY.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 55%
Food only ... 40%

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 31st July, 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 31st July, 1937, was about 105 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average about 85 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 31st July, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st July, 1937, is approximately 55 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st July, 1937, and 46 per cent. at 1st August, 1936.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1937.

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

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

Table with 12 columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec. Rows show percentage increases from 1920 to 1937.

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.

FOOD.

At 31st July the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed practically no change as compared with a month earlier. A substantial seasonal decrease in the prices of potatoes during July was offset by increases in the prices of eggs, butter and bacon.

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 40 per cent. at 31st July, 1937, as compared with 40 per cent. at 1st July, 1937, and 29 per cent. at 1st August, 1936.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st July and 31st July, 1937 :—

Table with 5 columns: Article, Average Price per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1/4d., Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st July, 1937, as compared with July, 1914. Rows include Beef, British; Ribs; Thin Flank; Beef, Chilled or Frozen; Mutton, British; Bacon; Flour; Bread; Tea; Sugar; Milk; Butter; Cheese; Margarine; Eggs; Potatoes.

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 31st July, 1937, as compared with July, 1914. Rows include Beef, British; Flour; Bread; Tea; Sugar; Milk; Butter; Cheese; Margarine; Eggs; Potatoes.

* As 1st August fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to the previous day, in accordance with the usual practice.

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

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

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 showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from July 1914 to July 1937. Columns include Country, July 1933, July 1934, July 1935, July 1936, and July 1937. Rows include Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign Countries, and British Dominions &c.

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 showing percentage increase in the cost of food and other household requirements for various countries from July 1914 to July 1937. Columns include Country, Items on which computation is based, and percentage increases for July 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937. Rows include Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign Countries, and British Dominions &c.

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. † Fuel and light are also included in these figures. ‡ Figure for June. § A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter. ** 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.

STATISTICS of fatal industrial accidents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1937, are given below:—

Table of fatal industrial accidents categorized by Railway Service, Factories and Workshops, Mines, Quarries, and Seamen. Includes sub-sections for Places under ss. 104-106, Factory Act, 1901, and Seamen.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 42; the total number of deaths* reported was 5.

Table of industrial diseases categorized into Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer), Chrome Ulceration, Anthrax, and Other Poisoning. Lists specific cases and deaths for each category.

Summary table for Industrial Diseases showing Total Cases and Total Deaths for various categories like Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Anthrax, and Other Poisoning.

* 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.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 139* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 139 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,180,000 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 139 Authorities:—

Table of building plans approved in July 1937, comparing July 1937 and July 1936 across various categories like Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Churches, etc.

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1937.

(a) Estimated Cost. Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's inquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during April to June, 1937. The following table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the second quarter of 1936:—

Table of building statistics for the second quarter of 1937, comparing the second quarter of 1937 and 1936 across various categories like Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Churches, etc.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses. The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the second quarter of 1937 was 38,215, as compared with 42,923 in the second quarter of 1936. For June alone the number was 11,938, as compared with 14,099 in June, 1936.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); Yorkshire (one); Lancashire and Cheshire (two); South-Eastern Counties (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 JULY.

(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 July, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 568,201, or 1.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 27.4 per cent. less than in July, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 345, 349, and 473 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief in the two periods of 1937, as compared with July, 1936, 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 July was 447,311, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 24.0 per cent. less than in July, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 120,890, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 37.6 per cent. less than a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July numbered 71,284, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 496,917, or 1.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 29.6 per cent. less than in July, 1936.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-nine showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in July, as compared with June, thirteen areas showed slight increases, while in five areas there was no change.

Table of poor relief statistics for July 1937, comparing July 1937 and July 1936 across various categories like Indoor, Outdoor, Total, and Rate per 10,000 of population. Rows include County of London, various counties in England and Wales, and Scotland.

* 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 July in London and Plymouth, 31st July in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th July in Scotland.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

PINION WHEELS OF LINOLEUM MIXER NOT SECURELY FENCED.

This case was heard at Greenwich Metropolitan Police Court on 21st May, 1936, and was taken under sections 10 and 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in respect of the side pinion wheels of a mixing machine in a linoleum factory, following an accident to a greaser who sustained injuries resulting in the loss of his right hand. Evidence was given that, while the workman was greasing the pinion wheel shafts, his hand was caught in the nip between one of the pinions and the inside of the rim of the mixer drum. At the time of the accident the drum was being tilted for emptying, and the pinions had been kept running. The nip was inaccessible when the mixer was in the ordinary working position, but became accessible when the drum was tilted. Save for a double rail fence running parallel to the side of the drum, and an adjacent guard for a belt and pulley, the pinions were unfenced.

It was stated on behalf of the defendants that they had instructed their employees that the machine must be stopped for the purpose of greasing, and had put up a warning notice. It was also contended that this part of the machinery was not dangerous within the meaning of the Act, that it was in a recess and could not be dangerous to the casual passer-by, that the machine had been used constantly for thirty-four years without previous accident, that no suggestion had been made by H.M. Inspectors of Factories that the pinions should be fenced, and that in the ordinary course of human affairs it was impossible to anticipate that anyone would put his hand near them while in motion. The magistrate visited the factory to see the machine in operation, and on 9th June dismissed the summons, on the ground that the pinions were not dangerous parts of the machinery. Notice of appeal was lodged.

The High Court, on 14th January 1937, allowed the appeal, and remitted the case to the magistrate with a direction to convict. The Lord Chief Justice in his judgment said that the argument came to this, that if the greasing were done at a time when the machine was in motion and tilted, there was danger, but it was not likely that the greasing would be done at such a time. He pointed out that this was not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the section, and that "actually secure" fencing was necessary. In his opinion the wheels were typical examples of dangerous parts of machinery and ought to have been securely fenced, notwithstanding that a reasonable employer bringing his mind to bear upon the probabilities thought that such an act as was done in this case was not likely to be often done, and not likely to be habitually done.

Chastaney v. Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd. King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 14th January, 1937.

Trade Board Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer pleaded guilty to underpaying two male workers, failing to post the Trade Board notice, and failing to keep adequate wages records. He was fined £6 and was ordered to pay £44 arrears of wages. *Re v. Arthur Reginald Mainwaring. Stratford-on-Avon Police Court.* 16th June, 1937.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (SCOTLAND).

An employer, charged with underpaying three male workers and failing to keep adequate records, pleaded not guilty to the first three charges but guilty to the records charge. He was found guilty on two of the underpayment charges, and was fined £3 or 30 days' imprisonment, and ordered to pay £32 6s. arrears of wages.—*Re v. Robert Lambie. Falkirk Sheriff Court.* 19th July, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
(INCONSIDERABLE EMPLOYMENTS)
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Minister of Labour made, on 29th July, 1937, the Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937.*

These Regulations have been made in accordance with the recommendations of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee,† to whom they were referred in draft form. They amend the Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) Regulations, 1935,‡ by excluding from their scope dockers and workers engaged in the dry docking and undocking of vessels; the employment of such persons is always insurable, even if it lasts less than four hours in a week.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 743. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

† See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 285.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1359. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free): see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936, pages 35 and 36.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 3191/37. (8.7.37).

SECTION 22 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935 SUBSECTION (4)—FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION: EX-SERVICE PENSIONERS—A DISABILITY PENSION PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA DOES NOT COME WITHIN THE TERM "MONEYS PROVIDED BY PARLIAMENT," WHICH INCLUDES ONLY THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed.

"The claimant is an ex-service man who is in receipt of a pension in respect of a disability contracted during the late war. The said pension is paid by the Government of Australia. The claimant has had less than thirty contributions paid in respect of him as an insured contributor during the two years immediately preceding the date of his claim for benefit, so he cannot satisfy the requirements of the first statutory condition for the receipt of benefit to be found in section 22 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"He may, however, be treated for the purposes of that Act as if he had proved that the condition was fulfilled in his case if he can bring himself within the provisions of subsection (4) of section 22 of the Act.

"Although the claimant has had not less than ten contributions paid in respect of him as an insured contributor within the aforesaid two years, the Insurance Officer decided that he could not bring himself within the provisions of section 22 (4) because he was not 'in receipt of a pension paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.'

"The claimant appealed to the Court of Referees against the decision of the Insurance Officer, and the Court by a majority (the Chairman dissenting) reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer.

"The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees.

"The expression 'moneys provided by Parliament' occurs not only in section 22 of the Act, but also in subsection (1) of the preceding section. 'There shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, in respect of each weekly contribution paid by an employer in respect of an employed person, a contribution at a rate equal to one half of the aggregate amount of the contributions paid in respect of the employed person by himself and his employer, or, in the case of an excluded person, paid by his employer.'

"The expression 'Parliament' occurs in section 59 (4) of the Act 'within the period of two months after the receipt by the Minister of any report under this section or, if Parliament is not sitting at the expiration of that period, then as soon after the expiration thereof as Parliament sits, the Minister shall lay the report before Parliament, and in a case where the report contains recommendations for the amendment of this Act or of any previous order made under this section, shall after consultation with the Treasury lay before Parliament'

"It is patent that the word 'Parliament' in sections 21 (1) and 59 (4) refers to 'the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland' (see section 2 (1) of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act, 1927), and to that Parliament only, and there cannot be any ground for suggesting that the word has a different meaning when used in section 22 (4) of the Act.

"For these reasons I allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer, as I agree with the Chairman of the Court of Referees and the Insurance Officer."

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

NEW DRAFT GENERAL REGULATIONS.

THE Secretary for Mines announces that he has communicated to the principal representative bodies of the coal mining industry copies of new draft General Regulations, for their examination and discussion, before formal steps are taken to establish the Regulations under the procedure prescribed by the Coal Mines Act, 1911.

The draft Regulations are additional to, or amend, existing Regulations, and deal with (i) precautions against coal dust, (ii) fire-fighting, (iii) inspections by firemen, examiners, and deputies, and (iv) telephones and signalling apparatus.

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

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. The sections of the guide that have been revised up to date are as follows:—Part I: Introduction and statutory conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and V of the 1930 edition (price 2s. 6d. net). Part IV: Anomalies Regulations (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 1 (price 3d. net). Amendment No. 2 (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 3 (to Parts I and IV) price 2d. net.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

MECHANIC EXAMINERS: ADMIRALTY.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed that the rates of pay for mechanic examiners employed by the Admiralty in the Department of the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance should, in addition to the appropriate industrial bonuses, be 74s. to 79s. a week for class I and 69s. to 74s. a week for class II, instead of the present flat rates of 66s. for class I and 61s. for class II. The claim was put forward mainly on the ground of the high qualifications of the men concerned and their responsibilities. The Admiralty rested their opposition principally on a comparison with examiners in the War Office.

The Court awarded the following ranges of pay for the London area:—first class examiners, 66s. to 72s. a week; second class examiners, 60s. to 66s. a week; subject to the payment, in addition, of the industrial bonus of 19s. a week paid by the Admiralty to mechanics in London, and to the payment to second class examiners, at present in the service, of not less than 61s. a week basic. The Court further decided that the present practice of the Admiralty in paying uniform rates in London and the provinces should remain undisturbed, the industrial bonus of 17s. a week paid to mechanics in the Royal dockyards to be applicable to mechanic examiners employed in the provinces.

The Court's decision was stated to be without prejudice to the merits of any claim which might hereafter be made by either party as to provincial differentiation, sick pay, subsistence allowances and establishment.—*Award No. 1679*; dated 19th July, 1937.

LIGHT VESSEL SERVICE: CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE.—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed that the normal periods of service for the personnel below the rank of master should be reduced to one month on board and one month ashore, in place of the present system of two months on board and one ashore. The Union's claim rested largely on the conditions in which the men have to live, such as isolation and lack of fresh food. The Corporation's objection was chiefly one of cost. The Court were of the view that the question of shorter periods afloat should be further reviewed by the parties, together with the question of the supply and storage of provisions for men afloat, and failing agreement again referred to the Court.—*Award No. 1680*; dated 30th July, 1937.

STEAM AND MOTOR VESSEL SERVICE: CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE.—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed a triennial advance of 4d. a day for all steam and motor vessel service ratings, having regard to such factors as lack of promotion and the practice of the civil service. The claim was opposed by the Corporation, on whose behalf it was argued that the pay and conditions compare favourably with those in the mercantile marine. The Court decided against the claim.—*Award No. 1681*; dated 30th July, 1937.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL
DECISIONS.

TAX OFFICERS: INLAND REVENUE.—The Association of Officers of Taxes claimed that, pending the conclusion of forthcoming discussions between the Association and the Board of Inland Revenue and the final determination of the future scale of pay of the tax officer grade, the scale of remuneration for new entrants should be that laid down in the Taxes Clerical Reorganisation Agreement, 1934, namely, the scale then prescribed for officers of the junior grade of the general clerical class serving in London. Following upon a revised scale of pay being agreed in 1936 for the general clerical class, the Board announced their intention to apply to new entrants to the tax officer grade lower rates of pay than those set out in the 1934 agreement, without prejudice to any negotiations on the future scale of pay. The Association contended that this was a breach of the 1934 agreement, and that the terms of an agreement on matters within the scope of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal should not be varied except by agreement between the parties, or in the event of disagreement by the Tribunal. The Board maintained that their action did not constitute a breach of the Whitley procedure agreed between the official and staff sides of the Civil Service National Whitley Council, as that procedure reserved to heads of departments liberty of action in the discharge of responsibilities in the public interest. The Tribunal ruled that in the exceptional circumstances of the case they could not hold that the action taken by the Board was not taken in the discharge of their responsibilities in the public interest, and in view of the safeguards offered by the Board in order to leave unprejudiced negotiations on the future scale of pay, and to ensure that any upward revision of the scale should apply retrospectively to new entrants, the Board's action was not unreasonable. The Tribunal accordingly decided against the Association's claim.—*Award No. 8*; dated 8th July, 1937.

OFFICERS NEXT IN RANK TO HEAD POSTMASTERS AT PROVINCIAL HEAD POST OFFICES.—The Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers claimed that the allowance granted to the supervising officer next in rank to the head postmaster at provincial head post offices should be equal to the amount by which the maximum of

the scale falls short of 75 per cent. of the vacancy salary of the head postmaster, subject to a minimum allowance of £15 to every second-in-command. At present the allowance is based on the difference between the maximum of the salary scale of the second-in-command and 60 per cent. of the initial salary of the head postmaster, with a minimum of £10 in offices where an allowance is justified. The Federation contended that changes in organisation have so increased the responsibility of second-in-command that the present arrangement is no longer equitable. The Tribunal awarded that the allowance to second-in-command shall be equal to the amount by which the maximum of the salary scale is less than 70 per cent. of the head postmaster's vacancy salary, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, but made no alteration in the minimum allowance or other conditions attaching to the allowance.—*Award No. 9*; dated 10th July, 1937.

COUNTY COURT BAILIFFS.—The County Court Officers' Association claimed that the maxima of the scales of pay for the grade of warrant officer and process server employed in county courts should be increased, in London to £4 10s., and in the provinces to £4 6s., and that pending the disappearance of the separate grades of warrant officer and process server, the maxima of the scales of pay for warrant officers should be increased in London to £4 16s., and in the provinces to £4 9s., and for process servers should be increased in London to £3 15s., and in the provinces to £3 10s. The Association also claimed a revision of the allowances payable to senior bailiffs.

The Lord Chancellor's department opposed the claim, and proposed that the scales of pay for the grade of warrant officer and process server should be £2 15s., rising by annual increments of 2s. 6d. weekly to £3 17s. 6d. in London, and £2 11s. 6d., rising by annual increments of 2s. 6d. weekly to £3 14s. in the provinces, officers retaining the separate rank of warrant officer or process server to continue to be paid on their existing scales.

The Tribunal awarded the following scales of pay for the grade of warrant officer and process server:—

London	... £2 15s., rising by annual increments of 2s. 6d. a week to £4.
Provinces	... £2 12s. 6d., rising by annual increments of 2s. 6d. a week to £3 17s. 6d.

The Tribunal also awarded that the weekly scales of pay for warrant officers should be extended in London to £4 5s., and in the provinces to £4; and the scales of pay for process servers in London to £3 10s., and in the provinces to £3 5s. No alteration was made in the senior bailiffs' allowances.—*Award No. 10*; dated 27th July, 1937.

ESTABLISHED CLERKS, DEPARTMENTAL CLERICAL CLASS: DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed that the scale of pay for male departmental clerks in the district probate registries should be increased from their present maximum of £252 15s. to £335 by increments of £12, and that the women's scale should be increased to £285 by increments of £12. The Senior Registrar in opposition to the claim submitted the following scales of pay:—

Men ...	... £75-£95 (at age 18) rising by £15 to £155, rising by £12 to £280 per annum.
Women ...	... £75-£95 (at age 18) rising by £10 to £175, rising by £12 to £240 per annum.

The maximum of £335 claimed by the Association is the agreed maximum for officers of the general clerical class in "intermediate" towns, and it was the contention of the Association that there is no justification for the payment of a lower maximum in the district probate registries. The scale proposed by the Senior Registrar is that agreed for departmental clerks in the county courts and in the sheriff courts, as well as in the Ministry of Labour. The Tribunal awarded against the Association's claim and in favour of the counter-claim made by the Senior Registrar.—*Award No. 11*; dated 29th July, 1937.

CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND
AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION

APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: NORWICH, IPSWICH AND GREAT YARMOUTH.—A difference between the two sides of No. 8 District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, regarding the zoning of the Norwich, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth electricity supply undertakings, was referred to a Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. T. P. Wilmshurst and R. Bennett, nominated by the employers' side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry, Messrs. T. Cochrane and E. W. Bussey, nominated by the workers' side, and Mr. V. R. Aronson, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1896. The Board heard evidence from the parties on 24th and 25th June, and 23rd July, 1937.

On 9th August, 1937, the Board issued a unanimous Award that the whole area of the electrical undertakings of the corporations of Norwich, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth shall remain as heretofore in A zone.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal O.(16), dated 8th July, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers (other than home workers).
Objection period expires 6th September, 1937.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Q.(39), dated 16th July, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 16th September, 1937.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U.(33), dated 23rd July, 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 September, 1937.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.S.(N.17), dated 19th July, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece-rates, and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers.

Objection period expired 2nd August, 1937.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.W.D.(N.28), dated 6th August, 1937, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers.

Objection period expires 20th August, 1937.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Orders D.(50), and D.(51), dated 8th July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 19th July, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Order H.M.(19), dated 9th July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 19th July, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S.(17), dated 26th July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 2nd August, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Y.(16), dated 29th July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 11th October, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—(i) *Acreeage and production of crops, number of live stock and of agricultural workers, and output and prices of agricultural produce in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1936. Vol. lxxi. Part I.* Ministry of Agriculture. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.] (ii) *Preliminary statements of the agricultural returns, 1937, including number of agricultural workers.* (a) England and Wales: Ministry of Agriculture; (b) Scotland: Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series No. 9* (revised). Domestic Science. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1936.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5514; price 2s.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1936. Part I. General.* [H.C. 79; price 9d.]

HOUSING.—*House production, slum clearance, etc. England and Wales. Position at 31st March, 1937.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(i) *The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales). Sixth report, April, 1937. Operation of the scheme of authorised courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls.* (ii) *The National Advisory Council for*

Juvenile Employment (Scotland). Eighth report, May, 1937. Review of the scheme of authorised courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 4d. and 3d. respectively.]

MINING.—*Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc. during the quarter ended 31st March, 1937.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

NIGHT BAKING.—*Report of the Departmental Committee on Night Baking, July, 1937.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5525; price 9d.] See page 299 of this GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.—*Guide to current official statistics. Vol. xv. 1936. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics.* [S.O. publication; price 1s.] See page 299 of this GAZETTE.

POOR RELIEF.—(i) *Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending March, 1937, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.] (ii) *Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January, 1937.* Ministry of Health. [H.C. 157; price 9d.]

RENTS.—*Rents of houses and flats owned by Local Authorities in England and Wales.* Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 5527; price 4d.]

SEAMEN.—*Census of Seamen. June 15th, 1936. Board of Trade.* [S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.]

SICKNESS.—*Report on incapacitating sickness in the insured population of Scotland, during the year July 1st, 1935, to June 30th, 1936.* Department of Health for Scotland. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.—*Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year ended December 31st, 1936.* Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5526; price 3s.] See page 298 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of June, 1937.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 6, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aluminium Ware:** White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Bags, Calico:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bandsaw, Log:** John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebdon Bridge. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Bearings, Plummer:** Michell Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Bearings, Roller:** Cooper Roller Bearings Co., Ltd., Kings Lynn.—**Beds, Camp:** H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.—**Binoculars:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Blankets:** Charles Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; James Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.—**Blocks, Steel:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Board, Change-over:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boards, Packing Case:** Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover; Horsley Smith & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boat Disengaging Gear:** The Receiver, L. H. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Boats, Motor:** Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Parsons Engineering Co., Ltd., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bolts and Nuts:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston; Walker & Wilson, Ltd., Hamilton.—**Boxes:** Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage.—**Boxes, Junction:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boxes, Projectile:** Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham; Castle's Shipbreaking Co., Ltd., Plymouth; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Relay:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buoys:** Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—**Buttons:** Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Oldbury, Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Cable:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cars, Saloon:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Catapults and Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Cement:** Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Noah Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; J. Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath.—**Clinometers:** Precision Tool and Instrument Co., Ltd., Thornton Heath.—**Clinometers, Cases for:** E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clock and Card Racks:** Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Coils, Inductance:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cots:** Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Crane Fittings:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Crane Modification:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Cranes:** Stothert &

Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Controllers: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Cutters and Blades:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Cylinder Covers:** Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Cylinders, Oxygen:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Valves: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Drums, Oil:** Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Electrical Equipment:** A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**Electrodes and Nipples, Graphite:** British Acheson Electrodes, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Engines, Boxing:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Fan Heating Units:** Spiral Tube & Components, Ltd., Derby.—**Fans:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Flannel, White:** Ben Jones & Son, Llandyssul; John Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow.—**Floats:** Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Flour:** S. Edwards & Son, Bishops Stortford; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe.—**Furniture, Cabin:** Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; De La Pre Components, Ltd., Northampton; Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W. and High Wycombe; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Jas. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; Binns, Ltd., South Shields.—**Gear Store:** Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Generators:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment and for Dynamo: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Generators, Fire Extinguishing, etc.:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Gloves, Leather:** E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton.—**Grips, Bulldog:** Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Hammer, Compressed Air:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Hawsers, Steel Wire:** British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Gateshead and Cardiff.—**Heating Elements:** Bertram Thomas, Hulme.—**Helmets, Sou'wester Type:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Hoists:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Hot-Cupboards:** Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich.—**Irish Stew Rattons:** Poulton & Noel, Ltd., Southall.—**Jams:** James Keiller & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; T. G. Tickler, Ltd., Grimsby; Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Lagging:** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Chemical & Insulating Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., and Wembley; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Lathes:** John Lang & Son, Ltd., Johnstone; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Modern Machine Tools, Ltd., Coventry; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Igranie Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Laundry Plant:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Leads, Flexible:** London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—**Leggings, Web:** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn.—**Lighters:** R. Dunston, Ltd., Doncaster. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Wm. Broady & Son, Hull.—**Liners, Cardboard:** Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Loud-speakers:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machinery, Cooling:** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machinery, Distilling:** Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—**Machines, Broaching:** Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Drilling:** A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Drilling and Boring:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranie Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Milling:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston, Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines: Punching and Shearing:** James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Metal Sheets, Bars, etc.:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Oakmoor and Widnes; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; John Wilkes, Sons and Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Meters:** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mill, Boring and Turning:** Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Motor Coasters:** Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—**Perforators Morse Keyboard:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Press Staving:** Henry Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Pumping Plant:** Mirreles Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove.—**Pumping Units:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Worthington-Simpson,

Ltd., Newark. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Railway Material:** T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Railway Sleepers:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Reactors, Welding:** Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Refit of Vessel:** A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Retorts, Cast Iron:** Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—**Screws:** Vaughan Bros. (Drop Forgings), Ltd., Willenhall.—**Sheeting, Asbestos:** James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Ship's Exchange:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Shock Absorbing Units:** Monarch Controller Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Shutters, Rolling:** Haskins Roller Shutters (F. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E.—**Side Scuttles:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sound Reproducing Equipment:** G.B. Equipments, Ltd., London, W.—**Slates:** J. Williams & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Soups and Broths, Tinned:** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel:** Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Bar:** Exors. of James Mills, Ltd., Stockport.—**Steel Cylinder Liners:** W. Somers, Ltd., Halesowen; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Discs and/or Sheets:** Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Pipes, etc.:** Stewarts & Lloyd's, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Plates:** Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Guest, Keen Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Roof, Trusses, etc.:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Steel Sashes:** Standard Metal Window Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Steel Windows, etc.:** Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steel Wire Ropes:** R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; Webster & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff; British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Gateshead, Doncaster, Retford and Cardiff; Bruntoms (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Crawhall & Sons, Ltd., Gateshead; W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Bowie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dixon-Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Steelwork:** W. Neill & Sons (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens.—**Steering Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors for Turbine: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Structural Alterations:** E. & A. Spriggins, Portsmouth; E. W. Martin, Ramsgate.—**Switchboard:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Tanks, Oil:** Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, nr. Sheffield.—**Tape:** E. B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth; Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—**Tarpaulins:** J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Telephone Equipment:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telescopes:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Theodolites:** Cooke Troughton & Simms, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tiles:** Proditor, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Towels:** Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton.—**Transformers:** Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Travellers, Electric:** Joseph Adamson & Co., Ltd., Hyde. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Travellers, Hand:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Trucks:** Cravens Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Trucks, Electric:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Copper and Brass:** Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakmoor; Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Copper Nickel:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Stainless Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Vessels, Cooling:** London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Voicepipe Gear:** Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—**Winch, Modifications to:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Winches and Gear:** Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Windlass and Gear:** Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**W/T Gear:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**W/T Mast Hoisting Gear:** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**W/T Towers:** Milliken Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.—**X-Ray Units:** Cuthbert Andrews, London, W.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Ambulance Bodies: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Anti-Toxins:** Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Beckenham.—**Apparatus, Cable Laying:** Yeadon Adnitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Barbed Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Barrows, Stable:** F. Parker Ltd., London, W.—**Baths:** British Bath Co., Ltd., Greenford.—**Batteries:** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Baulks:** Fairfield, Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bedsteads, Camp:** E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperton.—**Belts, Waist:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bicycle Bells:** Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blankets:** Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.—**Boards, Distribution:** Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boiler Plant:** Davey Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester.—**Boiler, Water Tub:** J. Thompson Water Tube Boilers, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Boiling Pans:** McDowall, Steven

& Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Boots, Rubber: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Boring Machine: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boxes: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Edmonson Bros. (Morecombe), Ltd., Morecombe.—Braid, Shalloon: J. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Bridges and Parts: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Brushes, Hair, &c.: C. H. Lang & Sons, Birmingham; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cable Layers, Parts: Kennedy & Kempe, Longparish.—Cable, Telephone: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Flax: M. C. Thomson, Arbroath; Boase, Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—Carriers, Water Bottle: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Respirator: Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.—Casks, Vat: W. Ryan & Co., London, E.; W. Watson (Coopers), Ltd., Glasgow.—Chairs: Hatherley Works, Ltd., Gloucester; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe.—Charging Sets: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chests, Tool: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.—Cloth, Wool: John Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Cloth, d.m.: J. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley.—Clothing, Magazine: A. Miller, London, S.E.—Clothing, Messengers: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Compasses, prismatic: J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath; F. Barker & Son (1932), Ltd., London, E.C.; E. R. Watt & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Connectors: Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington.—Containers, Cooking: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cooking, Apparatus: Adams & Son (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.—Copper, Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cordage: Dixon Corbett, Ltd., Gateshead; R. Hood Haggis & Son Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Corrugated Sheet: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cup Forming Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Diesel Locomotives: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Dogs, Steel: English Steel Corporation, Sheffield.—Dowels: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Drawers, etc.: I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—Drawing Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds; Taylor & Challan, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dressings, Field: A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—Drilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Drums, Cable: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Epidiascopes: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Felt: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stanfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot.—Furnace: Electric Resistance Furnace Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Manchester.—Gas Exhausters: G. Waller & Son, Ltd., Stroud.—Grinding Machines: Coventry Gauge and Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Gloves, Knitted: Overhand Glove Co., Leicester.—Gutters and Piping: Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Lambert.—Haversacks: Mills Equipment Co., London, N.—Jackets and Trousers: A. Miller, London, S.E.—Knives, Clasp: W. & S. Batcher, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lathes: Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Johnstone; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., Sheffield.—Linoleum: Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh; Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Locomotive: W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine, Shot-Blasting: J. W. Jackman & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Mattresses, etc.: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; P. M. Flanagan & Sons, Dudley; Maple & Co., Ltd., Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Mop Heads: C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney.—Nails: Guest, Keen & Baldwins, Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—Oil, Linseed: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Oil, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; J. Light & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Oxygen: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Packs: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Pans, Frying: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Pickets: T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston.—Pneumatic Drills: Ingersoll, Rand Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Posts: Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newton, N. Wales; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—Press, Rack Draw, etc.: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Pumps: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe; J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—Reels, Cable: Hearl, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.—Respirator Parts: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Stepany Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.—Reservoirs: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Riveting Machines: J. W. Flower & Co., Wimborne.—Rope, Steel: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—Rubber Bands and Rings: Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; Poppe Rubber Tyre Co., Twickenham; Leyland and Brimingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Electric Hose and Rubber Co., Ltd., Harpenden.—Rubber Sheet: Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Sacks: G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee.—Sandbags: Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee; Malcolm Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Dundee; G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee.—Sanitary Apparatus: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., Farnley.—Serge: J. Smith & Co., Greetland; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Sheets: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—Shirts: Pryce Jones, Ltd., Newtown, Mon.; Milns, Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Gwalia Shirt Co., Ltd., Greenfield; Sunderland Mantle and Gown Co., Ltd., Sunderland;

Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Lipshaw, Manchester; J. Jones (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff; McIntyre, Hogg, Mark & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Shirt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; R. Edgar Hallett & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Silk, Parachute: Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Courtaulds, Ltd., Halstead.—Sleepers: Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—Sparkling Plugs: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steam Closet, etc.: Aveling & Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Steam, etc. Pipes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham and Glasgow.—Steel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Carbon: Steel Peech & Tozer Branch, Rotherham.—Steel Masts: Talbot Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Steel, Mild, etc.: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Peech & Tozer Branch, Rotherham; Neath Steel Sheet and Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Sanderson Bros. & Newbold, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Nickel: Thos. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel Plates: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Racking: Waddells (Stratford), Ltd., London, E.—Steel Troughs: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Stoves: Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Straps: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stretchers: Ranaiah Coachworks, Ltd., London, S.W.—Sub-Station Equipment: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Sulphuric Acid: I.C.I., Ltd., Bristol.—Switchboards and Gear: Whipp & Bourn, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Tables, Bedside: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Tanks, Acid Storage: Foster, Yates & Thorn, Ltd., Blackburn; J. Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—Teak Log: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Theodolites: E. R. Watts & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Cooke, Troughton & Simms Ltd., York.—Ticken: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast; Durham St. Weaving Co., Belfast.—Timber: Cox, Long & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Canusa, Ltd., London, E.C. L. Bamberger & Son, London, E.C.; W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., London, E.C.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin, Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tins, Mess: J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Trailers: R. A. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Transformers: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Transmitters: Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington.—Trestles, Iron: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blyden-on-Tyne; Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. L. Jones, London, N.—Troughs, Steel: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Truck, Elevating: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vacuum Cleaning Plant: Sturtevant Engineering Co., London, E.C.—Valves, W.T.: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Vegetable Paring Machines: Mabbott & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ventilating Sets: Thermo-tank, Ltd., Govan.—Vices: Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; Parker Hale, Ltd., Birmingham; Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wagons, Tip: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Wall Paper: Essex & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Washers, Leather: W. Parkin, Birmingham.—Water and Oil Cooling Units: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Water Meters: Tylors (Water and Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—Water Service Installation: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Sheffield.—Web Equipment: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Webbing Silk: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Wire Fencing: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster; W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—X-Ray Apparatus: C. Andrews, London, W.C.—Building Works and Services: Aldershot—Watts House—Alterations, etc.: J. Chuter, Farnham, Surrey. Caterick—Temporary Camp Structures: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Chilwell—Building 157—Floors: Hadesphatic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Dover—East Division—Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Derby. Lympe—Temporary Camp Structures: F. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Term Contract: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Woolwich—Military College of Science—Extensions: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Woolwich 54, The Common, Married Officers' Quarters: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Warley—Provision of Parade Ground: E. J. Edwards (Exors.), Norwich. Gosport, Winchester and Netley, Repairs to Road: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Portsmouth, Hilsa and I.O.W., Repairs to Roads: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Bulford Barracks—Erection of cookhouse, etc.: W. E. Chivers, Ltd., Devizes. Tidworth—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Plymouth, Devonport etc. Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Bulford—Artificers' Work: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes. Enfield—Alterations to Buildings: G. P. Walker & Sons, Enfield Wash.—Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital—Millbank—Central Heating: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot—Mechanical Transport Garage: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Canterbury Erection of Barrack Blocks, etc. G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich—Periodical Services: W. G. Beaumont & Son, London, E. Hereford—Artificers' Work: T. Wilkinson, Tredgar. Aldershot—Provision of Temporary Camps: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Bulford, Field Camp—Provision of 2 Latrines, and Coal Bins: J. & H. Challis, Ludgershall, Wilts. Trowbridge—Artificers' Work: T. Offer, Devizes. Gosport—Fort Monckton—Dining Room Extension and Huts: E. & A. Springings, Portsmouth. Gosport—Erection of Garages: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Ballykinlar—Erection of Sergeants' Mess: R. D. Pollock & Co., Ltd., Bangor. Liverpool—Dining Room, Cookhouse, etc.: G. R. Wright, Liverpool.—York, etc. Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Milnes Radio Co., Ltd., Bingley; J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.; Chloride Electrical

Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Acetylene: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aero Engines: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Accessories, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Air Intakes: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aero Engine Crankcases: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engine Exhaust Manifolds: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines—Mechanics' Services: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engines—Reconditioning: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines—Research Running: Ricardo & Co. Engineers (1927), Ltd., Old Shoreham.—Aero Engines—Research Unit: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engine Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Repairs, Tests, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Tests: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aileron Units, Spares: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barking; R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Aircraft: Percival Aircraft, Ltd., London, S.W.; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Ancillary Equipment: Saunders Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—Aircraft, Armoured Leading Edges: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Carbuirettor Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Conversion: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Conversion Sets: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Aircraft Flight Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft Modifications, Tests, etc.: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Repairs: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Spares: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Blackburn Aircraft Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; General Aircraft, Ltd., Feltham; Aircraft Components, Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Aircraft Starters: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft Tests: Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircrosses: Aircrow Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Alternator Sets: Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—Altimeters: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Ammeters and Voltmeters: Howard & Butler, Walsall.—Artificial Horizons: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Autogiros: Cierva Autogiro Co., Ltd., London, N.—Bags, Sleeping: E. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Balances, Spring: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Barrows, Water: Montil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Batteries, Dry: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Bedding Hair: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley.—Boards, Chart: L. Adams, Ltd., London, N.W.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Buildings and Works Services: Kidbrooke, S.E.—Building Work: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Aldergrove, Co. Antrim.—Hutting: J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Cranwell—Roads, Paths, etc.: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Debden, Essex; Disforth, Yorks.—Underground Cables: Cox, Walker & Partners, Darlington. Manby, Lincs.—Underground Cables: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sealand, Cheshire—Various Buildings: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester. Carlisle—Construction of Depot: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. St. Athan, Glam.—Construction of Depot: Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hartlebury, Worcs.—Construction of Depot: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Upwood, Hunts.—Heating and Hot Water: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Cranwell—Cable Schemes: John Collier & Co. (Elec. Engrs.), Ltd., Manchester. Cranwell—Internal Wiring: Cox, Walker & Partners, Darlington. Hullavington, Wilts.—Heating and Hot Water: A. Scull & Son, Ltd., Bristol. Abingdon, Berks, and Bicester, Oxon.—Clothing Shed and Annexes: T. H. Kingler & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Shawbury, Salop.—Underground Cables: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Upwood, Hunts.—Underground Cables: Riley & Neate, Winchester. Finningley, Yorks and Scampton, Lincs.—District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Hucknall—Artificers' Works: Coleman & Blackburn, East Kirby, Notts. West Freugh and Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.—Aircraft Parking Scheme: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Abingdon—Building Work: M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., North Cheam, Halton, Bucks.—Various Buildings: G. H. Miller & Co., Ltd., London, E. North Coates Fitties, Lincs.—Sewage Disposal Works, and Water Mains: F. Hossack & Sons, Sleaford. Basingbourn, Cambs. and Watton, Norfolk.—Internal Wiring: Burch & Vertue, Ltd., Aldershot. Uxbridge—Single Officers' Quarters: Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks.—District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. North Coates Fitties, Lincs.—Cable Work, Underground: John Collier & Co. (Electrical Engineers), Ltd., Manchester. North Coates Fitties, Lincs.—Cable Work, Internal Wiring: Electrical Installation, Ltd., London, S.W. Brize Norton, Oxon, and S. Cerney, Glos.—District Heating: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Ford, Sussex—Warrant Officers' and Airmen's Quarters and External Services: H. J. Goodall & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke. Leonfield and Driffild, Yorks.—District Heating: Newman & Watson, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Bulbs, Flash: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Buzzers, Valve: Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cable, Electric: British Insulated

Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Calibrators, Airspeed: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Calipers, Vernier: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Caps, Flying: Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton.—Caps, Field Service: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Caps, Microphone: Crag, Ltd., Barnsley.—Carbon Di-oxide: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Northolt.—Cartridges, Signal: Schemuly Pistol Rocket Apparatus, Ltd., Newdigate.—Catapults: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Chairs, Dental: Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—Chassis, 4-wheeled: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Chassis, 6-wheeled: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Chemicals, Photographic: Johnson & Son (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., London, N.W.—Cloths, Table: York St. Flax Spinning Co. (London), Ltd., Belfast; Bessbrook Spinning Co., Belfast.—Cloth, Venetian: Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.—Coats, Great: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Conduit and Accessories: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—Cord, Stringing, Braided: Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn.—Covers, Bonnet and Radiator: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Grates, Packing: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Dinghies, Youngman: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Drawing, Instruments: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester.—Dynamometer: Laurence Scott & Electro Motors, Ltd., Norwich.—Embroidery: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Fans: Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Film for Camera Guns: Nuro (Biggleswade), Ltd., Biggleswade.—Flagstaffs: C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—Flares, Reconnaissance: Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Fordson Spares: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Galvanised Ware: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Gas, Oxygen: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gauges, Cylinder: J. & E. Baty & Co., London, S.W.—Gauges, Height: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Generating Set: Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Glasses, Orange: Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Grabs, Hook Type: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Hammers, Hidefaced: Ira Stephens, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne.—Heads, Venturi: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Helmet Telephone Fittings: Siemens Elec. Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hillman Chassis: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Hose, Oil: Proflex Tubing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Indicating Instruments: Hall Telephone Accessories (1923), Ltd., London, N.W.—Indicators, Airspeed: S. Smith & Son (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Indicators, Rate of Climb: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Indicators, Test, Dial and Gauges: Capstan Gauge Co., Brighton.—Installation Fittings: Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Irons, Soldering: Browning's Electrical Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ladders: W. C. Youngman, Ltd., London, S.W.—Lamps, Cockpit: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—Lamps, Pedestal: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—Lathes: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Leak Stoppers: Mechanism, Croydon.—Lighting and Starting Sets: C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—Machines, Man Weighing: De Grave Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Magnetos, Aircraft-Conversion: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Generator Sets: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—Mattresses: Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport.—Mountings for Motor Generators: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—Nippers: H. Brindley, Birmingham.—Petrol Electric Mobile Crane: H. J. Coles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Petrol Storage Tanks: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Pickets, Screw: Johnson Bros., Walsall.—Plates, Photographic: Iford Ltd., Iford.—Plates, Surface: Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—Plugs and Sockets: Gambrell's Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; Metal Components, Ltd., Brighton.—Portable Air Blowers: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Power Units, Auxiliary-Spares: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Primers, Aero Engine: Kibraz Blowlamp & Motor Accessory Co., Ltd., London, W.—Pumps: Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Salford.—Radiators, Aircraft: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Receiving Equipment: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Rectifiers, Metal: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Road Sweeping Attachments: Eagle Engineering Co., Warwick.—Rudder and Elevator Unit Spares: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Saws, Hack: Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Screwing Machine: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Shaping Machine: F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Shear Legs: A. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Shirts, Cotton: H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Sleeve Targets: Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking; R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Slips, Mattress: J. Richardson, Ltd., Manchester.—Sounders, Relaying: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Spark Gaps: C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—Squares, Fitters: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Stands, Engine: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Stocks, Drill: J. A. Chapman, Ltd., Sheffield; C. & J. Hampton, Sheffield.—Structural Steelwork: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Switchboards: Artic Fuse & Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birtley, Co. Durham.—Switches, Dimmer: D. H. Bonella & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tapes, Measuring: J. Rabone & Sons, Birmingham.—Testers, Fuse: Everett Edgumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Testers, Insulation: Evershed & Vignoles, London, W.—Theodolites: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Thermometers, Radiator: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Throttles, Air Intake: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—Tinware: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Joseph &

Jesse Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Tracing Prints Preparation:** Miss E. Grant, London, S.W.; James P. Maginnis, London, S.W.—**Tractor, Diesel:** J. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Trailer Chassis:** J. Brookhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Trailers:** Alvis-Straussler, Ltd., Coventry.—**Trestles:** J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—**Trolleys, Platform:** Charles Adey, London, E.—**Trousers:** H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Various Supplies:** H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.—**Vices, Fitters:** J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Vices, Hand:** Smith Francis Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheels, Aero and M/T:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wind Gauge Bars:** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Wire, Copper:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wire, Streamline:** A. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**W/T Equipment:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Flexible Shafting:** Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch.—**W/T Masks Microphone:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**W/T Plugs:** Belling & Lee, Ltd., Enfield.—**W/T Receivers and Associated Equipment:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**W/T Switch Units:** Gambrells' Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—**W/T Valves:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** Everett, Edgumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Hershaw, Surrey.—**Battery Stores:** Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Market Harborough.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Litholite Insulators and St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., Watford.—**Boils:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlington; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Coin Collecting:** Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Cable Protection:** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Cable Bearers:** Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop.—**Cartage, etc., of Wire and Cable:** Lancashire Freight Services, Manchester; Allan Simpson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Casing and Cover:** Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clips, Pole:** West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Coils, Loading:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Compound:** Bitulac, Ltd., East Boldon; Dussek Bitumen & Taroleum, Ltd., London, E.; W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Cords, Telephone:** Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doultton & Co., Ltd., Dudley, Worcs.; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Sykes & Son (Pools), Ltd., Pools.—**Fittings, E.L.:** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds.—**Hydrometers:** Poulten, Selfe & Lee, Ltd., London, E.—**Irons, Terminal:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jacks, Trolley:** V. L. Churchill & Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Lamps, Torchblowing:** T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Metal Type:** Eyre & Baxter, Sheffield.—**Motor Bodies:** Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Chassis:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Oil, Cylinder:** Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Paper, Printing:** Spicers, Ltd., Dartford.—**Pipe, W.I.:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Wellington Tube Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Rings, Cable:** Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex; West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Saddles, Galvanised:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Sleeves, Lead:** J. D. Stoward & Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Solder:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Spindles:** Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—**Tarpaulins:** James Millwright & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford.—**Trailers, Toolcart:** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Twine:** William Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Sunderland; Dixon Corbett, Ltd., Gateshead; Finlayson Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Cadmium Copper:** Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—**Building Work:** W. A. Wheeler & Co. (Wantage), Ltd., Wantage; Smith Bros. (Construction), Ltd., Birmingham; E. & S. Gibbs, Liverpool.—**Batteries:** Hove; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Romford.—**Cabling, etc.:** Pontypridd-Pentre, Cardiff-Blackwood-Bargoed, London-Southend-on-Sea (No. 3); Standard Telephones & Cables,

Ltd., London, E. Marks Tey-Ipswich-Aldeburgh-Saxmundham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carrier Cable Scheme:** Edinburgh-Dundee-Aberdeen: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit-Laying, etc.:** Erith-Bexley-Chislehurst-Sidcup, etc., Deptford, etc., Battersea, etc., Newbury-Marlborough, Weybridge-Addlestone, Bishops Stortford-Ware: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Kings Lynn-Holbeach: F. W. Shanks Humstanton; Ormskirk-Preston-Lancaster (Sections IV, V), Darlington-Barnard Castle (Section I), Enniskillen, Middlesbrough-Whitby (Section III), Gloucester-Oxford (Section III), Dundee-Park, Leeds-Middlesbrough (Sections II, IV, VII, VIII), Hull-Brigg-Gainsborough (Sections I, III, IV); Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Blockley, Broadway and Paxford, Lincoln-Sleaford (N. Midland District Section), Ramsden Heath, Wickford and Billericay-Ramsden Heath-Wickford, Sandy and Lower Shelton (Beds.), Hanworth (Norfolk): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Cardiff-Caerphilly-Blackwood-Bargoed, Ormskirk-Preston-Lancaster (Sections VI, VII); Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick; Blackburn-Burnley (Sections I, II), Ormskirk-Preston-Lancaster (Sections I, II, III); Ormerod & Shields, Ashton-on-Ribble; Stoke-on-Trent-Endon-Leek, Langstone and Llanwrn, Wellingborough-Rushden, Saxby, Gloucester-Oxford (S. Wales District) (Sections IV, V, VI), Measham, Cheslyn Hay: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Bambridge-Newry (Sections I, II); J. E. Cull, Belfast; Piling (Glos.): E. Ireland, Bath; Skegness-Spilsby; Middlesbrough-Whitby (Section II), Southampton-Bournemouth (Sections II, III), Chelmsford, Cardington, Norwich-Ipswich (Section III), Caerphilly, Southampton-Botley-Bishops Waltham, Totton-Portsmouth-Winchester, Oban-Inverness (Sections I, II, III); G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Albany (Herts.), Bawdeswell-Surlingham-Wroxham: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Liverpool (Dale Street H.P.O.), Southampton-Bournemouth (Section I); Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Derby, Sheffield-Bakewell: Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Norwich-Ipswich (Sections I, II); Chas. A. Green & Sons, Ipswich; Kelshorn (Herts.), Mattishall and St. Faiths (Norfolk): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norwich; Norwich-Ipswich (Section IV): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Colyton (Devon), Hele and Bradninch and Tiverton-Bampton, Sennen and Gemoe (Cornwall), Bishopsteignton and Buckfastleigh: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Brislington (Bristol), Newtown and Bucknell; Moore and Rowley, Birmingham; Leeds-Middlesbrough (Section III), Middlesbrough-Whitby (Section I), Grindleford-Calver, Hull-Brigg-Gainsborough (Section II); Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Bishops Auckland-Wolsingham (Section I); C. G. Dobson, Ltd., Edinburgh; Abergole, Darlington-Barnard Castle (Section II), Elsworth-Bassingbourn, Norwich-Loddon: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Carmarthen-Milford Haven (Sections I, II), Gloucester-Oxford (S. Wales District) (Section I), Luton, Walls (Som.), Watchet (Som.), Verwood (Dorset), Leeds-Middlesbrough (Section VI): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Leeds-Middlesbrough (Sections I, V): Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex; York-Thirsk (Section I), Barnsley and Hemsworth: E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Leigh (Lancs.), Skipton, Snaygill, Blackpool (North Shore): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Enfield, Kensington, Hayes, Ladbroke: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Wetherby, Crossgates: S. Wray, Bradford; Greenock-Largs-Ardrossan (Section I), Kirkintilloch-Kilsyth (Sections I, II), Ardrossan-Saltcoats: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow; Greenock-Largs-Ardrossan (Sections II, III, IV): R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Galashiels-Selkirk-Hawick (Section I), Roby and Davidson, Lockerbie; Kirriemuir, Grangemouth-Polmont, Maryhill: Adam Duncan, Glasgow; Blandford (Dorset): C. Crook & Sons, Melksham.—**Electric Lighting and Power Wiring:** Bristol Railway Station S.O.: A. Hawkins & Sons, London, S.E.—**Radio Equipment:** Arran (Brodict) Receiving Hut (Signalling and Terminating Equipment): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Baldock (Herts.) Radio Station (Emergency Eng. Driven Alternator and Control Gear): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Wolverhampton (Auto. Extension), Marine (Southend) (Auto. Extension), Hounslow (Auto. Extension), Eastwood (Southend) (Auto. Extension), Byron (London) (Auto. Extension), Rochford (Southend) (Auto. Extension), Maidstone (Auto. Extension), Sowerby Bridge (Halifax) (Auto. Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Oakwood (Leeds) (Auto. Extension), Possil (Glasgow), Rugby (Auto. Extension), Springburn (Glasgow), Central (Bristol) (Auto. Extension), Ipswich (Auto. Extension), Basford (Notts) (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors, for Basford: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machines; Shrewsbury (Auto. Extension), Headingley (Leeds) (Auto. Extension), Headquarters (London) (Manual Board Equipment): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Brighton (Auto. Extension), Buckhaven, Denton (Manchester) (Auto. Extension), Largs (Unit Auto. Extension), Southwell, Spilsby, Dudley (Auto. Extension), Settle, Whiteabbey, Wigston (Leics.) (Auto. Extension), Hawarden, Fordhouses, Bruton, Davidsons Mains (Edinburgh) (Auto. Extension), Carnoustie (Power Plant), Cowdenbeath (Power Plant), North (Belfast) (Auto. Extension): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Linthorpe (Middlesbrough) (Auto. Extension), Bearwood (Birmingham), Norwich Temporary Trunk Exchange (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors, for Norwich: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Rectifiers; Topsham (Exeter) (Auto. Extension), Hillside (Birmingham), Hurstway (London) (Auto. Extension), Turnball and Stockdale, Ltd., Ramsbottom (Private Branch Ex.), Park (Dunfermline) (Auto. Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; National Union of Distributors and Allied Workers, Manchester (Private Branch Ex.), Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Woolwich (Private

Branch Ex.), Aldridge (Walsall) (Auto. Extension), King's Lynn (Auto. Extension), Truro (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Truro: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Rectifiers.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Birmingham (Extension 2), Ballyhorman (Extension 1), Salisbury, Port Erin (Extension 1), Portsmouth (Extension 2): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Bristol-Plymouth (12 Channel Carrier Equipment Extension 1), Beattock (Extension 2), Edinburgh (Extension 15), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Extension 10), Oxford (Extension 4), Belfast (Extension 4) (3 Channel Carrier), Aldeburgh (Extension 4), Liverpool (Temporary): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** Manchester (Extension 7), Birmingham (Extension 9), London (Faraday Building) (V.F. Terminal) (Extension 19), Birmingham (Extensions 10, 8), Leeds (Extension 8), Canterbury, Bristol (Extension 7), London (C.T.O. Building) (V.F. Terminal) (Extension 19), Manchester (Extension 9), Stoke-on-Trent, Bristol (Extension 6): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Dowdings, Ltd., Derby; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Ellangowan Sales Co., Ltd., Milngavie; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Ltd., Ramsbottom; Henry & Leigh Slater, Macclesfield; R. & W. Watson, Ltd., Linwood; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley and Dover; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Group 78 (1937) Scotland Photo-Prints of Tracings and Drawings; Edinburgh Drawing Office, Edinburgh; Group 422 (1937) Law Printing: Diprose Bateman & Co., London, W.C.; Group 109 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing: "Fermanagh Times" Printing Works, Enniskillen; Group 110 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing: McCaw Stevenson & Orr, Ltd., Belfast; Group 111 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing: Dorman & Co., Belfast; Group 112 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing: Bell & Logan, Ltd., Belfast; Group 113 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing: Executors of the late Wm. Jas. Greer, Armagh; Group 114 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing: R. Carswell & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Group 115 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing (Section A only): W. & S. Magowan, Ltd., Newry; Group 115 (1937) Northern Ireland Jobwork Printing (Section B only): Thomas Brough Cox & Dunn, Ltd., Belfast; Group 420 (1937) Printing the History of Parliament; Group 421 (1937) Bookwork Printing: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow; Command Orders and Miscellaneous Printing for G.O.C. South Western Area, Plymouth Printers, Ltd., Plymouth; Annual Motor Licences 1938: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden; Books "Recreation and Physical Fitness Girls and Women": Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; B.I.F. Brochures: Graphic Arts, Ltd., Woking; Note Books R.A.F.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Certificates of Posting Registered Packets: McCrorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Booklets "The New Pension Scheme": C. Tinning & Co., Ltd., Prescot; Driving Licence Covers: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Form Tp. 120B "The Telephone Number has been changed": Petty & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; "Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers": Webb Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Pictures P.R.D. 163-166-G.P.O.: Rembrandt Photogravure, Ltd., Watford.—**Miscellaneous:** Binders: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.; Tracing Cloth: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheam; Cotton Tapes, various: J. Bonas & Son, Derby; Telegraph Delivery Envelopes London and Northern Area: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Ink Pads and Ink for Rubber Stamps London and Northern Area (1937): Henry C. Stephens, Ltd., London, E.C.; Pencils, Black, M.L.: G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Drawing Pencils, Various Degrees: Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Pencils B: Pencils, Ltd., London, N.; India Tags: G. Hughes & Co., London, N.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Buckingham Palace—Hire, erection, etc., of scaffolding: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chesterfield Head Post Office—Alterations: A. Mason (Contractors), Ltd., Mansfield. Clevedon (Somerset) Post Office & Telephone Exchange—Erection: Blackford & Son, Calne. Dewsbury Employment Exchange—Demolition: S. Johnson & Son (Mirfield) Ltd., Mirfield. Epping (Essex) Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. H. Chaston & Co., Ltd., Clacton, Essex. Exeter Employment Exchange—Alterations: Soper & Ayers, Exeter. Faraday Buildings—Demolition Work: St. Mary's Wharf Supplies Co., London, N. Fooks Cray Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Gainsborough Post Office & Telephone Exchange—Erection: Bernard Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough. General Post Office, 27/30, St. Paul's Churchyard—Adaptations: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Houses of Parliament—Alterations to Servery: Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Houses of Parliament—Alterations to Dining Room: Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W. Ilingworth (Yorks) Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. Pulman & Son, Halifax. Irvine Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of buildings for Bamag Nitric Acid Plants: Thaw &

Campbell, Ltd., Glasgow. Ditto—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Kew Gardens—Reconstruction of Greenhouses: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham) Ltd., London, N. Leeds Regional Director's Office—Foundation work: W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Old Photometry Building—Alterations: E. Potterton, Ltd., East Molesey, Newton-le-Willows (Lancs.)—Erection: Thomas Collier & Sons, Leigh, Lancs. Norwich Temporary Trunk Exchange—Alterations: R. G. Carter, Ltd., Norwich. Plaistow E. Sub-District Office—Alterations and Additions: Wallace & Wallace, Woodford Green. Slough Sorting Office, Telephone Exchange and Garage—Steel Sashes and Doors: Williams, Gamon & Co., Chester. Spilsby Lines, Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. Robinson, Spilsby. Speedwell Telephone Exchange, N.W.—Extension: G. H. Gibson & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Tadcaster (Yorks) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Moverley & Longthorne, Tadcaster. Tonypandy Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: David Davies & Sons (Cardiff) Ltd., Cardiff. Wentworth Telephone Exchange—Erection: Francis Bros., Reading. Wickersley Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Dixon (Doncaster) Ltd., Doncaster.—**Painting Services:** Buckingham Palace—Internal Painting: Holloway Bros. (London) Ltd., London, W. Government Offices (Whitehall) Southern Block—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Internal Painting: R. Skevington & Sons, Derby.—**Engineering Services:** Adastral House, Kingsway—Oil-Electric Generating Set: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Birmingham Post Office Stores—Erection of Weighbridge: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C. Burslem Branch Post Office—Heating and Hot Water Service: G. Dawson & Sons, Salford. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of Steam Mains: Sulzer Bros. (London) Ltd., London, W.C. Easingwold (Yorks) Anti-Gas School—Electric Lighting, Power and Bell Installations: Building & Colliery Supply Co., Ltd., Doncaster. Easingwold Anti-Gas School (Yorks)—Heating and Hot Water Services: J. H. Shouksmith & Sons, Ltd., York. Ditto—Water and Fire Mains: J. Whitaker, Easingwold. Fooks Cray (Sidcup) Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: H. C. Goodman, Reading. H.M. Stationery Office, Hollinwood—Heating batteries: Matthew & Yates, Ltd., Swinton, Lancs. Houses of Parliament—Equipment for Service Bar and Tea Room Servery: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. 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STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

Table with columns for years 1928-1937 and rows for various economic indicators: Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Export Values, Value in Million £, Index Number of Average Values, Shipping Freight Rates, Index Number of Rates of Wages, Estimated Total Numbers, Registered Unemployed, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Industrial Production, Railway Traffic Receipts, Percentage of 1924 average, Postal Receipts, British Exports, Net Imports, Bank Rate, and 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 1935. 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. ‡ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1934. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1934, represent the new series, with 1930 as standard. § Excluding agricultural scheme. ¶ Figures not yet available.

Table with columns for years 1928-1937 and rows for various economic indicators such as Discount Rate, Bank Clearings, Coal Mining, Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, Cotton, and Wool Textile Industry. Each row includes quarterly data and a percentage of the 1924 average.

Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included. Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.