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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 $10\cdot4$ at 26th July, 1937, as compared with $10\cdot3$ at 21st June, 1937, and $12\cdot4$ 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 profitsharing 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

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 :-

	Number of Number of		Approxi-	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.†				
Year.	Year. practising profit-operation employe entitled	number of employees entitled to participate.	Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.			
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	507 503 512 503 487 466 448 428 420 412	516 513 521 512 496 474 456 435 426 418	242,000 259,000 266,000 246,000 240,000 223,000 223,000 234,000 250,000	380 414 419 427 414 390 382 367 352 363	£ s. d. 8 11 11 8 17 9 9 9 11 10 2 11 10 6 7 9 10 5 10 18 8 10 12 3 10 14 6 11 6 2	Per cent. 4.0 4.4 4.8 5.7 5.4 5.2 5.6 5.7 5.8 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

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,

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 42	63 23	33 19
Food and Drink Paper, Printing, etc	62 71	35 46	27 25
as, Water and Electri-	96	15	68
Merchants, Warehouse- men and Retail Traders	111	75	35
Banking, Insurance and Finance Other Businesses	15 115	3 87	12 28
Total	679	395‡	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.

	Schemes in operation at end of 1936.					
Industry or Business.	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 31	16 33	21,500 88,400	16,300 45,900		
Metal, Engineering, etc	19	19	25,600	15,600		
Food and Drink	26	27	41,300	24,500		
Paper, Printing, etc	25	25	15,700	7,300		
Fas, Water and Electricity	68	68	65,300	54,100		
ferchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders	34	35	49,900	13,200		
Banking, Insurance and	10	7.0	40.000	00.000		
Finance	12 27	12 28	40,000 23,300	28,900 14,600		
other Businesses	10/2 /C to 2000					
Total	260	266	371,200	220,500		

From the first of these two Tables it will be seen that profitsharing 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 con-

cerned did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon pertain 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:-

	Scheme	Schemes in operation at end of 1936.				
Type of scheme.*	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	schemes discon- tinued by end of 1936.		
"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 in- terest, varying with the profits, is allowed on de- posits 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 (d) Bonus paid in other ways: combinations of	95	115,500	94,900	242		
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 ontinued schemes is analysed in a later section of this article) :-

August, 1937.

	Total number of	Number of existing schemes which were started—						
Type of scheme.	schemes in opera- tion at end of 1936.	Before 1901.	1901 to 1910,	1911 to 1918.	1919 and 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1936	
Share issue "schemes Deposit" schemes other schemes :— (a) Bonus paid in	46 18	2 2	5	8 4	12 5	19 6		
shares or invested in capital of the under- taking (b) Bonus retained in a provident, super-	32		6	5	6	13	2	
annuation, or other similar fund (c) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a	13	2		•••	5	6	•••	
savings or deposit account (d) Bonus paid in other ways; com- binations of above	95	7	10	15	21	31	11	
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 ssue "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 nterest 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 profitsharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 64 of the existing schemes cluded 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.

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 convention at the ord of 1936 including 11 started before the war 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 aced 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.

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.*
Transport of the second of the			£ s. d.	Per cent.
Agriculture	2	100	4 0 0	4.9
Brick, Chemical, etc {	12	15,500	14 8 5	9.8
}	11 21	15,300 25,200	14 10 7 6 14 2	9.8
Metal, Engineering, etc.	18	23,400	6 7 8	5.4
Tombile }	18	12,100	3 17 8	3.4
Textile	16	11,600	3 11 8	3.4
Food and Drink {	24	24,100	8 9 9	4.8
Tood and Binn	21	22,800	8 15 9	4.8
Paper, Printing, etc	20 19	5,100	10 19 10	7.0
Gas. Water and Elec-	19	4,900	11 9 11	7.0
tricity Supply Merchants, Warehouse-	64	53,000	9 0 9	4.6
men and Retail Traders Banking, Insurance and	24	9,000	12 13 0	7.0
Finance	8	21,100	39 17 10	12.4
(18	13,100	7 3 4	5.2
Other Businesses {	16	12,400	7 10 7	5 · 4
Total {	211	178,300	12 9 11	6.3
10tai 5	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 { Under 2 per cent { 2 and under 4 per cent. } 4 ,, ,, 6 ,, { 8 ,, ,, 10 ,, { 8 ,, ,, 10 ,, { 10 ,, ,, 12 ,, } 12 ,, ,, 16 ,, } 16 ,, ,, 20 ,, } 20 per cent. or over } Percentage not stated {	31 29 12 10 26 25 44 28 26 19 8 10 5 9	27,900 25,900 5,700 5,700 46,500 46,300 41,500 29,900 21,500 17,100 14,600 21,400 1,600 3,100 28,100 17,200	19,200 18,600 3,500 2,700 41,700 41,600 32,100 17,900 10,700 21,100 21,100 2,700 15,100 13,400	\$\ \text{Nil} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Total{	211 199	237,400 212,900	178,300 173,600	2,228,300 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

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. Od. 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 wer

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.

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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 em- ployees 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 accord- ing to age and length of service.
Safety glass manufacture.	5 75	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 horse on wages.
Gas manufac- ture and dis- tribution.	340	One-sixth of the difference between the tota 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 manufac- ture and dis- tribution.	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 each and to deposit accounts
Book publishing.	12	10 per cent. of each quarter's net profit 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

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

	Number of schemes which lasted—						Total number	
Cause of discontinuance.	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	of schemes discon- tinued by end of 1936.
Apathy of employees, or dissatisfaction of em- ployers 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 Enterprise abandoned; death of employer;	6	22	19	26	14	16	1	104
liquidation or dissolu- tion of business, etc	9	12	4	9	8	6	1	49
Changes in, or transfer of business	2	7	15	10	6	12		52
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 estab ishment 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

_	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936.
Schemes in operation Approximate number of em-	124	276	337	266
ployees entitled to participate	57,000	137,000	213,000	220,000
paid or credited*:— Number of schemes	76	158	256	211
Number of employees en- titled 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 addi- tion 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 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:

types of societies :-

	Agricultural Societies.	Industrial Productive Societies.	Retail Distribu- tive Societies.	All Societies.
Schemes in operation at end of 1936	59	45	48	152
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate Bonuses paid or credited during 1936; :—	1,200	11,000	27,500	39,700
Average amount of bonus per head	£7 13s. 9d.	£6 5s. 6d.	£5 15s. 4d.	£5 19s. 3d.
Average percentage addi- tion 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 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 bonus to be so retained until the employee has a stated amount of capital to his credit. In the case of five other societies some part of the bonus is retained for investment, and in three other cases the 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 :-

the group of the fact that is a second of the second of th	Number	Approxi- mate	Bonuses paid or credited in 1936.‡			
Industry.	schemes in opera- tion.	number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount per head	Average percentage addition to earnings.		
Textile	14 4 14	900 1,600 4,800 1,100 2,600	£ s. d. 4 7 0 4 11 1 4 11 9 3 9 9 12 4 2	Per cent. 3.8 3.8 5.9 2.1 8.3		
Total	45	11,000	6 5 6	5.6		

No bonuses were available under 19 of the 45 schemes in 1936; cieties 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 ½d. in the £

* See footnote * in second column on previous page.

† Figures not available † See footnote * in first column on page 297.

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

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 $4\cdot 3$ in 1933, $4\cdot 4$ in 1934, $4\cdot 5$ in 1935, and $4\cdot 6$ 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

Year.	Number of schemes	Approxi-	Bon	uses under so details are		vhich
	in operation at end of year.	number of employees entitled to participate.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
DE MON	reinoct n	528 150 G	Spirat to	0.63 2 207	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1927	180	26,500	155	26,200	4 16 9	4.2
1928	181	29,500	162	28,800	5 8 9	4.6
1929	180	30,800	164	30,600	5 10 3	4.4
1930	175	33,000	171	32,900	5 14 11	4.6
1931	174	34,000	169	34,000	5 11 5	4.7
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 ascertainments 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 n 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

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.; A. G. Tydeman, C.B.E.; Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, M.P., A. P. Waterfield, C.B. Mr. M. A. Bevan, M.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour, to whom all communications should be addressed at Montagu House, Whitehall,

* 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.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULA-TION) (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

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, proceed s 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 cwts., 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

	Ja	nMai	reh, 1937.	JanMarch, 1936.		
District.		erage nings shift.	Value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average earnings per shift.		Value of allowances in kind per shift.
Scotland	8. 10 8 8 9 11 12	d. 1·16 8·29 7·89 10·71 5·81 1·58	d. 0·58 13·18 14·38 3·03 3·84 3·86	8. 9 8 8 9 11 11	d. 6·16 4·58 6·61 6·99 2·55 3·30	d. 0·57 11·88 13·63 3·02 3·61 3·96
Warwickshire Lancashire, Cheshire and	11	3.70	4-46	10	9.36	4.33
North Staffs	10	6·43 9·38	2.98	10	3·40 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

* 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6, ch. 55. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., 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 (1½d. post-free).
§ Cmd. 5508. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).
|| In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is
the quarter ended 30th April.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD: REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

THE Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year | during the year was 15,031, of which 14,485 were appeals against

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 $16\cdot 3$ per cent., as compared with a total fall of $12\cdot 6$ 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 longcontinued 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

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

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

ordinary determinations of the Board's officers, 24 were appeals against determinations to which conditions were attached 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

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 :-

Cur	rent Spell		8th June, 1936.	27th May' 1935.			
Less than to stopped 3 months	three mont and casua but less th	lly em	ployed	tempor applie	rarily ants)	139,251 70,470	144,391 83,420
6 ,,	,,	9 12	,,			64,562 57,258	81,459 65,330
12 months						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 18\frac{1}{3} of the applicants were living alone in lodgings; nearly 18 per cent. were in households of two persons; $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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 14 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 cranemen 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.

August, 1937.

(c) Duty performed on Sunday, also on Good Friday and Christmas Day (England and Wales), January 1st and 2nd (Scotland):—

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-ofliving 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 nightbaking, 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 nightbaking 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.

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

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.

^{*} Cmd. 5526. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 3d., post-free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 776. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., 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, 1936 (pages 238 and 310).

^{*} 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).

^{*} 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

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

Class of Service.	"Mov	n " and ement" dents.	Non- Movement Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
Engine drivers and motormen	15	302	_	483	15	785
Firemen Checkers Guards (goods and mineral)	8	383	=	614 591	8	997 605
and brakesmen Loaders and sheeters	26	462 15	-1	331 576	26 1	793 591
Porters (goods) Shunters, yardsmen, etc	7 17	91 544	_1	1,707	8 17	1,798 882
Mechanics and artisans Signal fitters and telegraph	10	45	10	797 146	20	842
wiremen	5 1 15	15 6 59	3 1 4	1,030	2 19	1,036 1,176
Permanent-way men Porters (passenger)	66	174 123	_3	2,465 1,018	69	2,639 1,141
All other classes	36	514	8	2,611	44	3,125
Total, railway servants	209	2,747	31	13,824	240	16,571
Contractors' servants	3	6	3	43	6	49
Total { 1936	212 172	2,753 2,517	34 39	13,867 12,760	246 211	16,620 15,277

^{*} Cmd. 5477. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 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 4.18This, 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 brakesmen (19.1); signal fitters and telegraph wiremen (13.8); permanent-way men (12.5); and shunters, yardsmen, etc. (10.2). The average rate for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal) was 286 per 10,000 railway servants employed in 1936, as compared with 265 per 10,000 in 1935 and with 255 per 10,000 in 1934. Here again, some classes had a much higher rate, notably goods porters (1,153); and loaders and sheeters (1,033).

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. Working hours are to remain eight a day; but the normal weekly working time has been reduced from 48 to 44 hours a week. It is understood that, in practice, undertakings will continue to work 48 hours, time in excess of 44 hours being remunerated at increased rates. The agreement, which took effect in July, 1937, is directly applicable to about 50,000 workers in Central Bohemia, but will influence working conditions in metal-working undertakings, outside this area, which are affiliated to the employers' organisation concerned.

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). By an Act dated 20th July, 1937, all collective agreements which would expire between 1st June, 1937, and 25th November, 1937, either through lapse of their normal period of validity or on account of notice of termination, are to remain in force for a further period of six months, at least, and are in no case to expire before 1st January, 1938. Agreements which terminated before 1st June, 1937, and have not yet been renewed are deemed to be extended in a similar manner. The period during which the Government is authorised to issue Cabinet Decrees regulating proceedings of compulsory conciliation and arbitration, and the period during which such Decrees are to remain effective (originally limited, in both cases, to the duration of the ordinary session of the Legislature in 1937), are extended until the end of the present year. A provision has been introduced into the Act to the effect that, when attempts at conciliation have failed and it is decided to have recourse to arbitration, the parties to the dispute are to draw up, under the supervision of the County Labour Inspector, an agreed statement setting out the points which are to be submitted to arbitration.

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. The Orders are to be issued on the initiative of the Minister of Social Welfare, after consultation with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the employers' and workers' organisations. They may be made applicable to the whole country or to certain administrative areas only, and to all workers or to specified classes of workers only, and may be issued for stated periods. The Act came into force on 24th April, 1937, except in Upper Silesia, where the enforcement was delayed until 15th June. According to press reports, Orders were issued in July providing for a working day of 7½ hours for underground workers and of 8 hours for surface workers, to take effect on 1st September. A further Order, which comes into force on 1st November, restricts working hours to 7 or, in some cases, to 6 hours a day on particularly dangerous work.

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. The measure is applicable to all workers, other than agricultural and domestic workers, persons employed in managerial positions receiving 25 dollars or more a week, and persons employed in the liberal professions.

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. It is estimated that the undertakings involved are collectively responsible for 70 per cent. of the output of the textile industry in Canada.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

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. 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, printing, dyeing, etc. Owing to local holidays there was a marked increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the jute industry and a slight increase in the umbers recorded as unemployed in iron and steel manufacture. There was also an increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in agriculture.

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 was made up of 1,074,474 men, 40,392 boys, 221,400 women, and 43,193 girls. The number of boys and girls on the registers ncreased between 21st June and 26th July by 22,042, mainly owing to the registration of juveniles who had recently left school.

The total of 1,379,459 persons on the registers at 26th July, 1937, ncluded 622,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 3,109 had applications authorised for payment of un-employment 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 un-employment allowances). There were also 552,022 persons (not ncluded 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. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, was 4.48, a decrease of 0.56 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th June, 1937, but an increase of 0.16 of a day as ompared with the fortnight ended 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. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries continued fairly good. At tin mines it continued slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry mployment 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 ndustry 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 approvement 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, ironfounding, hollow-ware, wire manufacturing and nut, bolt, nail, rivet,

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

EMPLOYMENT at 26th July remained at about the same general level as | 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 shorttime 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 ute trade employment was affected by local holidays in Scotland, which caused a marked increase in the numbers recorded as temporarily stopped. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing,

etc. trades, employment showed a decline and was slack generally.

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 millsawyers 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 Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,* aged 16–64, and the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the ent Exchanges etc. at 26th July 1937 :-

	100	amo	ngst ople,	inemployed Insured aged 16-64* ily, 1937.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th July, 1937.			
Division.		, 200 e		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Males.	Females,	Total.	as compared with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.	
Great Britain: London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	7·2 7·7 13·0 14·6 17·1 17·8 21·0	4·0 4·1 6·1 7·4 10·1 8·3 12·3 11·3	5.8 5.2 6.5 7.2 11.5 13.1 15.8 16.3 19.9	- 0·1 + 0·5 - 0·8 + 0·1 - 1·1 + 2·1 - 0·8	155,172 51,643 67,091 143,999 166,314 285,595 133,768 245,299 130,578	- 115 - 438 + 9,995 - 9,682 + 4,909 - 8,099 + 30,333	- 9,30° - 36,98° - 31,95° - 57,59° - 46,10° - 23,09°	
Total	11.3	7.1	10.1	+ 0.1	1,379,459	+ 22,861	- 272,61	
Northern Ireland	24-1	18-9	22 - 2		65,869	- 972	+ 87	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.5	7.4	10-4	+ 0.1	1,445,328	+ 21,889	- 271,73	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

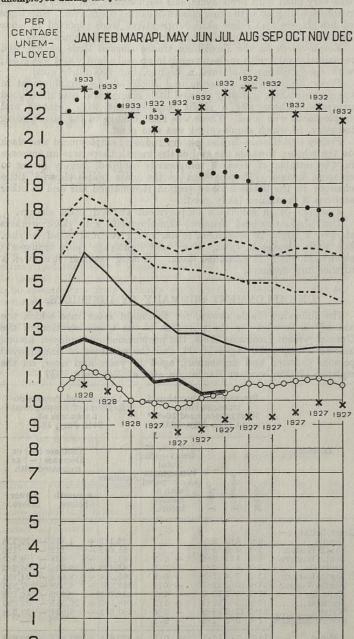
	or or it work	Males and Females.			(Insured and Uninsured)			
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem-	Tem-		registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.		
			ployed and Casuals.	porarily stopped.	Total.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.	
1936. 20 July 24 August 21 September 26 October 23 November 14 December	14·1 13·5 13·6 13·6 13·7 13·8	8·1 8·2 8·2 8·0 8·1 7·7	10·2 10·2 10·4 10·6 10·7	2·2 1·9 1·7 1·5 1·5	12·4 12·1 12·1 12·1 12·2 12·2	1,717,062 1,678,277 1,689,715 1,677,127 1,693,945 1,702,673	1,652,07 1,613,94 1,624,33 1,611,81 1,623,60 1,628,71	
1937. 25 January 22 February 15 March 19 April 24 May 21 June 26 July	14·0 13·6 13·3 12·1 12·3 11·6 11·5	8·6 8·3 7·7 7·2 7·3 6·8 7·4	11·2 10·9 10·5 9·8 9·3 8·7 8·5	1.4 1.3 1.3 1.0 1.6 1.6	12.6 12.2 11.8 10.8 10.9 10.3 10.4	1,766,362 1,703,926 1,676,825 1,525,708 1,519,260 1,423,439 1,445,328	1,689,22 1,627,84 1,601,20 1,454,44 1,451,33 1,356,59 1,379,45	

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1937.	1934.	
1936.	1933.	
1935.	 Mean for 1924-29†	0-0-0-0

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



*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.

number insured. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

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.
A. Insured on Register:— 1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit: (a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allowances authorised:	460,322 3,807	11,683	135,666 415	10,037	617,708 4,443
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	494,896	1,770	30,249	1,191	528,106
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed	1,331	24	261	15	1,631
3. Claims under consideration4. Others not in receipt of	29,397	2,179	12,985	1,951	46,512
benefit or allowances: (a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15	42,996	2,031 4,724	19,794	2,448 4,740	67,269 9,464
B. Others on Register:— 5. Unemployment allowances authorised 6. Applications under consideration 7. Not in receipt of allowances:	16,947 467	608	5,480 230	881 100	23,916 846
(a) aged 16 and over (b) aged 14 and 15	24,311	2,833 14,301	16,320	3,874 17,925	47,338 32,226
C. Total on Register	1,074,474	40,392	221,400	43,193	1,379,459
D.Insured Unemployed:— Aged 16-64; 8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4(a))† 9. Two-months file; 10. Special Schemes— claimants to benefit	1,032,749 33,280 1,854	17,877 2,678 4	199,370 31,263 176	15,673 3,204 2	1,265,669 70,425 2,036
Total aged 16-64	1,067,883	20,559	230,809	18,879	1,338,130
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b) (b)Two-months file	=	4,724 1,943	=	4,740 2,733	9,464 4,676
Total aged 14-64	1,067,883	27,226	230,809	26,352	1,352,270

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

Analysis for 26th July, 1937, and 21st June, 1937.

		26th July	y, 1937.	stant balls 1 de session	21st June, 1937.	
	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.			
N. C. S. C.		Great Bri	itain.			
Men Boys Women Girls	852,498 35,361 144,363 36,958	160,220 4,916 75,248 6,231	61,756 115 1,789 4	1,074,474 40,392 221,400 43,193	1,085,614 29,612 209,441 31,931	
Total	1,069,180	246,615	63,664	1,379,459	1,356,598	
	Great I	Britain and N	orthern Irel	and.		
Men Boys Women Girls	893,154 37,317 159,470 37,878	161,571 4,928 78,297 6,374	64,401 115 1,819 4	1,119,126 42,360 239,586 44,256	1,131,611 31,716 227,164 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.)

		eks ended ly, 1937.	Period 21st July, 1936, to 26th July, 1937.						
		60,168 143,000 52,482 22,970 52,974 60,220	Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancie	s Filled.§			
	Vacancies Notified.		Number.	Inc. (+) Or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.			
Men Boys Women Girls	32,482 82,974		1,775,547 375,537 768,874 335,010	+ 91,669 + 18,648 + 54,046 + 16,907	1,621,754 282,563 569,163 254,831	+ 57,418 + 5,097 + 23,049 + 6,693			
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 woman 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.

August, 1937.

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 work-people, 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:—

	Insured une	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total					
Area.	Numbers.		Pe	rcentages	Percentages as compared with a		
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	88,438 74,930 13,508	57,745 51,962 5,783	9·9 9·5 12·6	6·4 6·6 5·4	16·3 16·1 18·0	- 2.6 - 3.3 + 3.2	- 9·8 -10·1 - 7·5
Northumberland Durham	3,644 11,065	150 542	7·5 8·9	0·3 0·4	7·8 9·3	- 1·5 - 1·8	- 4·8 -11·2
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	2,100 9,104	29 32,433	23·2 6·1	0·4 21·8	23·6 27·9	- 6·7 -10·6	-22·0 - 6·4
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Lei-	9,641 2,496	3,900 3,071	13·1 4·6	5·3 5·7	18·4 10·3	- 3·4 - 1·0	-10·9 - 5·6
cester Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	3,688 523	5,291 144	6·5 3·6	9·3 1·0	15·8 4·6	+ 0.7	- 4·6 - 0·9
ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,264	3,920	5.6	6.7	12.3	- 0.5	- 4.3
Kent Wales and Mon-	721 188	631 84	7·0 2·5	6.2	13·2 3·6	- 0.5	$-13.7 \\ -0.1$
mouth	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.

manic yell sections to a constant partition of the constant partition	Tota Wage Ea	l Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.			
Districts.	24th July,	(-)asc	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
20/2010/07/07/07/07/07	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	44,958 115,044	Per cent. + 0·3 + 0·2	Per cent. + 2·2 + 8·2	Days. 5 · 26 5 · 20	Days. -0.01 -0.13	Days. -0.01 +0.20	
Cumberland and West- morland	6,339 97,890 42,091 59,205 43,950 52,789 16,799 23,521	+ 2.8 + 0.1 - 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1	+26·7 + 2·7 + 2·1 + 1·0 + 0·5 - 1·2 - 0·2 + 1·9	5.69 3.65 3.51 4.78 3.23 3.57 5.25 4.77	-0.02 -0.75 -0.81 -0.07 -0.29 -0.55 -0.03 -0.49	+0·29 -0·19 -0·40 +0·46 -0·04 +0·19 +0·05 -0·08	
and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	26,894 8,769 7,057 9,854 135,055	- 0.8 - 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.4 \\ -3.6 \\ -3.4 \\ +4.2 \\ +10.2 \end{array} $	4·42 5·12 5·46 5·55 5·82	+0·24 -0·15 -0·10 +0·01 -0·05	-0.01 +0.40 -0.09 +0.05 +0.68	
England and Wales	690,215	+ 0.2	+ 3.9	4.68	-0.26	+0.19	
SCOTLAND: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,077 23,156 53,009	- 0·0 - 0·2 - 0·7	+ 4·6 + 6·2 + 6·3	2·92 2·74 2·97	-2·79 -2·95 -2·82	-0·15 +0·03 -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 Tootnote † in next column.

‡ Including Canpock Chase

Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain 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

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.	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com pared with a		
	24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	3,123	Per cent.	Per cent. + 14·1	Days. 5.89	Days.	Days. + 0·14	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,996 1,759	+ 1.6	+ 14·5 + 4·3	6·00 5·58	- ":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 work-people 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:—

The Early Land State	Total		er of Fu in Blast		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) or a
Districts.	number of Furnaces.	July, 1937.	June, 1937.	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	56	36	34	30	+ 2	+ 6
Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and	18	10	11	8	- 1	+ 2
Yorks., (inc. Sheffield) N. Wales and Cheshire	13	8	8	8		
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants Lincolnshire	35 17	29 13	29 13	23 13	:::	+ 6
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick South Wales and Mon.	30 9	9 6	10	7 6	- 1 	+ 2
England and Wales Scotland	178 67	111 15	111 15	95 15		+16
Great Britain	245	126	126	110	000	+16

The production of pig-iron in July, 1937, amounted to 729,300 tons, compared with 699,300 tons in June, 1937, and 665,600 tons in

* See footnote * in previous column.

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

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

THO	10110) AA TT	8	Lani	0 0	ummin	2200
mploy	ers v	cho	fur	nishe	d r	eturns	-

Value and distribute	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	Firms	Aggre	egate nur Shifts.†	iber of
Annu (Min. 1887) and a second control of the contro	Week ended 24th	Dec. ((+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (comp	ared
	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.	er Je	Per cent.	Per cent.	ini pala	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	6,888 661 20,873 1,058 8,201 12,361	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ +21.1 \\ +0.3 \\ +5.9 \\ +0.1 \\ -1.2 \end{array} $	+ 9.4 +21.1 + 2.7 - 3.3 +18.5 + 7.3	40,732 3,424 113,918 5,541 47,357 70,311	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.7 \\ +23.9 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.4 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $	+ 9.6 + 25.8 + 1.3 - 6.3 + 19.4 + 8.3
Mechanics, Labourers	12,789	+ 1.5	+10.8	74,303	+ 1.3	+ 10.8
TOTAL	62,831	+ 0.2	+ 7.9	355,586	+ 0.0	+ 7.8
DISTRICTS.	division in the	-				
Northumberland, Durham, and		30 km /		AND THE REAL PROPERTY.		
Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	16,267 18,624 435	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -1.0 \\ +0.7 \end{array} $	+14·1 +11·0 + 4·6	94,116 105,313 2,460	+ 0·2 - 0·9 + 0·7	+ 15.6 + 9.9 + 4.9
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,835 6,009	+ 4.1 - 0.5	- 2·3 + 3·6	31,075 33,830	+ 0.3 + 0.5	- 3·3 + 1·9
Counties Wales and Mon	6,495 9,166	- 0·4 + 1·6	+11.4	36,541 52,251	- 0·6 + 1·4	+ 10.0
Total, England and Wales	62,831	+ 0.2	+ 7.9	355,586	+ 0.0	+ 7.8
Scotland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
TOTAL	62,831	+ 0.2	+ 7.9	355,586	+ 0.0	+ 7.8

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

	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works. Week ended 24th July, 1937.		Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July,	Month before.	Year before.	24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	69 12	+ 2	+10	391 106	+12 +7	+54 + 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

* See footnote * in first column on previous page.

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

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 24th July, 1937, and 25th July, 1936.

moderate in constructional engineering and in textile engineering Shortages of skilled labour and of materials were reported from many

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 :-

			nsured a	Works t 26th	July, 1	aged 16- .937.	64, Unen	nployed
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering and Steel Fronding. Electrical Engineering.		Marine Bugineering. Constructional Engineering.	Electrical Engineering. Marine Engineering. Constructional Engineering. Motor and Aircraft. Motor and Aircraft.			or Decr	rease (+) rease (-) repared th a
bins & fryd .	General ing; E Iron a Fou	Engir	Ma	Constr Engir Mc		eselasd eacame og bas	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2,871 888 796 2,560 4,106 7,699 2,806 7,222 551 676	446 157 92 568 139 864 341 240 84 87	74 129 284 15 160 183 1,450 1,376 23 697	298 121 112 571 241 451 715 1,278 195 53	1,836 806 3,592 6,594 487 1,566 465 978 384 306	5,525 2,101 4,876 10,308 5,133 10,763 5,777 11,094 1,237 1,819	+ 209 + 274 + 918 + 754 + 392 + 203 - 319 + 2,191 + 76 + 28	- 826 - 350 + 1,725 - 2,256 - 6,837 - 2,428 - 2,949 - 100
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	30,175	3,018	4,391	4,035	17,014	58,633	+4,726	- 19,47
Tone V To be to be	1	Percent	tages U	nempl	oyed at	26th Ju	ly, 1937	*
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2·8 2·6 2·2 2·8 5·2 7·3 8·6 10·7 12·5 11·0	2·4 1·6 3·0 1·8 2·8 4·0 4·7 6·8 12·5 20·2	18.0 3.7 3.8 10.0 9.6 21.0 10.5 9.0 6.4 10.8	5·4 14·9 10·2 6·2 12·4 11·7 12·8 19·5 13·9 37·9	2·7 2·2 8·5 6·1 3·5 6·4 10·8 8·1 15·0 11·4	2·8 2·5 5·4 4·3 5·0 6·9 9·1 10·6 13·1 11·5	+ 0·1 + 0·3 + 1·0 + 0·4 + 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·5 + 2·1 + 0·8 + 0·2	- 0.5 - 0.4 + 1.9 - 2.0 - 2.2 - 4.4 - 3.8 - 2.8 - 5.3 - 0.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	5.4	3.0	8.8	11.2	5.4	5.5	+ 0.4	- 1.9
Ditto, June, 1937 Ditto, July, 1936	5.0	3.0	9·1 12·0	9.5	4·7 6·3	5·1 7·4	- II	=

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 work-people, aged 16-64, at 26th July, 1937,* and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st June, 1937, and 20th July, 1936:—

Division.	d Workpeople ged 16-64, mployed at 1 July, 1937.	NumbersU	(+) or e (-) in nemployed red with a	Percentage* nemployed at 26th July, 1937.	Increase Decrease Perce Unempl comp with	e (—) in ntage oyed as pared
0.00 35.9	Insured Waged Unemp 26th Ju	Month before.	Year before.	Pc Unei 2(Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,406 370 3,047 85 1,253 6,148 10,273 11,998 1,799 2,370	- 93 + 364 - 3 + 27 + 665 - 2,283 + 1,162 - 405 - 207	- 318 - 111 - 164 + 37 - 1 - 1,100 - 3,585 - 2,744 - 886 - 719	15·7 7·2 12·2 50·0 22·5 26·6 28·8 28·4 37·0 21·3	- 1·1 + 0·1 + 1·5 - 1·8 + 0·4 + 2·9 - 6·4 + 2·8 - 8·3 - 1·9	$\begin{array}{c} -3.6 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.6 \\ +21.8 \\ -0.1 \\ -4.8 \\ -10.0 \\ -6.5 \\ -13.2 \\ -6.5 \end{array}$
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*,

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

\$100 A- \$100 KB	Number	r of Worl	kpeople.	Total V	Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.†		
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,563 22,941 20,505 6,798	Per cent 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.7	Per cent. + 3.0 + 2.9 + 3.0 + 3.2	£ 20,266 39,186 37,536 15,240	Per cent 0·1 - 0·6 - 0·6 - 1·8	Per cent. +14·2 +13·3 +14·3 + 9·2		
Total	61,807	- 0.5	+ 3.0	112,228	- 0.7	+13.2		
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	3,957 5,615 9,989 11,258	- 1·1 - 0·3 - 1·0 + 1·0	+ 0·2 + 3·0 - 0·6 + 8·6	7,032 9,868 19,878 19,040	- 0·2 + 0·3 - 0·0 - 2·5	+16·3 +14·7 +10·9 +15·1		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,418 4,096 4,201	- 3·1 - 0·3 - 1·3	+ 0·5 - 1·6 - 0·3	10,509 7,019 7,512	- 0·7 - 0·0 - 1·0	+12·2 +11·0 +10·6		
Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen	3,978	+ 0.7	+13-1	7,341	- 0.2	+23.6		
Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson	3,572 2,259	+ 1·3 - 0·2	+ 3.7	7,329 5,135	- 0·0 - 1·0	+14·3 + 9·5		
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,794 2,115 2,555	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ -1.9 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	+ 0.5 + 4.0 + 7.8	3,842 3,477 4,246	+ 0·3 - 3·8 + 1·4	+13.9 + 2.7 +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

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

epartment, 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 cardroom 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 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 apployment remained fair, and was better than a year ago.

In Yorkshire employment declined and was moderate at some entres. At Huddersfield it was described as slack with both spinners and doublers. At other centres, including Todmorden, it continued

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:—

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

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline in July, but this was due largely to seasonal causes and occurred almost entirely in the worsted There was little general change in the woollen section, but a slight decline in the carpet section.

The percentage recorded as unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry at 26th July, 1937, was 10.4*, compared with 8.7 at 21st June, 1937, and with 11.2 at 20th July, 1936. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were $5 \cdot 2^*$, $4 \cdot 3$ and

Worsted Section.—Employment declined somewhat, but continued to be fairly good for the time of year.

Returns from employers for the week ended 24th July, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 20½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time; in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 13 per cent. were on overlosing 10½ hours each on the average, and 13 per cent, were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 27 per cent, were on short time, losing 14½ hours each on the average, and 13½ per cent, were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the spinning department 18 per cent, were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 17½ per cent, were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 19 per cent, and 11 hours; overtime, 6½ per cent, and 5 hours $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 5 hours.

There was a seasonal decline with wool sorters and in the woolcombing department, but employment was fairly good for the time of year, and better than in July of last year. There was also a decline, mainly seasonal, among spinners and weavers, and employment was fair for the time of year with spinners, and moderate with

At Bradford there was a seasonal decline in all departments; several large spinning firms, however, were still working overtime to the full limit permitted, and the demand for women spinning operatives was exceptionally high for the time of year. Employment among woolcombers at Shipley declined and was moderate. There was a decided slackening in the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield, as is usual at this season of the year. At Halifax and at Keighley there was a slight decline, mainly seasonal, particularly in the spinning departments.

Woollen Section.—Employment was fairly good at most centres. Returns from employers for the week ended 24th July, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 13 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time; in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 191 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average, and $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 17 per cent. and 8½ hours; overtime, 16 per cent. and 5½ hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment remained

fairly good for the time of year. At Morley there was a slight decline, mainly in the manufacturing department, though overtime continued to be worked at some mills. In the Heavy Woollen District employ-

In the blanket trade employment remained fairly good in Yorkshire; it improved but was still rather slack at Witney. Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth there was some slackness, but employment remained fair, and better than in July of last year. In the West of England employment continued good. There was a further slight seasonal decline in the South of Scotland, and much short time was worked.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good generally, though some slackness was reported in the Spen Valley and at Brighouse.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers :-

		Number of Workpeople		Total	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
crame — 1. has ni segundare in —: YERI	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan.,‡ 1926 =100).		
Departments: Worsted Section: Wool Sorting and	No. Julius Biltzero	Per cent.	goods	£	Per cent.	Dates		
Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	9,908 33,154 14,732 9,261 1,458	- 2.5 - 0.5 - 2.5 - 0.8 - 1.2	94·5 88·0 82·9 100·5 83·4	23,251 51,608 29,516 20,754 2,847	- 5·3 - 0·1 - 4·6 - 2·8 - 11·2	80·1 87·8 80·7 84·5 64.1		
Total—Worsted	68,513	- 1.3	88-6	127,976	- 2.8	83.8		
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	923 12,094 20,545 14,604 2,077	- 2·9 + 0·6 + 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·2	74·7 93·5 99·1 88·7 86·8	2,107 27,382 39,096 33,328 4,437	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ & + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ & + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ & - & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	81·8 109·2 106·7 96·5 93·3		
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		

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.
† The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as

'playing for warps' or tending one loom instead of two.

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

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all origin			nber of		Total all	Wag	es pai	d to
Principalities (Factor) principalities and the control of the con	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Dec	c. (+) or e. (-) n a onth fore.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 24th July, 1937.	Dec.	(+) or (-) n a onth ore.	Index Figure. (Jan.,* 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen	30,709 7,160 7,864 5,557 6,442		Per ent. 1.3 3.3 0.4 0.3 2.5	88.6 87.9 76.3 91.3 89.1	£ 60,588 13,735 13,930 10,009 11,732	_ ce	er ent. 3·2 10·1 0·6 1·1 4·2	79.6 78.6 75.5 95.7 95.0
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,524	+	0.4	108-4	5,193	+	0.9	104-4
Total — West Riding	61,256	-0	1.4	87.8	115,187	_	3.3	82.7
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,646 356 2,255	<u>+</u>	0·1 0·8 2·2	92·5 123·7 99·7	8,616 674 3,499	+ -+	0·9 0·3 5·2	88·2 129·2 123·6
Total—Worsted	68,513	-	1.3	88.6	127,976	-	2.8	83.8
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	13,224	+	0.5	97.3	30,194	+	1.2	98-5
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	8,944 6,720	+	1·3 1·2	87·7 105·2	19,502 15,417	+	3.7	109·1 121·2
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,357 1,130	+	0.5	102·6 92·9	5,445 2,537	++	0·3 2·3	100·0 87·8
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England,	32,375 3,990	++	0·3 0·5	97·6 94·5	73,095 8,373	++	1.2	109·0 101·1
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,632 10,246	-+	0·4 0·1	84·6 86·6	7,089 17,793	-	0·2 0·2	103·9 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:—

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

while as — a tare as a same as a sam	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).		
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	- 3·0 + 0·5 - 2·9	+ 0·2 - 1·2	- 2·0 - 3·2 - 0·7	- 2·0 - 0·2 - 1·1	- 1·3 - 1·4 - 0·7		
TOTAL	- 2.5	- 0.5	- 2.5	- 0.8	- 1.3		
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		+ 1.5 + 1.0 - 0.1 + 1.6 - 0.3	+ 0·3 + 1·0 - 1·2 - 0·9 + 0·5	 + 2·2 - 2·6 + 1·0 - 0·1	+ 0.5 + 1.3 - 1.2 - 0.2 + 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:—

		Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th July, 1937.								
Department.		Wholly Unemployed.			orarily pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with			
	Men. Women. Men. Women.			a month before.						
Wool Sorting	and	90	13	401	4	508	+ 100			
Wool Washing Preparing	and	290	57	392	87	826	+ 189			
Wool Combing		188	176	804	519	1,687	+ 404			
Wool Carding		241	29	430	65	765	+ 184			
Woollen Spinning		131	41	203	194	569	+ 72			
Worsted Drawing Spinning	and	212	524	302	1,177	2,215	+ 177			
Woollen Winding Warping	and	51	27	194	100	372	+ 91			
Worsted Winding	and				97 97 97					
Warping		36	143	107	627	913	+ 220			
Woollen Weaving		109	86	295	993	1,483	+ 375			
Worsted Weaving		62	112	69	1,575	1,818	+1,032			
Other Processes		408	51	475	171	1,105	+ 49			
Total		1,818	1,259	3,672	5,512	12,261	+ 2,893			

* 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.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $11\cdot3^*$ at 26th July, 1937, as compared with $10\cdot0$ at 21st June, 1937, and with $14\cdot3$ at 20th July,

The following Table summarises the information received from those

most be level not see		Number of orkpeop			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
us of home years tetal	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
London	1,014	-4.0 -2.0	- 4·9 - 1·0	2,382 18,328	- 5·8 - 2·0	+ 2.1		
Leicester Country Dis-	8,010	- 2.0	_ 1.0	10,020	20	T 2.1		
trict	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	- 01-	0.7	0.7	11 000	- 1.5	105		
District	5,017	- 0.7	-0.3 + 2.3	11,882	- 1.1	+ 0.5		
Kettering and District	4,600	- 0.2	- 4.2	2,566	- 8.7	- 8.1		
Rest of Northants 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					110010			
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	C 500	1 0.4	- 1.1	13,644	- 2.4	+ 2.4		
Rossendale Valley)	6,500	+ 0.4	_ 1.1	10,044	2 7	T 2.4		
Birmingham and Dis- trict	827	- 0.4	- 2.6	1,760	+ 1.8	+ 9.5		
Other parts of England	021							
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

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; 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:—

	Numbers (excluding castals) on the Registers at 26th July, 1937.									
Department.		holly aployed.		porarily pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	10001	with a month before.				
Boot and Shoe M'f're: Preparing Dept. Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept. Closing Dept. Making Dept. Finishing Dept. Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Sewn Work Preparing and Sewn Work	104 266 594 12 1,152 843 166 14	20 10 4 553 20 361 116 1	73 134 668 10 1,306 809 435 5	43 3 7 1,224 29 424 309 1	240 413 1,273 1,799 2,507 2,437 1,026 21 741	+ 17 + 20 - 181 + 367 + 512 + 654 - 106 + 3 + 52				
TOTAL	3,822	1,085	3,509	2,041	10,457	+ 1,338				
	1	The same of the same of	200 P. S. S. S. W.		STATE OF THE PARTY OF	The second secon				

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

August, 1937.

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 :-

Sec. 2 (5 0.3%)	Numb	er of Wor	kpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
THE WAS ARREST	24th July, 1937.	uly, Month Year July, Month	Year† before.				
Northern Counties,	- 101	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1,487	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	3,920	- 0.4	+ 3.2	
ern Counties South and South-	9,062	- 0.9	+ 2.9	25,762	- 2.5	+ 1.5	
West Counties and Wales	1,956 158	+ 1.1 + 3.3	+ 3.3 + 0.6	5,373 476	+ 0.2	+ 7.4 + 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 ondon and the South-Eastern division there was a slight increase n 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 mong 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 :-

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a			
	Insured at July, 1936.	at 26th July, 1937.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	*hoved*	Month before.	Year before.		
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above and	142,740 97,570 22,200 8,840 34,550 134,540 41,250	7,691 4,320 1,371 852 2,172 13,726 3,163	222 154 50 100 111 374 142	5·4 4·4 6·2 9·6 6·3 10·2 7·7	+ 0·3 + 0·6 + 0·8 + 1·1 - 0·4 + 2·4	+ 1·1 + 1·4 - 0·6 - 0·2 + 2·3 + 0·6 - 0·1		
Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc.,	291,350	29,647	940	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3		
and General Labourers	106,300	25,156	461	23.7	+ 0.7	- 0.9		
All other occupa- tions	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 South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	243,010 128,370 118,960 127,390 81,770 123,380 49,250 93,500 33,510 20,540	24,991 9,414 8,504 9,794 7,907 19,037 8,409 13,109 7,562 6,798	44 72 158 567 566 624 369 903 182 15	10·3 7·3 7·1 7·7 9·7 15·4 17·1 14·0 22·6 33·1	+ 0·1 + 1·6 + 0·7 + 0·5 + 0·9 + 1·0 + 0·2 + 1·4 + 0·5 + 0·3	+ 1·1 + 1·6 - 0·8 - 0·9 - 1·0 - 0·9 - 2·0 - 1·8 - 3·4 + 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 with an estimated cost of £9,501,700, compared with £10,500,200

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 Worester 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,

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

		umber o		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week	onded 24th July, Month Year		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July, 1937.			24th July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before;	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches	 2,088 6,356 2,281	Per cent 1.4 - 0.9	Per cent. + 3·4 + 1·5 + 7·2	£ 3,802 13,215 4,511	Per cent 0.9 + 1.9 - 1.5	Per cent. + 3.6 + 9.2 + 6.7	
TOTAL	 10,725	- 0.5	+ 3.0	21,528	+ 0.6	+ 7.6	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts	 8,605 2,120	- 1·2 + 2·8	+ 2·2 + 6·5	15,640 5,888	- 0·8 + 4·7	+ 5.9 + 12.4	
TOTAL	 10,725	- 0.5	+ 3.0	21,528	+ 0.6	+ 7.6	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,310 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,191, or over 11½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th July, 1937; on the other hand, 886, or over $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with June and continued good generally; it was better

In the letterpress printing industry employment continued to improve and was good on the whole. At Bradford, however, it was reported as slack, while at Leicester it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers remained good

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was also better than in July, 1936. With lithographic artists it was fairly

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change compared with a month earlier and was good generally; it was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 3.7* at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 3.6 at 21st June, 1937, and with 5.0 at 20th July, 1936. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 5.7*, 6.0, and 6.7; in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 3.9*, 3.9 and 4.6.

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment

among their members :-

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1937.	embers Unemployed at end of				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
MALTINES GOVERN		July, 1937.	June, 1937.	July, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:	, prefere				The same			
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	34,255	2.6	2.3	3.2	+0.3	- 0.6		
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	14,361	4.3	5.2	6.0	-0.9	- 1.		
ern Counties	7,738	2.7	2.5	3.8	+0.2	- 1.		
Scotland Other Districts	5,194 10,251	2.4	3.9	4·7 3·5	-1·5 +0·6	- 2:		
Total	71,799	2.9	3.0	4.0	-0.1	- 1.		
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,902 7,977	3·7 5·3	4·1 5·3	4·5 8·7	-0.4	- 0: - 3:		
binding (branches not distinguished)	29,198	1.4	1.4	2-0		- 0.		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight improvement in harbour, (representing towns with a population of 17,180,000 in 1931). The returns show that in July, 1937, plans were passed for buildings (port transport) service, in which it remained slack; it was better (port transport) service, in which it remained slack; it was better than in the corresponding period last year.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 26.6* per cent. were unemployed at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 27.0 per cent. at 21st June, 1937, and

* See footnote * in first column on page 303.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Area.

London Division ... South-Eastern Division ...

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:—

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
	In	Docks.								
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves					
Week ended— 3rd July, 1937 10th " " 17th " " 24th " " 31st ", "	3,946 4,022 4,346 4,117 3,954	2,382 1,817 1,992 2,285 1,765	6,328 5,839 6,338 6,402 5,719	5,483 5,366 5,503 5,495 5,412	11,811 11,205 11,841 11,897 11,131					
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st July, 1937	} 4,077	2,048	6,125	5,452	11,577					
Average for June, 1937	3,839	2,388	6,227	5,708	11,935					
Average for July, 1936	3,746	1,819	5,565	5,723	11,288					

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:—

Section 1 to Section		Number of	Seamen† s	hipped in	
Principal Ports.	July,	Inc. (-		Seven Meno	Ionths led
	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1937.	July, 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool; Manchester London Southampton	10,115 599 9,386 6,958	+ 693 - 11 - 353 + 1,796	+ 728 - 24 + 1,013 - 989	62,755 4,205 58,313 37,884	56,719 3,825 55,631 39,803
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough	1,781 417 449 1,247	$\begin{array}{rrr} - & 61 \\ + & 262 \\ + & 125 \\ + & 514 \end{array}$	- 903 + 136 - 9 + 216	12,055 1,595 1,973 6,521	12,836 1,126 2,116 5,521
Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff Swansea	808 438 1,858 1,235	+ 99 - 226 + 242 + 159	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 85 \\ + & 177 \\ - & 176 \\ + & 221 \end{array} $	5,303 3,259 13,223 6,263	4,660 2,143 13,189 5,954
SCOTLAND: Leith	394	+ 126	+ 130	1,773	1,538
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	416 3,971	- 112 - 218	- 181 + 31	2,200 20,334	2,975 18,964
NORTHERN IRELAND:	187	- 145	- 139	1,675	1,589
Total for above Ports	40,259	+ 2,890	+ 316	239,331	228,589

* 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.

August, 1937.

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

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.

Number of Persons on Register at 26th July, 1937.

8,112 646 335 166 1,012 5,953

41,116 2,744 1,668 1,612 4,630 30,462

Men. Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total. 21st June, 20th July, 1937. 1936.

117,844 29,594 7,734 155,172 + 1,882 - 10,116

2,415 51,643 — 135 3,525 + 125 2,128 — 46 1,824 + 139 5,781 + 1,970 38,385 —

South-Western	50,402	0,900	1,510	00,000		400		
Division Bristol	55,091 9,915	8,156 1,683	3,844	67,091 - 12,664 -		438 - 230 -		9,307 2,441
Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading Southampton	4,497	785	225	5,507 -	-	340 -	-	1,739
Portsmouth	3,826 1,746	452 344	260 75	4,538 - 2,165 -		341 -		711 75
Southampton	4,886	440	200	5,526 -		896 -		534
	555		159	807 -		161 -	_	199
Rest of Division	29,666	4,359	1,859	35,884 -	+	1,365 -	-	3,758
Swindon Rest of Division Midlands Division Birmingham	11 763	3,773	5,995	143,999 -	+	9,995 - 3,300 - 575 -		4 106
Birmingham Coventry	11,763 3,232	537	66	3,835	-	575 -	1000	1,279
Cradley Heath	1 2 10 2			7 400		0.5203.03		
and Halesowen	1,036 1,622	441	15	1,492	-	227 - 206 -		913 368
Derby	5,855	452 3,258	79	2,244 9,192	I	908 -		680
Leicester Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich	2,067	586	79 47	2,700	+	100 -	-	772
Nottingham	9,357	1,749	226	2,700 11,332 1,227	+	506 -		2,694
Smethwick	17 170	382	24	20,648	+	76 - 4,750 -		1,136
Wolgoll	3,201	442	592 93	20,648	F	15 -		1,026
West Bromwich	820	137	8	3,736 965	-	15 - 134 - 315 -		757
Wolvernampion	4,100	004	47	3,520	-	315 -	-	2,344
Rest of Division	52,396	10,548	2,529	65,473	+	961 -		20,421
North-Eastern Division	134,498	25,106	6,710	166,314	20	9,682 -		31,958
Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby Hallfax Huddersfield	9,884	417	466	10,767	+	9,682 - 2,539 -	-	2,149
Bradford	8,006	3,366	224	11,596	+	1,276 - 1,073 -	-	2,127
Dewsbury	2,735 3,881	671 428	50 474	3,456	+	9,020 -	+	969 5,330
Grimshy	4,290	720	295	4,899	-	719 -	-	819
Halifax	1,380	631	22	2,033	-	170 - 738 -	-10	317
Huddersfield	2,034	1,545	265 874	3,844	+	738 -	-	340
Hull	2,034 10,478 12,206	1,331 4,662	215	12,683 17,083	1	355 - 611 -		1,224
Leeds Lincoln	1,600	297	192	2.089	+	83 -	_	2,973
Rotherham	4,515	227	185	4,927	-	7,417	-	442
Sheffield	14,466	2,484	480	17,430	+	7,417 907 2,288	-	7,296
Wakefield	3,389 2,140	551 531	428 247	4,368		2,288	+	1,83
York Rest of Division	53,494	7,651	2,293		+	3,064	-	7,41
North-Western	ALL CONTRACTOR				000			
Division	206,656	1,054	16,300	285,595	+	174		57,598 2,74
Ashton a Tema	1,639 2,651	893	60	3,604	-	511		1,69
Barrow	1,099	255	93	1,447	-	52		1,31
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	7,145	1,546	462	9,153	+	221 26 1,235 283	+	3,27
Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	5,070 2,624	4,868	206 108	3.074	_	1,235		78
Bolton	5,464	1,892	143	7,499	+	283	-	2,74
Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Northern Division Darlington	3,434	2,715	133	0,202	_	001		2,00
Bury	1,555	855 791	73 146	2,483 2,989	1	601	_	84
Liverpool	61,027	9,725	6.737	77,489	T_	4,577 1,757 52	-	4,26
Manchester	23,840	8,453 719	1,994	34,287	+	1,757	-	3,79
Nelson	1,243	719	68	2,030		52	-	
Oldham	7,385	2,010	117 209	9,512 5,122	+	64 102		5,93
Rochdala	2,724	1,488	51	3,416	+	120	-	1,91
St. Helens	5,454	348	407	6,209	+	427	-	2,40
Salford	6,547	2,453	232	9,232 5,288	-	703 321	-	2,39
Stockport	2,315	1,784	189 166	3,733	-	643	+	9
Wigan	7.895	1,477	556	9,928	+	369	-	2,01
Rest of Division	48,130	17,701	3,989	69,820	+	369 7,365	-	16,33
Northern Division	114,899	8,314	10,555	133,768 2,372	-	8,099		46,10
		242 773	337 483	7,399		40	-	1,84
Hartlepools	3,688	258	513	4.459	-	722	-	2,13
Middlesbrough			442	0 074		20	-	2.34
Newcastle-on-	14 200	1,981	1,217	17 490	+	49 1,027 212 459		3,12
South Shields	14,292 6,806	387	716	7,909	-	1,027	-	3,31
Stockton-on-Tees	4,621	324	428	5,373	-	212	-	1,94
Sunderland	12,493	1,094	1,278	14,865	-	459	-	3,20
Rest of Division Scotland Division	182 640	2,811 42,882	5,141 19,777	245 299	+	5,575	-	23.09
Aberdeen		773	514	65,667 245,299 7,468 2,807	+	30,333 693 308	+	17
Clydebank	2,118	338	351	2,807	+	308	-	1,39
Dundee	13,182	12,214	2,404	27.800	-	14,778	+	12,50
Edinburgh			961 5,191		+	195 3,910		10,87
Glasgow* Greenock		751	706	6,852	+	56	-	ba
			650	6,021	+	783	-	1,89
Motherwell Palsley Part Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport	2,994	615	498	4,107	+	271 131		1,29
Port Glasgow	72 210	314 11,705	218 8,284	92,199	+	9.208	_	16.07
Wales Division	113,633	6,690	10,255	130,578	-	5,924 505	-	57,33
Cardiff	9,843	1,527	860	12,230	-	505	-	2,64
Llanelly	9,843 2,328 4,846	223	302	2,853	+	120 220		
			334 1,010	9,848	_	754	-	3,38
Rest of Division	8,094 88,522	3,844		5,532 9,848 100,115	-	4,565	-	49,18
Northern Ireland	44,002	18.180		100,115 65,869 33,919	-	972	+	1,80
Belfast Londonderry Lurgan	23,045	9,341 1,652 1,238	1,533	55,919	-	94	1	1,35
Londonderry	3,283 955	1,652	65	2.258	-	30	-	33
Tungan	057	1,200	44	1,355	-	157	-	23
Newry					-	165	+	. 30
Rest of Northern	14 003	5 979	913	20 872		459	+	1,59
Ireland	14,681	5,278		20,812	-	433	T	-,-
		1 - 2 - 2 - 4	00 010	1 445 398	1_1	21.889	100	271.73
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,119,126	239,586	80,010	1,220,000	No. of Concession,	22,000	100	1

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:—

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937, as compared with 21st June, 1937.							
to translate estates alogan	Males.		F	emales.	Total.			
Jute	+++	6,632 1,994 7,569	+++	8,164 5,860 45	+++	14,796 7,854 7,524		
(including private gardeners) Public Works, Contracting, etc Woollen and Worsted Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Dressmaking and Millinery Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft General Engineering: Engineers'	+++++	4,109 4,166 1,448 1,000 10 59 2,235	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	266 3 2,437 2,532 2,730 2,611 68	++++++	4,375 4,163 3,885 3,532 2,720 2,552 2,303		
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	++++	1,993 937 1,744	++ -	20 844 4	++++	2,013 1,781 1,740		
etc	+	1,037	+	522	+	1,559		
Shipping Service	7	1,800 2,859	_	13 90	_	1,813 2,949		
Club, etc., Service Distributive Trades Coal Mining	-1-	1,980 6,573 22,912	1	1,907 777 126	111	3,887 7,350 23,038		
Net Variation for above Industries	122	1,329	+	23,089	+	21,760		
Total Variation for all Insured Industries:— Excluding Agriculture Including Agriculture	=	8,419 4,310	++	23,841 24,107	++	15,422 19,797		

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 acreases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lusting not more than three days each, during such periods.

	App	licants, age	d 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	ster
	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.	Totals.
ACE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO	d The ske	N	UMBERS.			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	541,314 14,118 139,656 12,588	95,841 1,687 20,149 1,296	64,909 558 8,490 298	44,644 172 4,630 91	276,571 203 17,160 93	1,023,279 16,738 190,085 14,366
Total	707,676	118,973	74,255	49,537	294,027	1,244,468
		PER	CENTAGES.			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	52·9 84·4 73·5 87·6	9·4 10·1 10·6 9·0	6·3 3·3 4·5 2·1	4·4 1·0 2·4 0·6	27·0 1·2 9·0 0·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	56.9	9.5	6.0	4.0	23.6	100.0

Of the 707,676 applicants who had been on the register for less 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 un-

employment 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

CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.*

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
Nav Joseph 64	on utility	Ger	eral Schem	e.	a miles
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	74,401 23,467 31,548 55,863 72,061 80,123 27,312 64,464 31,083	528 485 501 981 1,077 2,229 1,213 3,568 1,101	19,817 5,032 4,571 23,087 18,190 34,623 4,047 23,044 3,255	430 316 405 946 1,043 2,335 853 2,971 738	95,176 29,300 37,025 80,877 92,371 119,310 33,425 94,047 36,177
Great Britain	460,322	11,683	135,666	10,037	617,708
		Agr	icultural Sc	heme.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	164 548 479 375 298 396 197 990 360	3 10 26 13 16 16 12 73 21	36 61 57 27 76 12 27 108	- 8 - 4 10 1	204 622 566 415 398 424 240 1,181
Great Britain	3,807	190	415	31	4,443

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.†

Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64.
London South-Eastern Sonth-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	27,974 11,538 16,063 41,992 50,178 105,694 79,792 101,332 77,280	3 16 10 13 51 562 387 1,036	2,521 534 809 1,808 1,894 13,048 1,796 11,583 1,736	2 6 9 26 68 267 336 1,032 326	30,500 12,094 16,891 43,839 52,191 119,571 82,311 114,983 79,642
Great Britain	511,843	2,378	35,729	2,072	552,022

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

IULY, 1937.

	Men	Bo	ys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	3,481 1,749 1,719 1,730 1,048 1,492 466 1,666 673	879 422 394 409 311 399 252 562 413	3,968 1,240 1,375 2,262 2,260 3,544 1,534 4,848 982	4,439 1,987 1,480 1,839 1,349 1,477 612 1,407 605	1,091 800 684 512 768 564 572 635 492	3,578 1,211 1,428 1,934 2,105 3,607 1,323 4,124 556	17,436 7,409 7,080 8,686 7,841 11,083 4,759 13,242 3,721
Total	14,024	4,041	22,013	15,195	6,118	19,866	81,257
General Scheme Agricultural Scheme: (a) Excluding	11,136	3,566	20,562	14,159	5,923	19,583	74,925
Private Gardeners (b) Private	1,927	372	1,262	1,014	189	275	5,039
Gardeners	961	103	189	22	6	8	1,289

* 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.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate 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 themployment 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 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, as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

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.

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

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.	HART	TOTAL.	OH RO	ТЕМРО	LY UNEMPI RARY STOI ND CASUAL	PPAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,691	70	5,761	131	28	159	5,822	98	5,920	5,789	97	5,886
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	88,062 725 561 3,812 391 575 959 95,085	418 - 1 11 - 119 7 556	88,480 725 562 3,823 391 694 966 95,641	57,635 152 20 947 28 490 93 59,365	110 14 1 125	57,745 152 20 947 28 504 94 59,490	145,697 877 581 4,759 419 1,065 1,052 154,450	528 - 1 11 - 133 8 681	146,225 877 582 4,770 419 1,198 1,060 155,131	145,655 872 580 3,952 418 1,041 898 153,416	528 1 10 133 8 680	146,183 872 581 3,962 418 1,174 906 154,096
Non-Metailiferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,418 2,126 550 4,094	5 80 18 103	1,423 2,206 568 4,197	101 438 88 627	- 14 1 15	101 452 89 642	1,519 2,564 638 4.721	5 94 19 118	1,524 2,658 657 4,839	1,519 2,499 591 4,609	5 93 18 116	1,524 2,592 609 4,725
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	5,630	540	6,170	895	168	1,063	6,525	708	7,233	6,177	708	6,885
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,796	2,405	5,201	2,833	5,425	8,258	5,629	7,830	13,459	5,611	7,826	13,437
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	1,500 1,908 3,408	299 125 424	1,799 2,033 3,832	667 641 1,308	96 42. 138	763 683 1,446	2,167 2,549 4,716	395 167 562	2,562 2,716 5,278	2,147 2,549 4,696	395 167 562	2,542 2,716 5,258
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	5,160 464 794 3,415 9,833	758 130 148 810 1,846	5,918 594 942 4,225 11,679	465 8 30 1,244 1,747	121 32 20 157 330	586 40 50 1401 2,077	5,625 472 824 4,659 11,580	879 162 168 967 2,176	6,504 634 992 5,626 13,756	5,524 472 810 4,578 11,384	874 161 168 914 2,117	6,398 633 978 5,492 13,501
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,341	3	1,344	152	_	152	1,493	3	1,496	1,493	3	1,495
Steel Meiting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	10,640 1,733 941 1,729 1,222 17,606	99 104 127 39 144 516	10,739 1,837 1,068 1,768 1,366 18,122	9,202 383 2,047 2,543 564 14,891	12 10 175 11 21 229	9,214 393 2,222 2,554 585 15,120	19,842 2,116 2,988 4,272 1,786 32,497	111 114 302 50 165 745	19,953 2,230 3,290 4,322 1,951 33,242	19,834 2,083 2,987 4,269 1,765 32,431	111 113 302 50 165 744	19,945 2,196 3,289 4,319 1,930 33,175
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	24,296 2,424 4,124 3,359 34,203	1,066 418 19 26 1,529	25,362 2,842 4,143 3,385 35,732	4,476 136 245 647 5,504	3	4,813 176 248 650 5,887	28,772 2,560 4,369 4,006 39,707	1,403 458 22 29 1,912	30,175 3,018 4,391 4,035 41,619	28,105 2,474 3,673 3,953 38,205	1,394 457 21 29 1,901	29,499 2,931 3,694 3,982 40,106
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc Total, Vehicles	9,712 975 1,329 12,016	750 86 16 852	10,462 1,061 1,345 12,868	6,127 76 340 6,543	425 61 4 490	6,552 137 344 7,033	15,839 1,051 1,669 18,559	1,175 147 20 1,342	17,014 1,198 1,689 19,901	15,538 982 1,652 18,172	1,170 147 20 1,337	16,708 1,129 1,672 19,509
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	35,626	208	35,834	2,873	Contraction	2,915	38,499	250	38,749	36,133	246	36,379

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

August, 1937. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1881.	- Politica	al secur	GREAT	BRITAIN A	AND NOR	THERN IS	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOLI (inch	Y UNEMP	LOYED als).	TEMPOR	ARY STO	PPAGES.	merbit, or	TOTAL.		TEMPOI	Y UNEMPLO BARY STOP	PAGES
TOTAL VERSET TESTAGES TAN TANAMAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	4,408 3,992 3,653 1,463 703 660 772 893 8,455 24,999	326 37 2,256 530 468 327 10 525 3,239 7,718	4,734 4,029 5,909 1,993 1,171 987 782 1,418 11,694 32,717	2,299 234 390 429 309 109 58 213 2,046 6,087	98 354 133 196 57 3 116 1,034 1,991	2,397 234 744 562 505 166 61 329 3,080 8,078	6,707 4,226 4,043 1,892 1,012 769 830 1,106 10,501 31,086	424 37 2,610 663 664 384 13 641 4,273 9,709	7,131 4,263 6,653 2,555 1,676 1,153 843 1,747 14,774 40,795	6,675 3,964 3,949 1,877 1,011 753 807 1,096	424 33 2,606 660 664 384 13 639 4,265 9,688	7,099 3,997 6,555 2,537 1,675 1,137 820 1,735 14,464 40,019
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	7,382 4,838 12,220 3,682 741 735 4,034 2,016 626 791 223 246 1,015 4,414 30,743	7,188 10,707 17,895 3,714 1,105 338 7,440 3,821 1,209 2,799 263 518 2,313 2,246 43,661	14,570 15,545 30,115 7,396 1,846 1,073 11,474 5,837 1,835 3,590 486 764 3,328 6,660 74,404	1,882 1,519 3,401 6,358 1,059 331 321 6,787 122 855 341 249 174 8,003 28,001	4,234 4,547 8,781 9,532 2,212 425 940 8,586 3,685 462 597 1,286 2,497 39,389	6,116 6,066 12,182 15,890 3,271 756 1,261 15,373 508 4,540 803 846 1,460 10,500 67,390	9,264 6,357 15,621 10,040 1,066 4,355 8,803 748 1,646 564 495 1,189 12,417 58,744	11,422 15,254 26,676 13,246 3,317 763 8,380 12,407 1,595 6,484 725 1,115 3,599 4,743 83,050	20,686 21,611 42,297 23,286 5,117 1,829 12,735 21,210 2,343 8,130 1,289 1,610 4,788 17,160 141,794	9,264 6,334 15,598 9,986 1,792 1,065 338 8,803 590 1,631 564 495 1,058 11,362 53,282	11,422 15,251 26,673 13,192 3,276 763 1,200 12,407 1,205 6,339 723 1,114 2,499 3,462 72,913	20,686 21,585 42,271 23,178 5,068 1,828 1,538 21,210 1,795 8,030 1,287 1,609 3,557 14,824 126,195
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	2,228 600 2,828	626 419 1,045	2,854 1,019 3,873	1,155 108 1,263	260 154 414	1,415 262 1,677	3,383 708 4,091	886 573 1,459	4,269 1,281 5,550	3,373 684 4,057	885 567 1,452	4,258 1,251 5,509
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	9,704 581 692 490 310 5,707 17,484	5,567 3,235 1,125 5,879 491 1,816 18,113	15,271 3,816 1,817 6,369 801 7,523 35,597	1,743 44 674 89 61 5,066 7,677	9,038 2,976 2,395 4,116 280 2,694 21,499	10,781 3,020 3,069 4,205 341 7,760 29,176	11,447 625 1,366 579 371 10,773 25,161	14,605 6,211 3,520 9,995 771 4,510 39,612	26,052 6,836 4,886 10,574 1,142 15,283 64,773	10,936 623 1,366 414 365 10,492 24,196	13,705 6,090 3,520 5,379 763 4,493 33,950	24,641 6,713 4,886 5,793 1,128 14,985 58,146
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc.	7,957 1,582 1,940 6,064 5,451 642 23,636	3,322 180 3,256 5,745 1,626 931	11,279 1,762 5,196 11,809 7,077 1,573	524 260 309 388 250 28	412 35 1,244 1,172 155 629	936 295 1,553 1,560 405 657	8,481 1,842 2,249 6,452 5,701 670	3,734 215 4,500 6,917 1,781 1,560	12,215 2,057 6,749 13,369 7,482 2,230	7,859 1,633 2,212 6,210 5,359 628	3,588 199 4,492 6,814 1,744 1,377	11,447 1,832 6,704 13,024 7,103 2,005
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	5,026 1,122 10,060 1,604 17,812	95 170 1,210 429 1,904	38,696 5,121 1,292 11,270 2,033 19,716	334 219 1,288 372 2,213	3,647 21 43 302 226 592	5,406 355 262 1,590 598 2,805	5,360 1,341 11,348 1,976 20,025	18,707 116 213 1,512 655 2,496	5,476 1,554 12,860 2,631 22,521	23,901 4,989 1,278 10,962 1,860 19,089	115 212 1,476 633 2,436	5,104 1,490 12,438 2,493 21,525
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	1,528 814 196 107 10,934	1,462 156 155 4,127	1,973 2,276 352 262 15,061	207 64 28 9 488	111 292 13 16 491	318 356 41 25 979	1,735 878 224 116 11,422	556 1,754 169 171 4,618	2,291 2,632 393 287 16,040	1,725 849 224 113 11,085	548 1,661 169 171 4,466	2,273 2,510 393 284 15,551
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	13,579 111,809 104,368 216,177	216 25 241	19,924 112,025 104,393	3,483 2,024	923	1,719 3,500 2,024	14,375 115,292 106,392	7,268 233 25	21,643 115,525 106,417	13,996 108,509 102,914	7,015 218 25	21,011 108,727 102,939
Rubber	2,247 595 807 602 831 425 5,507	1,336 33 203 201 310 465 2,548	3,583 628 1,010 803 1,141 890 8,055	5,507 460 62 166 36 257 102 1,083	329 8 144 18 11 71 581	5,524 789 70 310 54 268 173 1,664	221,684 2,707 657 973 638 1,088 527 6,590	258 1,665 41 347 219 321 536 3,129	4,372 698 1,320 857 1,409 1,063 9,719	2,698 655 935 618 1,067 526 6,499	243 1,662 40 346 219 319 536 3,122	4,360 695 1,281 837 1,386 1,062 9,621
Railway Service Transport and Communication: Railway Service Transport and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service i—	8,897 4,053 20,353 25,833	155 181 400 179 437	9,078 4,453 20,532 26,270	365 320 1,254 259	12 53 6 39	568 377 373 1,260 298	9,262 4,373 21,607 26,092	193 453 185 476	9,455 4,826 21,792 26,568	9,018 4,186 20,400 25,404	184 449 170 472	9,202 4,635 20,570 25,876
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc Distributive Trades	103,938	66 28 94 175 1,466	39,904 2,345 42,249 2,822 105,404	1,047 214 1,261 163 3,622	1 4 5 33 148	1,048 218 1,266 196 3,770	40,885 2,531 43,416 2,810 107,560	67 32 99 208 1,614	40,952 2,563 43,515 3,018 109,174	38,985 2,435 41,420 2,765 103,193	67 32 99 208 1,582	39,052 2,467 41,519 2,973 104,775
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	7,853	35,481	148,909 8,681	5,488	3,248	8,736 235	118,916 8,055	33,729	157,645 8,916	112,031 7,649	36,885	148,916
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	14,103 55,531 4,450 14,887 20,918 1,382	648 700 1,588 5,635 24,084 4,332	14,751 56,231 6,038 20,522 45,002 5,714	271 1,288 186 482 347 71	59 37 90 1,821 885 1,310	330 1,325 276 2,303 1,232 1,381	14,374 56,819 4,636 15,369 21,265	707 737 1,678 7,456 24,969	15,081 57,556 6,314 22,825 46,234	13,477 55,300 4,441 14,869 20,346	664 720 1,627 7,341 24,177	8,474 14,141 56,020 6,068 22,210 44,523
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous TOTAL*	578 21,070 132,919 952,606	557 2,523 40,067 183,681	1,135 23,593 172,986 1,136,287†	39 1,121 3,805	57 443 4,702 84,565	1,381 96 1,564 8,507 249,345	1,453 617 22,191 136,724 1,117,386	5,642 614 2,966 44,769 268,246	7,095 1,231 25,157 181,493 1,385,632	1,395 604 20,758 131,190 1,073,264	5,338 592 2,895 43,354 248,175	6,733 1,196 23,653 174,544 1,321,439

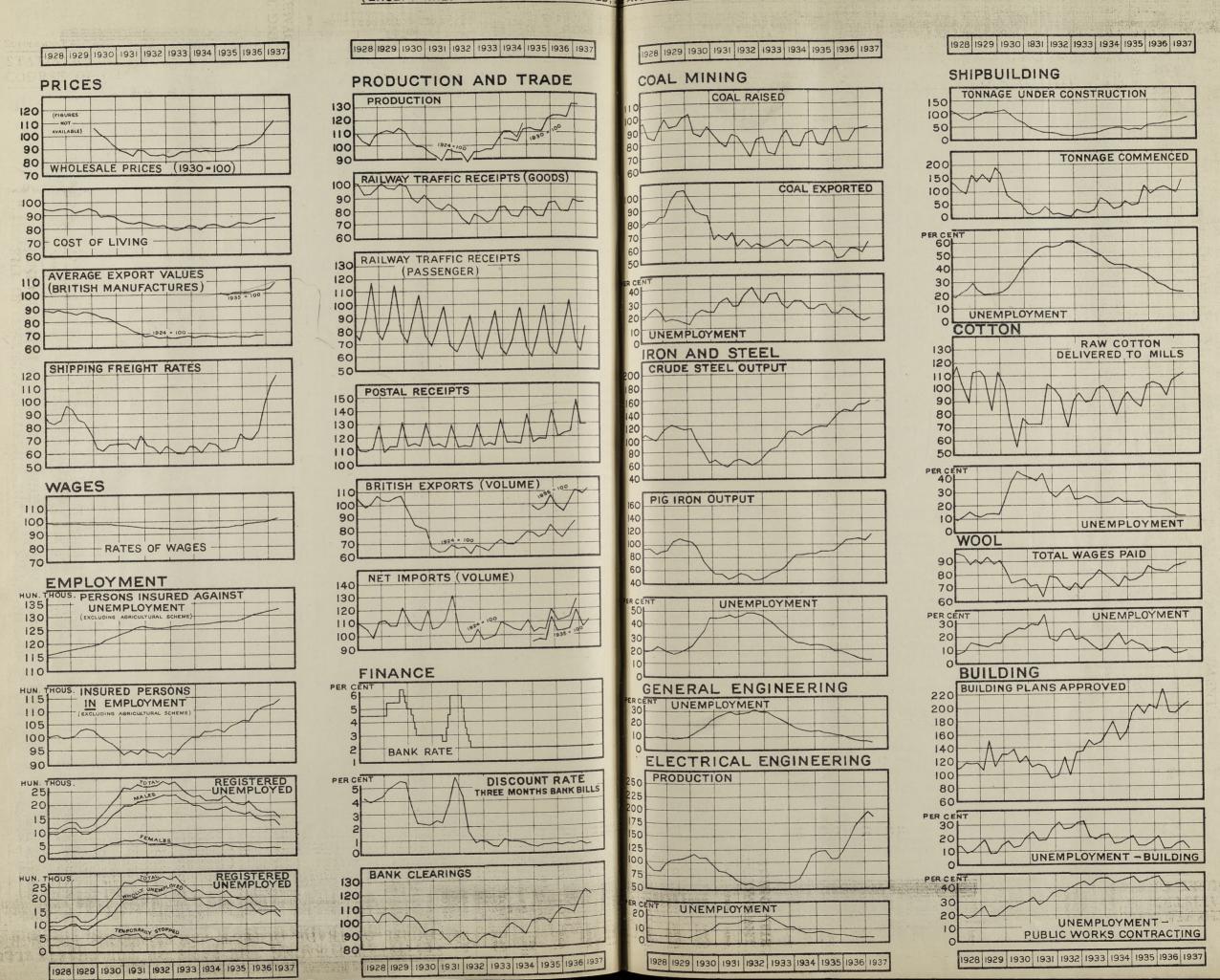
* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Tables on Pages 313 and 314).
† Including 66,157 casuals (males, 64,358; females, 1.799).

VINE SCHOOL STREET					GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELAND					937	
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	TED NUM	s, AGED		MHOLL	Y		AT 26T	E. P. BESS	r, 1937	•		DECR. TOT.	EASE (- EASE (- AL PER	OEN-	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
TOWN / AMERICAL PLANTAGE OF THE PARTY	16-64,	AT JULY	, 1936.	(EMPLO: includir Casuals	ng		EMPORA FOPPAGI			TOTAL.			PARED	WITH	CENTAGES AT 26TH JULY,
The state of the state of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	21st JUNE, 1937.	20TH JULY, 1936.	22ND JULY, 1935.	1937.*
Flehing	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
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	892,100 10,790 4,180 47,070 9,890 10,550 17,590 992,170	3,880 20 420 10 1,370 170 5,870	895,980 10,790 4,200 47,490 9,900 11,920 17,760 998,040	9·9 6·7 13·4 8·1 4·0 5·5 5·5 9·6	10·8 5·0 2·6 	9·9 6·7 13·4 8·1 4·0 5·8 5·4 9·6	6·4 1·4 0·5 2·0 0·2 4·6 0·5 6·0	2·8 - - - 1·0 0·6 2·1	6·4 1·4 0·5 1·9 0·2 4·3 0·6 5·9	16·3 8·1 13·9 10·1 4·2 10·1 6·0 15·6	13·6 5·0 2·6 9·7 4·7 11·6	16·3 8·1 13·9 10·0 4·2 10·1 6·0 15·5	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & -2.6 \\ & -0.1 \\ & +0.6 \\ & -0.8 \\ & -1.2 \\ & -0.2 \\ & -2.4 \\ \end{array} $	- 9.8 - 3.4 - 3.7 - 2.7 - 2.2 - 5.3 - 3.0 - 9.2	-15·0 -13·3 - 7·0 - 7·0 - 2·9 - 6·8 - 5·3 -14·3	16·3 8·1 13·8 8·9 4·2 10·0 5·2 15·5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	14,060 23,910 15,010 52,980 96,720 33,800	90 1,750 490 2,330 6,150 39,940	14,150 25,660 15,500 55,310 102,870 73,740	10·1 8·9 3·7 7·7 5·8 8·3	5·6 4·6 3·7 4·4 8·8 6·0	10·1 8·6 3·7 7·6 6·0 7·1	0·7 1·8 0·6 1·2 0·9 8·4	0·8 0·2 0·7 2·7 13·6	0·7 1·8 0·5 1·1 1·0 11·2	10·8 10·7 4·3 8·9 6·7 16·7	5-6 5-4 3-9 5-1 11-5 19-6	10·8 10·4 4·2 8·7 7·0 18·3	- 1·2 - 0·4 - 0·8 - 0·8 - 0·4 + 4·8	- 3·3 - 2·9 - 2·3 - 2·9 - 1·1 - 0·9	- 5·0 - 6·9 - 5·0 - 5·9 - 2·5 - 2·3	10-8 10-2 4-0 8-6 6-8 18-3
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	22,890 17,410 40,300	6,580 2,380 8,960	29,470 19,790 49,260	6·6 11·0 8·5	4·5 5·3 4·7	6·1 10·3 7·8	2·9 3·6 3·2	1·5 1·7 1·6	2·6 3·4 2·9	9·5 14·6 11·7	6·0 7·0 6·3	13.7	+ 0·3 + 0·1	- 1·2 - 2·4 - 1·7	- 4·0 - 5·0 - 4·4	8·6 13·7 10·7
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals	77,430 12,860 18,550 52,200 161,040	27,050 5,400 5,830 20,410 58,690	104,480 18,260 24,380 72,610 219,730	6·7 3·6 4·3 6·5 6·1	2·8 2·4 2·5 4·0 3·1	5·7 3·3 3·9 5·8 5·3	0·6 0·1 0·1 2·4 1·1	0·4 0·6 0·4 0·7 0·6	0·5 0·2 0·2 1·9 1·0	7·3 3·7 4·4 8·9 7·2	3·2 3·0 2·9 4·7 3·7	6·2 3·5 4·1 7·7 6·3	- 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·4	- 1.9 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 1.3 - 1.4	- 4·7 - 2·1 - 1·4 - 2·8 - 3·5	6·1 3·5 4·0 7·6 6·2
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	15,980	90	16,070	8-4	3.3	8-4	0.9	-	0.9	9.3	3.3	dust seed	- 0.3	- 4.6	-11.6	9.3
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	165,560 40,030 24,800 29,370 20.080 295,820	4,400 3,730 2,610 2,020 3,630 16,480	169,960 43,760 27,410 31 390 23,710 312,300	6·4 4·3 3·8 5·9 6·1 6·0	2·2 2·8 4·9 1·9 4·0 3·1	6·3 4·2 3·9 5·6 5·8 5·8	5·6 1·0 8·2 8·6 2·8 5·0	0·3 0·3 6·7 0·6 0·5 1·4	5·4 0·9 8·1 8·2 2·4 4·8	12·0 5·3 12·0 14·5 8·9 11·0	2·5 3·1 11·6 2·5 4·5	5·1 12·0 13·8 8·2	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.0 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 1.0 \end{array} $	- 3·7 - 2·1 -12·7 - 5·2 - 1·8 - 4·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -11.0 \\ -5.2 \\ -22.1 \\ -6.1 \\ -10.3 \\ -10.9 \end{array} $	11.7 5.1 12.0 13.8 8.1 10.6
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	512,510 79,530 49,190 34,750 675,980	47,210 22,170 770 1,370 71,520	559,720 101,700 49,960 36,120 747,500	4·7 3·0 8·4 9·7 5·1	2·3 1·9 2·5 1·9 2·1	4·5 2·8 8·3 9·4 4·8	0·9 0·2 0·5 1·8 0·8	0·7 0·2 0·4 0·2 0·6	0·9 0·2 0·5 1·8 0·8	5·6 3·2 8·9 11·5 5·9	3·0 2·1 2·9 2·1 2·7	3·0 8·8 11·2	+ 0·4 - 0·3 + 1·7 + 0·4	- 2.5 - 0.7 - 3.2 - 0.9 - 2.2	- 7·1 - 3·1 -17·6 - 6·0 - 7·2	5·3 2·9 8·5 11·1 5·5
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Rallway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	284,450 11,070 48,280 343,800	29,550 1,650 1,380 32,580	314,000 12,720 49,660 376,380	3·4 8·8 2·8 3·5	2·5 5·2 1·2 2·6	3·3 8·3 2·7 3·4	2·2 0·7 0·7 1·9	1·5 3·7 0·2 1·5	2·1 1·1 0·7 1·9	5·6 9·5 3·5 5·4	4·0 8·9 1·4 4·1	5.3	+ 0·7 + 1·4 + 0·1 + 0·7	- 0.9 - 3.9 - 0.9 - 1.0	- 3·9 - 3·1 - 3·6 - 3·8	5·4 9·0 3·4 5·2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	89,070 35,840 86,520 22,760 15,050 17,590 13,780 22,020 161,590 464,220	9,570 2,320 65,310 10,120 11,840 11,010 1,060 17,460 88,960 217,650	98,640 38,160 151,830 32,880 26,890 28,600 14,840 39,480 250,550 681,870	22·4 4·9 11·1 4·2 6·4 4·7 3·8 5·6 4·1 5·2 5·4	3·4 1·6 3·5 5·2 4·0 3·0 0·9 3·0	4.8 10.6 3.9 6.1 4.4 3.5 5.3 3.6 4.7 4.8	1.8 2.6 0.7 0.5 1.9 2.0 0.6 0.4 0.9 1.3	1.6 1.0 	1·8 2·4 0·6 0·5 1·7 1·8 0·5 0·4 0·8	7.5 11.8 4.7 8.3 6.7 4.4 6.0 5.0	9·6 4·4 1·6 4·0 6·6 5·6 3·5 1·2 3·7	11·2 4·4 7·8 6·2 4·0 5·7 4·4	+ 1·2 + 0·9 - 0·1 + 0·6 + 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·4	- 6·0 - 0·8 - 1·9 - 1·4 - 6·9 - 1·8 - 2·0 - 0·6 - 2·4 - 1·2	-18·7 - 5·2 - 4·3 - 2·9 -11·4 - 4·4 - 3·3 - 2·5 - 4·7 - 4·1	7·2 10·8 4·3 7·7 6·2 4·0 5·5 4·4
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	83,710 66,680 150,390	128,550 141,910 270,460	212,260 208,590 420,850	8·8 7·3 8·1	5·6 7·5 6·6	6·9 7·5 7·2	2·3 2·2 2·3	3·3 3·2 3·3	2·8 2·9 2·9	6·7 11·1 9·5 10·4	8·9 10·7 9·9	9·7 10·4 10·1	+ 0·4 - 0·1	- 1.6 - 5.5 - 6.1 - 5.7	- 4·3 -13·2 -11·8 -12·5	9·7 10·4 10·0
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Henp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	93,720 18,720 18,940 22,640 11,730 7,140 26,690 5,830 12,920 16,840 74,200 459,760	129,590 31,110 11,363 51,040 18,810 12,200 91,740 9,120 18,310 35,690 30,500 709,930	223,310 49,830 30,300 73,680 30,540 19,340 118,430 14,950 31,230 52,530 104,700 1,169,690	3.9 4.0 3.9 17.8 17.2 8.8 3.0 3.8 1.9 6.0 6.7	2.9 3.6 3.0 14.6 20.3 9.9 3.1 2.9 2.8 6.5 7.4 6.2	3.3 3.7 3.5 15.6 19.1 9.5 3.0 3.3 2.4 6.3 6.4	5.6 1.7 1.4 57.8 1.7 3.2 5.9 1.9 1.1 10.8 6.1	7·3 7·1 3·7 1·8 45·7 3·2 4·0 5·0 3·3 3·6 8·2 5·5	7·1 6·6 2·5 1·7 50·3 2·6 3·9 5·3 2·8 10·0 5·7	9·6 5·6 19·2 75·0 10·5 6·2 9·7 3·8 7·1 16·7	10·2 10·7 6·7 16·4 66·0 13·1 7·1 7·9 6·1 10·1 15·6	10·4 10·3 6·0 17·3 69·4 12·1 6·9 8·6 5·2 9·1 16·4	+ 0.5 - 0.5 +48.4† - 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.2 + 1.5	- 0.8 + 0.5 - 1.2 - 6.1 +41.3 - 3.0 - 0.9 - 1.3 - 0.3 - 2.8	- 3.6 - 0.2 - 0.5 -10.8 +12.2† - 4.4 - 3.2 - 2.0 - 2.4 - 2.5 - 6.1	10·4 10·2 6·0 12·7
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	35,870 11,540 47,410	11,440 14,360 25,800	47,310 25,900 73,210	6·2 5·2 6·0	5·5 2·9 4·1	6.0	3·2 0·9 2·6	2·2 1·1 1·6	3·0 1·0 2·3	9·4 6·1 8·6	7·7 4·0 5·7	9.0	+ 1.9 + 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1	- 2·0 - 1·3 - 0·4	- 6·9 - 3·1 - 3·4 - 3·2	9·0 4·9 7·5
Tailoring	67,270 9,900 12,650 11,250 8,080 81,390 190,540	143,080 90,910 21,070 91,930 21,760 53,720 422,470	210,350 100,810 33,720 103,180 29,840 135,110 613,010	14·4 5·9 5·5 4·4 3·8 7·0 9·2	3.9 3.6 5.3 6.4 2.3 3.4 4.3	7·3 3·8 5·4 6·2 2·7 5·6 5·8	2·6 0·4 5·3 0·7 0·8 6·2 4·0	6·3 3·2 11·4 4·5 1·2 5·0 5·1	5·1 3·0 9·1 4·0 1·1 5·7 4·8	17·0 6·3 10·8 5·1 4·6 13·2 13·2	10·2 6·8 16·7 10·9 3·5 8·4 9·4	12·4 6·8 14·5		+ 0·1 - 0·4 + 0·1 - 2·8 - 3·0 - 0·8	- 1·2 - 0·1 + 1·6 - 1·6 - 4·1 - 5·0 - 1·9	12·0 6·7 14·5 6·8 3·8 11·2 9·9
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscults, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	103,810 30,520	65,760	169,570 34,540	7·7 5·2	5.1	6.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	8.2	5·7 5·3	7.2	- 0·8 - 0·7	- 1·3 - 1·3	- 1·7 - 3·0	7.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	25,060 69,850 88,270 14,690 332,200	47,980 61,340 24,060 27,090	73,040 131,190 112,330 41,780 562,450	7·7 8·7 6·2 4·4	6·8 9·4 6·8 3·4 6·5	7·1 9·0 6·3	1·3 0·5 0·3 0·2 0·5	2·6 1·9 0·6 2·4 1·6	2·1 1·2 0·4 1·5 0·9	9·0 9·2 6·5 4·6 7·6	9·4 11·3	9·2 10·2 6·7 5·3	- 1.8 - 0.8 - 0.1 + 0.9	- 2·1 - 0·2	- 3·9 - 1·4	9·2 10·1 6·4 5·2 7·7
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	59,800 9,130 120,090 18,770 207,790	3,220 2,070 24,020 5,320	63,020 11,200 144,110 24,090 242,420	8·4 12·3	3·0 8·2 5·0 8·1	8·1 11·5 7·8 8·4	0·6 2·4 1·1 2·0 1·0	0.6 2.1 1.3 4.2 1.7	0.6 2.4 1.1 2.5 1.2	9·0 14·7 9·5 10·5 9·6	3·6 10·3 6·3 12·3 7·2	8·7 13·9 8·9	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ +1.1 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{vmatrix} -2.0 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.8 \\ -2.0 \\ -1.2 \end{vmatrix} $	- 4·9 - 6·7 - 3·2 - 6·1 - 4·1	8·2 13·6 8·7 10·5 9·0

• See last two paragraphs of text on page 310.
† The figures for 26th July, 1937, and 22nd July, 1935, were affected by local holidays.

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

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



	Former	TED NUM	च्या प्रचल	di	1	PERCEN	TAGES	AT 261	H JUI	LY, 193	7.*		I	NCRI	MASE	(+) OR -) IN	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY Includin Casuals	YED ig		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.	ABAS		TOT.	AL P AGES PARE	PERC	EN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGI AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Ju	ST NE,	20T JUI 193	LY,	22ND JULY, 1935.	26TH JULY, 1937.*
Paper, Printing, etc. :- Paper and Paper Board	46,850	15,420	62,270	3.3	2.9	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	+	0.1	- 1	.7	- 3.1	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.	relaines.	grand he	P DIE	1905				100			3.1	T	0.1		1		3.7
Stationery	24,140 4,950	43,860 2,150	68,000 7,100	3.4	3·3 7·3	3·3 5·0	0.2	0·7 0·6	0.6	3.6	4·0 7·9	3.9	-	1:7	- 0 - 1		-1.6 -0.8	3·8 5·5
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,730 187,880	4,920 92,600 158,950	8,650 280,480 426,500	2·9 5·8 5·1	3·2 4·5 4·0	3·0 5·4 4·7	0·2 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·5 0·6	0·3 0·3 0·4	3·1 6·1 5·4	3·5 5·0 4·6	3·3 5·7 5·1	1_	0·4 0·3 0·2	- 2 - 1 - 1	.0	- 2·1 - 1·9 - 2·0	3·3 5·6 5·0
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting	1,007,950 287,760 1,295,710	11,730 1,500 13,230	1,019,680 289,260 1,308,940	11·1 36·3 16·7	1·8 1·7 1·8	11·0 36·1 16·5	0·3 0·7 0·4	0.2	0·3 0·7 0·5	11·4 37·0 17·1	2·0 1·7 2·0	11·3 36·8 17·0	+++	0·7 1·4 0·9	- 0 - 4 - 1	-6	- 3·0 - 8·4 - 4·1	10·9 36·7 16·5
Rubber	37,880 11,970 5,780	22,390 2,400 5,410	60,270 14,370 11,190	5·9 5·0 14·0	6·0 1·4 3·8	5·9 4·4 9·0	1·2 0·5 2·8	1·4 0·3 2·6	1·4 0·5 2·8	7·1 5·5 16·8	7·4 1·7 6·4	7·3 4·9 11·8	1-	0-3 1·8 2-0	- 3 - 4 - 1	·1 ·9	- 4·5 - 6·0 - 1·7	7·2 4·8 11·5
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	23.080 15,200 7.680	10,840 6,420 9,330	33,920 21,620 17,010	2·6 5·5 5·5	1·9 4·8 5·0	2·4 5·3 5·2	0·2 1·7 1·4	0·1 0·2 0·7	0·1 1·2 1·0	2·8 7·2 6·9	2·0 5·0 5·7	2·5 6·5 6·2	-	0·2 1·0 0·5	- 0 - 3 - 1	0.6 5.9 L.8	- 1·7 - 4·6 - 3·0	2·5 6·4 6·2
Total, Other Manufacturing 338. Water and Electricity Supply	101,590 200,800	56,790 9,140	158,380 209,940	7.8	4·5 1·7	7.6	1.1	1·0 0·1	0.2	6·5 8·1	5·5 1·8	7.8		0.2	- 2 - 0	353	-3.9 -2.0	6.1
Railway Service	147,260 184,750 210,060 134,860	8,900 10,010 9,140 6,230	156,160 194,760 219,200 141,090	6·0 2·2 9·7 19·2	2·0 4·0 2·0 7·0	5·8 2·3 9·4 18·6	0·3 0·2 0·6 0·1	0·2 0·5 0·0 0·6	0·3 0·2 0·5 0·2	6·3 2·4 10·3 19·3	2·2 4·5 2·0 7·6	6·1 2·5 9·9 18·8	+	0·7 0·2 1·4 1·3		0.2	- 1·9 - 1·1 - 6·7 - 8·2	5·9 2·4 9·6 18·7
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. Other Transport, Communication, etc Total, Transport, etc	137,290 24,350 161,640 20,210 858,780	1,280 550 1,830 3,190 39,300	138,570 24,900 163,470 23,400 898,080	29·0 9·5 26·1 13·1 12·1	5·2 5·1 5·1 5·5 3·7	28·8 9·4 25·8 12·1 11·7	0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.4	0·0 0·7 0·3 1·0 0·4	0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.5	29·8 10·4 26·9 13·9 12·5	5·2 5·8 5·4 6·5 4·1	29·6 10·3 26·6 12·9 12·2	1+	0·2 1·5 0·4 0·2 0·5	- 1 - 3 - 1 - 1	3·2 1·5 1·5	- 2.8 - 4.5 - 3.1 - 2.3 - 4.4	29·0 10·4 26·2 12·8 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	1.0	- 2.3	7.4
commerce, Banking, Insurance and	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
National Government Services : National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	108,890 344,570 90,730 83,440	21,230 23,540 67,950 48,260	130,120 368,110 158,680 131,700	13·0 16·1 4·9 17·8	3·1 3·0 2·3 11·7	11·3 15·3 3·8 15·6	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·6	0·2 0·1 0·2 3·8	0·3 0·3 0·2 1·7	13·2 16·5 5·1 18·4	3·3 3·1 2·5 15·5	11·6 15·6 4·0	+++	1·0 0·1 0·2 0·2	+ 0	0·3 1·6 0·2	- 0·5 - 2·4 - 0·7 - 1·8	11·2 15·5 3·9
Bor rding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	170,030 28,170 10,610 106,950 943,390	265,260 109,620 17,770 55,270 608,900	435,290 137,790 28,380 162,220 1,552,290	12·3 4·9 5·4 19·7 14·1	9·1 4·0 3·1 4·6 6·6	10·3 4·1 4·0 14·5 11·1	0·2 0·3 0·4 1·0 0·4	0·3 1·1 0·4 0·8 0·8	0·3 1·0 0·3 1·0 0·6	12·5 5·2 5·8 20·7 14·5	9·4 5·1 3·5 5·4 7·4	10·6 5·1 4·3 15·5 11·7	E	0·9 0·3 0·2 1·5 0·3	- 0	0·3 0·8 6·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -1.3 \\ +0.1 \\ -10.4 \\ -2.5 \end{array} $	5·0 4·2 14·9

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 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 caunot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the

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.

	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.						Great Britain.						
Industry.	Insure	Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936.		Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937.			Approximate Percentages Unemployed.			Num Ui 26t	at	Approximate Percent-	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	ages. (Total.)
Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	60,820	22,160 10,650	482,120	12,811	975 641	13,786 2,436	2.8	4.4	2-9	10,981	850 641	11,831 2,407	2.6
Other Gardening \$ Total	33,720 554,500	33,100	587,600	15,555	1,626	959	2.8	3.4	2.9	13,671	1,501	934	2 · 8

percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were:—farming, forestry, etc., 11,423 (2.4 per cent.);

At 21st June, 1937, the corresponding numbers and approximate ercentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern 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 agricutural scheme, and juveniles under 16 years of age.

‡ Exclusive of private gardeners: see last paragraph of text preceding the Table.

Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 26th July, 1937.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

	DOMERO	A AI LO	212 0 022	, 20011		
THE REAL PROPERTY.	SALE SIL	Boys.		SE LINES	Girls.	
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2,849 421 812 1,306 1,174 4,193 2,321 3,836 2,113	1,293 753 911 1,913 1,731 4,006 2,296 6,168 2,296	4,142 1,174 1,723 3,219 2,905 8,199 4,617 10,004 4,409	2,487 538 1,247 1,114 1,790 4,188 3,494 4,348 3,459	1,105 703 874 1,662 2,015 3,913 2,444 5,425 2,387	3,592 1,241 2,121 2,776 3,805 8,101 5,938 9,773 5,846
Great Britain	19,025	21,367	40,392	22,665	20,528	43,193
N. Ireland	456	1,512	1,968	211	852	1,063
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	19,481	22,879	42,360	22,876	21,380	44,256

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

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

Division.			Boys.			Girls.	
Division.		Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes		997 338 271 379 324 1,361 760 1,753 484	1,895 920 880 1,558 1,651 3,974 1,967 5,871 1,839	2,892 1,258 1,151 1,937 1,975 5,335 2,727 7,624 2,323 4	1,038 437 356 411 618 1,509 997 1,641 466	1,697 828 792 1,559 1,932 3,909 1,796 4,911 1,453 2	2,735 1,265 1,148 1,970 2,550 5,418 2,793 6,552 1,919
Great Britain		6,667	20,559	27,226	7,473	18,879	26,352
N. Ireland		332	1,540	1,872	207	880	1,087
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	6,999	22,099	29,098	7,680	19,759	27,439

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.

Division.	Numb	per of Va	acancies	Juvenile	es placed n since School.	in first leaving
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western fidlands forth-Eastern forth-Western forthern cotland Vales	6,847 1,390 1,366 2,666 2,111 3,615 1,461 2,670 740	4,975 1,112 1,419 2,352 3,064 3,266 1,281 2,780 613	11,822 2,502 2,785 5,018 5,175 6,881 2,742 5,450 1,353	1,795 219 219 219 1,020 792 1,220 396 1,123 209	1,679 222 334 1,412 1,315 1,456 323 1,370 281	3,474 441 553 2,432 2,107 2,676 719 2,493 490
Great Britain	 22,866	20,862	43,728	6,993	8,392	15,385

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN ATTENDANCE AT

	AUT	HORISE	D Cot	JRSES (OF INS	TRUCT	ION.	
Theypoli	28 635 38	Week 21st Jul				onth end July,		Total number of individuals
Division.	Juni	ior Instruction Centres Other Edu and Classes. Institu						who have attended Junior In-
701	No. of	No.		rage dance.	No. of Insti-	Average C attendance.		struction Centres and Classes* since 1st
	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1937.
London SEastern	2 8	1 3	69 18	49 45	<u>_</u>	=	-	1,438 1,102
SWestern Midlands NEastern	9 7 13	2 7 4	114 165 442	146 139 423	4 4 3 3	14 5 7	18 4 5	1,951 1,780 4,945
NWestern Northern Scotland	33 34 36	4	2,188 1,986 180	1,545 1,613 136	2	9 4	35 22 —	14,905 12,315 14,806
Wales Great	22	5	1,470	772	1	3		7,100
Britain	164†	22	6,632	4,868	18	42	85	60,342

^{*} 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:—

Industry.	Great I	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
THE PAR SUST NEXT CONTROL	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
ishing	2	napport p	2	SOUTH STATE
Mining :— Coal Mining	163	6	163	6
All other Mining, etc	181	6 12	19	6 12
on-Metalliferous Mining Products	18		22	5
rick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	57	6		6
ottery, Earthenware, etc	23	35 37	23	35 41
hemicals, etc letal Manufacture	51	147		147
letal Manufacture ngineering, etc. :	53	29	53	29
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	077	0.77	040	OVERTAIN
and Steel Founding	233	67 27	240	67 28
Other Engineering	316	94	324	95
Instruction and Repair of Vehicles:	115	15	119	17
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicles	18	2	18	2
Total. Venicles	133	17	137	19
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing ther Metal Industries :-	143	delication to	145	Neloters.
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	96	98	97	98
All others	327 423	285 383	335	285 383
extiles :—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	28 21	46	28 21	69
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	49	115	49	118
Woollen and Worsted	40	121 168	13	125
All other Textiles	88	284	121	33
Total, Textiles	188	688	223	74
eather and Leather Goods	33	48	34	4
Tailoring	54	364	56	373
Dress Making and Millinery	6 5	243 178	6	246
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	77		77	5
Other Clothing	10	71		7.7
ood, Drink and Tobacco :-	152	914	155	1,01
Bread, Bischits, Cakes, etc	179	266	181	268
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	35	292	35	29
Tabassa Cigara Cigarattes and Shift	8	25	8	3:
All other Food and Drink	79 301	312 895	306	31. 90
Voodworking, etc. :-				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	159 143	57 55	163	5 5
All other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	302	112	310	11.
aper, Printing, etc. :-		of with	Stayou mi	97000
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	15	117	16	11
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	119	185	120	18
Other Paper, Printing, etc Total, Paper, Printing, etc	23 157	71 373	29	37
suilding and Contracting :-		THE AT	Moregone,	SEE
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	347	12	362	1
Total, Building and Contracting	408	12	426	1
Other Manufacturing Industries :—	17	64	17	6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	68	87	68	8
Total, Other Manufacturing	85	151	85 10	15
Aas, Water and Electricity Supply	187	12	188	1
Distributive Trades	2,522	2,167	2,703	2,18
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	71	28	71	2
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-		17.00		
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	46 84	40 148	48 88	14
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,				
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	81 94	423 344	87 95	34
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	41	67	42	1 6
All other Industries and Services	185	190	193	199
Total, Miscellaneous	531	1,212	553	1,22
TOTAL	6,363	7,380	6,675	7,58

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

August, 1937.

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

A .- Decisions of Insurance Officers*.

ANDERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—	6 4 91			
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	5,517	1,647	235	7,399
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,428	9,800	1,673	21,901
Olaims disallowed :-		335 36	10 St 19	- E D (1920
Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme	88	44	163	295
(b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	2,195	851	192	3,238
Officers have power to disallow	3,142	1,243	190	4,575
Total Claims disallowed	5,428	2,143	548	8,119

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed	 97	14	7	118
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds	 7 1 210 322	3 44 105	$\frac{1}{\frac{2}{2}}$	11 1 256 438
Total Claims disallowed	 540	152	14	706

(2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed	3,599	2,948	508	7,055
laims disallowed :-				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme	11	2	1	14
(b) Agricultural scheme	2	10000	-	2
Anomalies Orders :-	-		A 15 CO.	N THE PARTY
Class (b)—seasonal workers	25	157	1	183
Class (c)—normal employment not	4.			
more than 2 days a week	41	69		117
Class (d)—married women	William Sta	2,953	No. of the last	2,953
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	6,620	3,254	1 000	11 770
Employment lost through misconduct	2,752	846	1,865	11,739
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	2,134	040	041	4,445
suitable employment, or failure to				
carry out written directions	903	1,985	277	3,165
Not unemployed	235	47	12	294
Not eapable of work, or not available	200			231
for work	495	1,237	95	1,827
Other grounds	251	120	105	476
Total Claims disallowed	11,335	10,670	3,210	25,215

C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

DEALERS OF THE STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	40,902	7,829	48,731
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	25 2	125 9 2	150 11 2
Total Appeals	27	136	163

D .- DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Ins	suranc	e Office	rs		5,377	2,344	7,721
Cases dealt with by Co (1) Appeals against ance Officers (2) Other cases	urts of disallo	Refere	es !— s by I	nsur-	49 23	249 88	298 111

E .- DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance	offic	er:-			100 200	
(1) Against allowances	***	***		25	98	123
(2) Against disallowances	No.	(20.050)		43	44	87
Appeals by Associations				24	62	86
Appeals by Claimants			•••	37	73	110
Total				129	277	406

^{*} 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:

	Five weeks ended 31st July, 1937.	Four weeks ended 26th June, 1937.	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1936.‡
(1) General Account. Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	2,299,000 2,280,000 2,285,000 337,000	1,714,000 1,699,000 1,702,000 1,000	1,814,000 1,791,000 1,798,000 1,000
Total Income	7,201,000	5,116,000	5,404,000
Benefit	2,703,000 431,000 480,000 45,000	2,082,000 348,000 385,000 36,000	2,659,000 353,000 384,000 31,000
Total Expenditure	3,659,000	2,851,000	3,427,000
Debt outstanding†	103,980,000	103,980,000	105,227,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from:— Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	76,000 77,000	53,000 53,000 53,000	Figures not available
Total Income	237,000	159,000	-
Benefit		16,000 20,000	
Total Expenditure	42,000	36,000	Andrew E-

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:-

	1935.	1936.	First	six mont	hs of
ore design from Participa	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Men (18 years and over):— Direct Transfers Transfers through Govern-	7,667	12,819	2,688	6,267	7,403
ment Training Centres Transfers through Instruc-	4,353	5,760	2,007	3,251	2,464
tional Centres	1,359	1,512	670	1,354	483
Total	13,379	20,091	5,365	10,872	10,350
Women (18 years and over):— Direct Transfers Trainees	6,171 179	7,790 218	3,112 100	4,745 147	4,195 90
Total	6,350	8,008	3,212	4,892	4,285
Boys (under 18 years):— All Occupations	5,376	8,699	1,767	4,476	4,527
Girls (under 18 years):— Industrial Occupations Domestic Service:—	1,151	3,564	409	1,766	2,795
Trainees Non-Trainees	1,742 1,755	} 2,373	1,685	1,332	886
Total	4,648	5,937	2,094	3,098	3,681
Grand Total	29,753	42,735	12,438	23,338	22,843

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 4.336 in the half-year ended June, 1937.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 44 of 937, 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.

[•] Including 21 boys and 2 girls classified as private gardeners.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official [N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 301–302 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.] Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.t

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

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,

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.

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

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.

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,

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.

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 amployment for let July 1027, was 110.1 100, 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 member-

ship (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.

†Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th July, 1937. Warsaw.

§Prager Tagblatt, 5th 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,

Sublin. SThese Orders came into force on 3rd March, and 2nd June, 1937, espectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937. Illinformation supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. In the July Employment Situation, 1937, and THE LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 037, Ottober.

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

Rates of Wages.

August, 1937.

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.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople ed by	Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Shipbuilding and	132,900	353,700	£ 12,400	£ 39,650	
other Metal Textile Other	113,650 159,400 45,750	=	14,150 11,850 6,050	Ξ	
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 Bridgwater 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.	of Wor	te Number kpeople† d by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	600,500 29,550	3000	146,000 4,500	£ _	
cal, etc Iron and Steel	160,450 155,600	=	13,200 29,300	=	
Engineering Shipbuilding	403,650 98,700	\equiv	22,400 20,400	=	
Other Metal Textile	137,750	I I	16,200 43,550	=	
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	188,850 28,250	=	24,200 3,100	_	
Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Public Works Con-	61,850 13,550	=	10,850 1,650	二	
tracting, etc Gas, Water and Electricity	700,400		53,400	_	
Supply Transport Public Administration Ser-	14,550 212,000	100	1,400 14,200	5	
vices Other	38,000 30,650	=	4,200 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. Other male workers	Increase in minimum rate of 9d. per week (37s. 6d. to 38s. 3d.). Increases in minimum rates of from 2½d. to 9d. per week Minimum rates after change: 8s. 7d. at under 14 year
the state of the s	Dorset	1 July	Male workers	Increasing to 33s. 3d. at 21 years and over.‡ Increases in minimum rates of from 7d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 1d. at 14 years increasing to
Manager and the state of the st	Northumberland	1 July 1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. All workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	33s. at 21 years and over.† Increase of 0.78 (42.50 to 43.28) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§ Decrease of 5.42 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leavin the percentage at the minimum of 32.
tell constitute to a	South Yorkshire	1st pay day after 19 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 year increasing to 5s. 8½d. at 22, involving increases in basis rate
Coal Mining	of the same to be	1 July	All workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	of amounts varying from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day. 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 27 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.
a parado mata a provincia de la composição de la composiç	West Yorkshire {	Commence- ment of making-up week ended 27 or 28 July.	Lower-paid day-wage workers.	New scales of minimum basis day rates adopted, ranging, fo 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 year increasing to 5s. 8½d. at 22, involving increases in basis rate 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 workers 18 years and over and of 3d. 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.

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Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Lancashire and Cheshire. Leicestershire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	l July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 6·16 (2·5 to 8·66) in the percentage addition to gross wages. Increase of 1·20 (42·74 to 43·94) in the percentage addition to basis rates.* Decrease of 5 (81·35 to 76·35) in the percentage addition to basis rates.* Decrease of 7·36 (62·61 to 55·25) in the percentage addition to basis rates.* Decrease of 3·05 (42·70 to 39·65) in the percentage addition to
Coal Mining	South Derbyshire North Staffordshire	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	basis rates.* Decreases of 1 (42 to 41) in the percentage addition to basis rates of workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, and of 2 (45 to 43) in the percentage addition to basis rates of other workers *
—contd.	Cannock Chase	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen,	Decrease of 2·31 in the percentage additions to basis rates, leaving the percentages 48·13 for surface workers not handling coal and 46·13 for all other workers.*
	Warwickshire	1 July	examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 (64 to 65) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.*‡
	Forest of Dean	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen	Increase of 3.375 in the percentage addition to basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 2.5 on standard rates of 1921), making the percentage 72.125 above basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 27.5 above standard rates of 1921).* Decrease of 11.13 (133.33 to 122.20) in the percentage addition
	Scotland	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	to basis rates.§
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	the percentage at the minimum of 32.*
	Cumberland	lst bargain day in July	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increases of 10d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 5d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage increased from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 11d. per shift. Rates after change include: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 9s. 10d. per shift; winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 9s. 7d.; underground miners' bargain price, 9s. 7d.; underground leading labourers, 8s.11d.
	Cleveland	26 July	Ironstone miners	Increase of 8.70 (73.10 to 81.80) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Rate after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift plus 81.80 per cent.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and District.	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Pay} \\ \operatorname{pre-} \\ \operatorname{ceding} \\ \operatorname{1st} \end{array}\right\}$	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 4 (29 \cdot 5 to 33 \cdot 5) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	pay day in Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases of 10d per shift for those 18 years and over and
	West Cumberland South and West Durham.	12 July 26 July	Limestone quarrymen	of 5d. per shift for those under 18 years. Increase of 8.70 (73.10 to 81.80) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Rate after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift plus 81.80 per cent.
	Newton Abbot and Kingsteignton.	1st full pay day	Ball clay getters	Increase of 5 per cent.
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	Bridgwater and District.	in July	Dayworkers	Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers. Minimum rates after change: kiln burners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; other adult male workers, 49s. per week. Bonus paid on basic rates increased from 135 to 137½ per cent.
Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lan-	2nd full pay in July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work)	Increase of 11.75 (27.25 to 39) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	cashire. Cleveland and Dur- ham.	4 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work)	Increase of 7 (18 to 25) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Tees-side North Staffordshire	4 July 1st making-	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 7.5 (34.75 to 42.25) in the percentage addition t standard rates.
	South Staffordshire	up day in July lst full pay period	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) < employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 5 (10 to 15) in the percentage addition to standar rates.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	after 12 July Pay preceding 1st pay day in	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Standard races.
285, 85 pt 23	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).	Aug. 4 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills by members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers'	in receipt of over 44s. per week.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 July	Association. Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works (except Siemens steel works in South-West Wales).	grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skille Trades Agreement.
	Carlisle, West Cum- berland and < Windermere.	1 July 1st full pay in July	Fitters, turners, machinemen, brass finishers, toolmakers, millwrights, etc. Patternmakers Skilled moulders and coremakers	timeworkers. Increase of 2s. per week, due to the establishment of a differenti rate of 5s. over district fitters' rate. Rate after change, 51 plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
	Tees, Tyne and Wear	1 July	Fully qualified iron, steel and brass	Base rates below 41s. per week increased to 41s.
Engineering <	Keighley	29 July	dressers. Skilled moulders and coremakers	Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rates after chang skilled moulders, 49s.; coremakers, 46s.; plus a bonus 17s. per week for timeworkers.
	Lincoln, Gains- borough, Mister- ton and Newark.	5 July	patternmakers, toolmakers, mill-wrights and machinists.	makers and millwrights, 49s.; plus a bonus of 17s. per were for timeworkers. Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change, 47
	Worcester	5 July	Labourers and semi-skilled men	plus a bonus of 178. per week for the Pote after change f

* 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 4½d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers.

| Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

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

| Beginning of first full pay in week commencing 26 July.

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.
Traincening	Bristol London Area	Commence- ment of pay week following 3 July	CONTROL STATE THEORY OF A STATE OF THE STATE	Adoption of minimum rate of 5s. per week above the recognis district basis time rate for skilled fitters and turners. Ra after change: 51s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for time workers.
Engineering —contd.	Clyde	5 July 30 June	Millwrights and skilled fitters engaged on maintenance work.	Base rate advanced from 40s. to 41s. per week. Adoption of minimum rate for millwrights and skilled fitted engaged on maintenance of firm's own plant of 1d. per he above the recognised district basis time rate for skilled fitted and turners.
Shipbuilding	All federated ship- building and ship- repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Begin- ning of 1st full	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, with the exception of those whose wages fluctuate in accordance with wages in other industries.	Increases of 2s. per week bonus for timeworkers and of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers.
and Ship-repairing, etc.	Hull* Mersey District	pay week in July	Platers, shipwrights, electricians, etc., employed on repairs of fishing vessels. Ship scrapers, scalers, trimmers, etc.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: plate 98s. 6d.; shipwrights, 70s. 6d.; shipwrights' labourers, 51s. Increases of 1s. per week for scaler boys and of 2s. per week to other classes. Rates after change include: ship scrape 12s. 7½d. per day, 6s. 10½d. Saturdays; scalers, 10s. 1½d. 1 day, 5s. 4½d. Saturdays.
women, 14 year	And the state of t		Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttlemakers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn:— Male workers 21 years and	Increase† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: higher-skil
SAN TRIVITAD BE P	England and Wales	lst pay day in July	over. Female workers 18 years and over. Youths and boys	men, 60s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men, 51s.; labourers, 41s. Increase† of 6d. per week (23s. 6d. to 24s.). Increases† of amounts varying according to age from 4d. to
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	codine : OT AL erect or resectotta		Girls	per week. Rates after change: 12s. 4d. at 14 years increas to 24s. 8d. at 20 years. Increases† of 4d. or 5d. per week, according to age. Ra after change: 12s. 4d. at 14 years increasing to 17s. 17 years.
September 16	Lancashire	lat nov	Shuttlemakers Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Increase† of 1 (31 to 32) in the percentage addition to be rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journ men: 1s. per hour plus 32 per cent. (1s. 3.84d. per hour). Increase† of 1 in the percentage additions to basis rates, make
nbear of box of the after of many of the second of the second the second of the second	Yorkshire	lst pay day in July	Shuttlemakers	the percentages 32 above basis piece rates and 14.5 ab basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per weel 14 years increasing to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case 1 per cent. Increase of 1 (29 to 30) in the percentage addition to be
Top of Server	There are east thereon		Adult male timeworkers	rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for laboure 1s. per hour plus 30 per cent. (1s. 3.60d. per hour). Adoption of minimum hourly rates of 1s. 6d. for ski processes, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. for semi-skilled, 1s.
			Apprentices	1s. 1½d. for unskilled, and 10d. and 11½d. for labourers, volving increases of amounts varying from 1½d. to 3d. hour. Scale adopted commencing at 15s. per week at under 16½ y.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades.	Birmingham	1st pay day in July	Female timeworkers	and increasing to 50s. at 21 years. Adoption of minimum hourly rates of 9d, for skilled proces 7d, and 7\frac{3}{4}d. for semi-skilled and 6d, and 6\frac{1}{4}d. for unskil involving increases of amounts varying from 1d, to 2\frac{1}{4}d. hour.
	The solvent of the so		Pieceworkers	Piecework rates increased so as to enable a worker of averability to earn 10 per cent. more than the minimum rates, in lieu of the previous arrangement based on the mum day rates only.
Personal Control	note the second day	Week	Timeworkers	Increases for males of 1s. 1d. per week for helpers 14 and under 2s. 5d. for helpers 18 and under 21, and 4s. for those 21 over, and for females of 1s. for those under 1s, 1s. 6d. those 1s and under 21, and 2s. for those 21 and over: mould
Malleable Ironfounding.	Walsall	ending 3 26 June	Pieceworkers	labourers and helpers to receive an additional 2s. per week. Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to piece price list, van additional 5 per cent. to those earning less than 50s. on 1 rates. Percentages payable after change: cupola n 35 and 40; crucible work or tub men, 40 and 45; buckle n 45 and 50.
Typefounding Mechanical Cloth Manufacture.	London Bury and District	23 July 1st pay day in May	Workpeople employed in type foundries. Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt) for mechanical purposes.	Increases of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per v for female workers. Adoption of new scales of basic time rates, and revision of cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements involving increase varying amounts. Minimum basic weekly rates after chainclude: men 21 years and over, 26s. 6d., plus cost-of-li wage of 18s. 9d.; women 18 years and over, 20s., plus of-living wage of 1ls. 9d.
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the lambs- wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings increased† from 1½d. to 1¼d. in the shil Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section, 23 years and over, 42s. 6d., women 21 years and over, 25s. worsted yarn spinning section, men 23 years and over, women 28s.; plus in each case 1¼d. in the shilling.
	Open Saddan and Saddan	cat • No and	Workpeople employed in preparing, spinning or weaving (a) jute or (b) jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp:— Male workers (except hessian	Increases; in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Bo Acts as follows:— Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s, 3d, per weel
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	weavers). Female workers (except hessian weavers in the districts men-	loom tenters 21 years and over, of 5s. for loom under-ten 23 years and over, and of 7d. to 1s. 7d. (according to age other workers. Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 2d. to 1s. per week (according to size of bobbins and number week (according to size of bobbins and number week).
Jute Manufacture	Great Britain	12 July {	tioned below).	spindles) for spinners, of 1s. 2d. for orra (or spare) spin 18 years and over, of 1s. 5½d. for spinning shifting tresses, of 6½d. to 7½d. for weaving learners, and of 7c 1s. for other workers; and increase in the piecework
util almosti, tropic	Philopola (1990)	North Agents	Hessian weavers (females employed in the Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport areas, and males employed in all districts).	time rate of \(\frac{1}{3}\)d. per hour. Increase in general minimum piece rates of approxima 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent., and in general minimum and guaranteed rates of 7d. to 1s. 7d. per week for male workers, and of 7d 1s. for female workers.

^{*} 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).

August, 1937.

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 Coun- ties.* Hinckley	lst pay day in July lst 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 manufac- turers' 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.
and who we then the property of the property o	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.‡	lst 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 40\frac{3}{2} to 44 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 30\frac{1}{2} 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
Entracerules of the second	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.¶	lst 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.).	and over, 20s., plus 55 per cent. 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
intuit passent to	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms	1st pay day in Aug.§	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	17s., plus 10s. 5d. Increase† of 1s. 5d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 54s. 3d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	in Yorkshire. Middleton	1st pay day in Aug.§	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers). Workpeople employed in the fustian	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.§	cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 7d. per weel 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. fo 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.
ACTUAL OF THE PARTY OF T	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst 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 weel for engravers, and from 16s. 4d. to 17s. 7d. for turners, polisher and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased† from 23s. 4d. to 24s. 6d. per weel 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 £.
	E STEER STEE	Processor	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade:— Male workers except those in Class C.**	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Ac (Northern Ireland), 1923, as follows:— Increases in general minimum time rates of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$. or \$\frac{4}{3}\text{d}\$. per hou for workers with not less than 5 years' experience, of \$3\text{d}\$. \$1s. \$9\text{d}\$. per week according to length of service for learners, an of \$6\text{d}\$. \$2s. \$6\text{d}\$. per week according to age for male worker other than the above; and increases of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$. or \$\frac{7}{3}\text{d}\$. in piecework basis time rates.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland	5 July	Female workers except those in Class C.**	Increases in general minimum time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}\dagger}d. or \{\frac{1}{2}\dagger}d. per hou for learners (except during first year in Belfast and London derry), and of \{\frac{1}{2}\dagger}d. for \{\frac{1}{2}\dagger}d. for other workers; and increase
	the state of the s	(27e x)	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 of from §d. to §d. 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 manufacturing section of the 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 piecewor 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, Itd., 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.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 Board Acts for those indentured on or after 19th July, 1937s.
Baking	Liverpool, Birken- head 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: forehand and ovensmen, 68s., tablehands, 62s.; juniors—factories: 20s at 17 years increasing to 40s. at 20; small shops—17s. at 1
intidas. And 1936.4	Cardiff, Newport and Swansea.	lst pay day in July	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	years increasing to 37s. at 20. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8d.).
Mill Sawing	Glasgow (certain firms).	lst full pay in July	Labourers employed in sawmills	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 0½d.).
Active Active	Belfast	1 July	Labourers employed in sawmills	Increase of approximately ½d. 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 ½d. per hour for male timeworker 21 years and over, of ¾d. per hour for female timeworker 18 years and over, of ¾d. to ¾d. for juvenile timeworkers, an of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change: adult male workers, papermaking, class I-shiftworkers, ls. 5d.; papercoating, class I—ls. 3d., ls. 1½d. papermaking and papercoating, class II—ls. 2d., ls. 0½d. class III—ls. ld., l½d., for shiftworkers and dayworker respectively; female timeworkers, 18 years and over, 7d.
Building	Londonderry	1 July	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers ls. 7½d.; other craftsmen, ls. 7d.; labourers, ls.
Public Works Contracting.	Certain districts in Metropolitan Police Area‡	First full pay week in July	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour.‡ Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2d
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland§	1 July	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 6½d. to ls. 7d.).§
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain under- takings in Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	1st full pay week after 16 June 1st full pay week following 1 July 1st full pay in	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	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of variou 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 ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change labourers, 1s. 2½d.; pipe jointers, 1s. 4½d.; stokers, 1s. 3½d.¶ Increase of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A undertakings, 1s. 2d.; Grade E
Road Transport	Yorkshire Area.** Sheffield	July 1 July	by movements in other industries. Horse carters	1s. 1½d.; Grade C, 1s. 0½d. Increase in the minimum rate of 6s, per week (43s, to 49s.).
	Certain authorities in the East Mid-	1st pay day in	Certain classes of manual workers	Re-classification of various occupations, resulting in increases of ½ 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.
Local Authorities	land Area.††	July	Certain classes of male and female workers not affected by increase of 1 April.	Increases of amounts varying up to 4s. per week.
(Non-Trading Services).	Surrey Certain authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.§§	30 June and 1 July 1st pay week in July	Certain classes of manual workers employed by County Council. Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	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. 11d.; 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 tan- ning, currying and leather dress- ing industry.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of from ½d. to 1d. per hour for adult male timeworkers and ovarying amounts for women and youths. The provision the pieceworkers' rate shall be such as to enable an average worke to earn at least 25 per cent. above time rates to remain. Basi hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskille male timeworkers respectively include:—London, 1s. 4½d 1s. 2½d., 1s. 1½d.; Scotland and Lancashire, 1s. 4d., 1s. 2d 1s. 1¼d.; Yorkshire , Midlands, Bristol and West of England 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1½d.; Walsall (curriers), 1s. 4½d.; wome 20 years and over: London—semi-skilled 8½d., unskilled 8½d Provinces, 8½d.; Scotland, 7½d.
Retail Distribution.	Bristol, Somerset, Wiltshire 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 varyin 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.

† 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 (Manua Workers).

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:-

		er of Disp gress in M	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying		24	27	116,500	486,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	. 6	10	16	1,100	4,000	
Clothing Other	16	5 25	6 41	1,200 4,100	3,000 19,000	
Total, July, 1937	. 26	64	90	122,900	512,000	
Total, June, 1937	. 22	84	106	37,000	111,000	
Total, July, 1936	. 18	53	71	21,500	83,000	

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 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. 2,300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Seven Months of 1937 and 1936.†

	J	anuary to J 1937.	July,	January to July, 1936.				
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.		
Fishing and Agri- culture	5	1,200	19,000	1	1,800	11,000		
Coal Mining	188	212,000†	975,000	141	80,600†	442,000		
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	5	200	1,000	. 12	3,000	114,000		
Glass, Chemi- cal, etc Engineering and	22	1,800	10,000	15	1,500	7,000		
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	64 55 54 23	59,000 11,500 14,300 8,300	490,000 54,000 87,000 63,000	40 38 44 17	11,400 12,600 8,400 11,400	47,000 69,000 47,000 152,000		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	37 52 30	1,900 4,800 49,100	20,000 23,000 738,000	22 37 24	3,900 2,700 5,100	76,000 11,000 28,000		
tribution and Finance Other	7 41	400 5,800	1,000 30,000	5 20	8,500 3,900	68,000 23,000		
Total	583	370.300+	2,511,000	416	154.800†	1,095,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	In- directly.;	Began. Ended.		to employ desired and the formation of the control	onus postole Silvania	
COAL MINING— Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople—near Sheffield (one colliery).	231	677	1937. 9 July	1937. 12 July	Against reduction in percentage addition to basis rates under district sliding scale.	Basis rates of haulage hands increased to bring wages to their former level.	
Haulage hands, etc. and other colliery workpeople—Yorkshire (majority of collieries).§	20,000§	75,000§	12 July and later dates.	11	Dissatisfaction with wages on the part of haulage hands and other youths and boys.	See note .	
Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople — near Doncaster (certain collieries).	10,0	00¶	30 July	3 Aug.	Alleged non-payment of increases in wages agreed upon after a previous stoppage of work (see above).	Work resumed.	
COTTON SPINNING— Spinners and mixing, blowing, card and winding room operatives, etc. —Shaw, Lancs. (one firm).	43	343	26 July	31 July	Objection to the attitude of certain officials.	Work resumed.	
CLOTHING— Workpeople employed in wholesale clothing manufacture—Leeds	50	550	10 July	15 July	Claim on the part of cutters for an increase in wages of 1d. per hour.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.	
(one firm). Workpeople employed in wholesale clothing manufacture — Leeds (one firm).	250		13 July	14 July	For payment for holidays.	Part payment to be made.	
Building trade operatives—New-castle-on-Tyne (one firm).	267	aimsio	26 July	26 July	Alleged victimisation of three dismissed workpeople.	Workpeople in question reinstated.	
TRANSPORT— Dock labourers—London, S.E. (one firm).	663	io • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 July	6 July	Against suspension and reduction in status of a ganger.	Work resumed on advice of officials of trade union.	
RUBBER INDUSTRY— Workpeople employed in rubber hose, belting, etc. manufacture—Salford, Lancs. (one firm).	770		23 June	5 July	Dispute concerning wages and hours.	Work resumed on terms agreed upon between the firm and the trade union concerned.	

* 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.

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 ¶ Estimated number.

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.

* 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

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

August, 1937.

All Items included Food only ...

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.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st July, 1937, as compared with		
ATOLOGO,	July, 1914.	1st July, 1937.	31st July, 1937.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1937.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	d. + 4½ + 1½	d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4½	0 9½ 0 4¾	0 9½ 0 4½	+ 21	\equiv
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 4½ 0 8	1 4½ 0 8	+ 6 + 1½	=
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	0 10 0 4 1 2½	0 10 0 4 1 3	+ 3½ + 3½ + 3½	- + 0½
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	1 41 0 9½ 2 2 0 2½ 0 6	1 4½ 0 9½ 2 2 0 2½ 0 6	$\begin{array}{c} + 5\frac{3}{4} \\ + 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	===
Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 3½ 1 2½ 0 10½ 0 6½ 0 1½ 0 10¾	1 32 1 23 0 101 0 61 0 13 0 81	+ 11 + 01 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $

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

		Decrea	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 31st July, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st July, 1937.		
Beef, British— Ribs		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Thin Flank		16	18	17	16		
Beef, Chilled or Fro Ribs Thin Flank		28 -2	32 3	30 1	30 1		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	9	58 25	59 24	58 25	58 24		
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast		51 -5	44 3	47 -1	47		
Bacon (streaky)† Fish		34 112	32 91	33 102	28 101		
Flour Bread		52 64	54 63	53 63	52 62		
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk		38 30 64	44 22 78	41 26 71	41 25 70		
Butter— Fresh		5 3	11 4	8 4	4 -1		
Cheeset		19	20	20	18		
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		-9 44 83	-13 43 65	-11 43 74	-11 21 120		
All above articles (Weighted Per Increase)	of Food)	40	40	40	40		

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 (31d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

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 in the prices of different commodities, it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1937.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	125(5)	I SULTE	In the second	

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.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July, July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
di serana rang ya	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent.	Per cent.	1937. 31 July	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland§§ France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam)‡‡ Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Switzerland United States	4 562 1 807 408 392¶ 14 17‡ 32 79 65 23 16	0 553 18 755 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 33 81 68 25 15	2 585 19 809 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 40 76 72 32 15	0 575 14 792 362 352¶ 24 19‡ 45 	0 583 11 843¶¶ 500 448 23 29 56 76 77 40 31 37	July June Oct., '36. June July May June June May Apr., '36 Nov., '35 June June June May	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	16 -5** 29¶ 4 -2**	19 1 34¶ 11 3	25 3 40¶ 18 2	27 9 45¶ 25	30 16 52 36 3	June June May July June	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July.	July,	July,	Latest figure available.				
	based.§	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 38	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	1937 31 July			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	5 595	4 554	5 554	4 574	5 628	July June			
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland§§ France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	596 60 24 901 416 18	593 66 27 867 411 22	617 73 30 896 369 24	609 74 30 888 404 25	625 80 28 941¶¶ 506 25	June July May Apr. 2nd Qr. June			
Holland (Am- sterdam)‡‡ Italy (Rome) Norway Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D	37‡ 314 48 53 31 30‡	40‡ 283 48 55 29 37‡	36‡ 300 51 56 28 40	31‡ 324 55 58 30 43	38 357 63 62 37 46	June May May July June Mar.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	18¶ 20 49¶ 27 14	19 22 52¶ 29 16	22 23 56¶ 33 16	25 26 59¶ 37 16	26 30 67 47 19	2nd Qr. June May July June			

- * 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.
- 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Kroné, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

 † Fuel and Light;

 E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

 || Figure for 3rd Quarter. || Figure for August. ** Decrease.

 †† The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.

 || || Revised figure.

 §§ Base: January-June, 1914. The series formerly published (base:

 July, 1914) is no longer available.

 ¶¶ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	3	-continued.
	1	Shipbuilding 10
Engine Drivers, Motormen	360	Other Metal Trades
Firemen		Cotton
Guards (Passenger)		FFF 1 FFF 1 1 CT 11
Permanent Way Men	5	0.1 35
Porters	2	
Shunters	2	Textile Printing, Bleaching
Mechanics Labourers	1	and Dyeing 2
Labourers	2	Tanning, Currying, etc
Other Grades	5	Food and Drink
Contractors' Servants	2	General Woodwork and
		Furniture ?
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	23	Paper, Printing, etc
MINES.		Rubber
		Gas Works
Underground		Electric Generating Stations
Surface	7	Other Industries
TOTAL, MINES	106	the party of the same of the s
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
QUARBIES over 20 feet deep	6	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
to sounded end to beautiful		Docks, Wharves, etc 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	es.	Buildings 1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Warehouses and Railways
tery and Glass	8	COUNTY SERVICE STREET, SERVICE
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	3	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 10
Metal Extracting and Re-		USE OR WORKING OF
	3	RAILWAY
fining Metal Conversion and	U	And approximate a
		Total (excluding Seamen) 23
Founding (including Roll-		
ing Mills and Tube	10	SEAMEN.
Making)	12	Trading Vessels—
Engineering, Locomotive		Steam and Motor 1
Building, Bollermaking,		Fishing Vessels—
etc	9	Steam and Motor
Railway and Tramway		
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, SEAMEN 1
other Vehicles, and Air-		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
craft Manufacture	2	Total (including Seamen) 25

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.

total number of access reported in	and O.
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Among Operatives engaged in-	(SKIN CANCER).
Smelting of Metals	21.1
Plumbing and Soldering	Pitch 6
Chinham bing	Tar 1
Shipbreaking	Paratin
Printing	Oil 11
Tinning of Metals	TOTAL 18
Other Contact with	TOTAL 10
Molten Lead 2 White and Red Lead	
	CHROME ULCERATION.
Works	Manufacture of Bichromates
Pottery	Dyeing and Finishing
Vitreous Enamelling 1	Chrome Tanning
Electric Accumulator	O . DI
Works 1	0.1 7 1
Paint and Colour Works 1	Other Industries
India-rubber Works	TOTAL 7
Coach and Car Painting	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
Shipbuilding	Total, Cases 42
Paint used in Other In-	assess to believe
dustries 1	
Other Industries 1	A THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY A
	II. Deaths.
Painting of Buildings 2	ANTHRAX.
TOTAL 9	The state of the s
TOTAL 9	Wool
- P	Handling of Horsehair
OTHER POISONING.	Handling and Sorting of
Arsenical 2	Hides and Skins
Aniline 1	Other Industries 1
Toxic Jaundice 1	-
	TOTAL 1
TOTAL 4	
ANTHRAX.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
	(SKIN CANCER).
Wool 1	
Wool 1 Handling of Horsehair	Pitch 1
Wool 1 Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of	
Wool 1 Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2	Pitch 1 Oil 3
Wool 1 Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of	Pitch 1
Wool 1 Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2 Other Industries 1	Pitch 1 Oil 3 TOTAL 4
Wool 1 Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2	Pitch 1 Oil 3

* 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) is previous returns or not.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

August, 1937.

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:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with July, 1936.
ENGLAND AND						
WALES:— Northern Counties*	£ 315,800	£ 34,700	£ 54,800	£	£ 28,100	£ 433,400 - 27·1
Yorkshire*	503,200	38,600	36,500	114,900	175,000	
Lancs. and Cheshire*	922,500	85,400	183,600	107,000	78,000	1,376,500
North and West-	1,305,400	385,900	219,200	253,800	286,700	
Midland Counties South-Midland and Eastern Counties	232,500	2,000	38,800	23,700	28,700	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.7 \\ 325,700 \\ - 37.8 \end{array}$
Outer London†	1,715,000	137,700	153,800	197,900	190,000	2,394,400
South-Eastern	505,500	400	57,200	20,800	113,800	697,700
Counties* South-Western	130,500	3,700	8,100	62,500	18,300	
Counties Wales and Mon	123,700	15,000	28,800	37,300	23,100	
SCOTLAND*	117,000	7,300	48,400	65,800	265,300	$ \begin{array}{r} -11 \cdot 2 \\ 503,800 \\ -27 \cdot 7 \end{array} $
TOTAL, July, 1937	5,871,100	710,700	829,200	883,700	1,207,000	9,501,700
Total, July, 1936	6,363,900	1,257,400	975,500	658,900	1,244,500	- 9·5 10,500,200

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:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931,‡ of Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with AplJune 1936.
ENGLAND AND	AT SHE				eda mok	
WALES:— Northern Counties (974)	1,346,800	£ 126,800	140,600	£ 162,800	121,700	1,898,700 + 14·4
Yorkshire (2,479)	2,516,500	211,100	199,800	499,200	311,200	3,737,800
Lancs, & Cheshire (3,091)	1,727,700	185,200	455,600	432,700	652,600	3,453,800 - 16·3
North and West- Midland Counties	3,552,800	845,400	1,099,500	273,500	771,200	6,542,400
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	927,400	121,900	79,700	164,000	266,100	1,559,100 - 6·3
Outer London† (2,702)	4,257,000	458,200	483,700	189,700	524,000	5,912,600 - 29·7
South - Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,596,700	74,200	156,400	75,300	258,300	2,160,900 - 21·6
South-Western Counties (452)	488,400	3,600	55,000	19,000	60,100	
Wales and Mon. (830)	553,100	75,900	23,900	13,000	65,000	
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,615,300	186,900	141,100	601,200	523,400	3,067,900 + 5·0
Totals (17,810):— April, 1937 May, 1937 June, 1937	7,036,400 5,788,200 5,757,100	596,300	725,600	666,200 685,800 1,078,400	1,397,900	10,977,400 9,193,800 9,519,000
April-June, 1937	18,581,700	2,289,200	2,835,300	2,430,400	3,553,600	
April-June, 1936	20,906,700	2,747,900	2,325,800	3,154,500	3,674,600	32,809,500

(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 42,928 in the second quarter of 1936. For June alone the number was 11,988, 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 fortyseven 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.

mulest derreck 1985 es earlie Dest 1 warm weithness es de tace — all secon	Numb Po	Decrea in rat 10,00 Popula comp				
ant hes motors leady on resuma tides has seen	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					10. 70F	
County of London	23,508	74,272	97,780	236	- 3	- 40
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Brighton Bristol Burnley Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Salford Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey	763 4,322 710 802 1,003 3,003 3,003 1,003 3,003 4,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 6,003 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5,071 10,051 2,258 5,126 6,713 2,258 5,296 6,713 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 2,243 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Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	289 2,073 562	2,560 10,927 2,428	2,849 13,000 2,990	268 489 210	+ 2 - 3 + 7	- 35 -106 - 13
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,887	307,644	349,531	337	- 3	-117
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	65,395	381,916	447,311	308	- 4	– 95
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,486 673 307 423	89,492 13,850 6,594 5,065	93,978 14,523 6,901 5,488	836 313 386 311	- 3 + 3 - 25	- 534 - 158 - 126 - 252
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,889	115,001	120,890	622	- 4	-382
Totals for all 47 areas above	71,284	496,917	568,201	345	_ 4	- 128

* 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.

Chasteney 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. Rex 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.—

Rex 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,

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

* 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

The following recent decision is of general interest:-

Case No. 3191/37. (8.7.37).

SECTION 22 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935 SUB-SECTION (4)—FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION: EX-SERVICE PEN-SIONERS-A DISABILITY PENSION PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA DOES NOT COME WITHIN THE TERM "MONEYS PROVIDED BY PARLIAMENT," WHICH INCLUDES ONLY THE PARLIA-MENT 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

"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 Regu-

lations, and deal with (i) precautions against coal dust, (ii) firefighting, (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.

August, 1937.

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 ents, the Board's action was not unreasonable. The Iribunal 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 | A zone.

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 seconds-in-command that the present arrangement is no longer equitable. The Tribunal awarded that the allowance to seconds-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

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 £45s., 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

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

August, 1937.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great

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

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

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—(i) Acreage 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. 1xxi. 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 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 (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.]

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

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.] POOR RELIEF.—(i) Statement showing the number of persons in rec

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.]

Signature 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.—Bandsay, Calico: Trank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bandsay, Ltd., 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., Hebden Bridge. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Bearings, Plummer: Michell Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Bearings, Plummer: Michell 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.—Bcards, 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; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Oldbury, Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, 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., Prescot; 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., London, S.W.—Chain Cable and Gear: Laird & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Chain Laird & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd: Fellows Bros., 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., Hudders-Gold Coils Industries: H. W. Sulliyan, Ltd. London, S.E.— 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 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.— Ltd., Newark. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & 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; 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. ale 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., Brentford.—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, 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 Rations: 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 Presenting Co., Ltd., Southall; St. Martin 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 Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Landau Co., Ltd., Rugby; Ltd., Rugby; Ltd., Rugby; Ltd., Rugby; Ltd., Rugby; Ltd., Rugby; Ltd. Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Igranic 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.—Loudspeakers: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Machinery, Gooling: 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., 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 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: Igranic 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. Bipmingham. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical 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 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; Hoos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Oakamoor and Widnes; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Mint, Birmingham; Mint, 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: Mirrlees Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove.—Pumping Units: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Worthington-Simpson,

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., 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: Harling Pollor Shutters (F. Bellard & Co., Ltd.) London, E.— 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., Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Bar: Exors. of James Mills, Ltd., Stockport.— 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 Lear & Steel Co. 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., Coatbirdge.—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., Newsorth on Trusses, Challeng & Roberon Ltd. Sunderland: 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; Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Crawhall & Sons, Ltd., Gateshead; W. J. Glover & Co., burgh; 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. Sprigings, 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.—Tarnaulins: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., 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: Prodorite, 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: Laurance Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Travellers, Hand: Wharton Crane & motors, 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 Oakamoor; 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., and Gear: Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors 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: 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, Litd., Birmingham.—Blankets: Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.—Boards, Distribution: Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boiler Plant: Davey Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester.—Boiler, Water Tube: J. Thompson Water Tube Boilers, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Boiling Pans: McDowall, Steven

& Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Boots, Rubber: North British Rubber Co., Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Lipshaw, Manchester; J. Jones 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: 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 .-Gable Layers, Parts: Kennedy & Kempe, Longparish.—Gable, 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.— Works, Ltd., 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.—Glothing, 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 Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; R. Hood Haggis & Son Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Corrugated Sheeting: 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.—Dowlas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Drawers, etc.: I. & R. Morley, Heanor.— Drawing Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds; Taylor & Challen, 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. Butcher, 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 & Shephard, 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., London, W.-Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. 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., Liversedge.—Respirator Parts: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Stepney 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 Rubber Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Edinbi 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;

(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.—Sparking Plugs: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steam Gloset, etc.: Aveling & Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Steam, etc. Pipes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birming. ham and Glasgow.-Steel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darling ton; 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. & Newbould, 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; ham 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., Birming-ham.—Straps: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stretchers: Ranalah 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, 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., Blaydon-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: Thermotank, 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. Catterick—Temporary Camp Structures: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Chilwell—Building 157—Floors: Hadsphaltic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Dover—East Division—Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Derby. Lympne—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., Sideup. Warley—Provision of Parade Ground: E. J Edwards (Exors.), Norwich. Gosport, Winchester and Netley. Repairs to Road: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Portsmouth, Hilsea and I.O.W., Repairs to Roads: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Bulford Barracks-Erection of cookhouse, etc. : 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, Tredegar. 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.

August, 1937.

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., Manhester; 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, Coventry.—Aero Engines—Reconditioning: Rolls Royce, 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.—Alleron Units, Coventry.—B. Pulling & Coventry.—B. Pulling & Coventry.—Repulling & C Spares: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barkingside; R. B. Pullin & Co., 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 Carburettor 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.—Airscrews: Airscrew 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 & ons, Birmingham.-Buildings and Works Services: Kidbrooke, S.E.—Building Work: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Alder-grove, 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.—Undergroun 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. Kingerlee & 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, Lines.—Sewage Disposal Works, and Water Mains: F. Hossack & Sons, Sleaford. Bassingbourn, 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, Lines.—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. Leconfield and Driffield, Yorks-District Heating: Newman & Watson, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees—Bulbs, Flash: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Buzzers, Valve: Gambrell Radio Com-

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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: Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—Carbon Di-oxide: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Northolt.—Cartridges, Signal: Schermuly Pistol Rocket Apparatus, Ltd., Newdigate.—Catapults: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Chairs, Dental: Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W. Charis, Autocade, Autocade, Ltd., London, W. Charis, Canada, Ltd., Ltd., London, W. Charis, Canada, Ltd., Ltd., Ltd., London, W. Charis, Canada, Ltd., London, W.-Chassis, 4-wheeled: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Chassis, 6-wheeled: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.— Ghemicals, 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, Hose, Oil: Petroflex Tubing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Indicating Instruments: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), 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., Ilford.—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., Yeadon.—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: Ilford Ltd., Ilford —Plates, Surface: Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—Plugs and Sockets: Gambrells' 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. Bonnella & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tapes, Measuring: J. Rabone & Sons, Birmingham.—Testers, Fuse: Everett Edgcumbe & 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., Yeadon. munications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cable, Electric: British Insulated | —Tinware: S. J. & E. Fellowes, 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. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Trailers: AlvisStraussler, Ltd., Coventies: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd.,

Trailers, Physical Charles, Adey, London, E.— 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. 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. Englid.—W/T Begivers and Associated Equipment: 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; Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingnam; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ifford; 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, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Works, Ltd., London, M.W.; Popplers & M.W.; Standard Telephones & Electric Wor Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Apparatus, Wireless: Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Woking Chippenham.—Apparatus, Wireless: Hewithe Electric Co., Ltd., Hersham, 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.—Bolts: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Cable British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley) 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.—Gartage, etc., of Wire and Cable: Lancashire Projects Services Manchester: Allan Simpson, Ltd. London, E.C.— Freight Services, Manchester; Allan Simpson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Casing and Cover: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Clips, Pole: West 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 Sani-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; Doulton & 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-dela-Zouch; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—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 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., Darlaston.—Tarpaulins: James McIlwraith & 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 Corbitt, 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-Sideup, etc., Deptford, etc., Battersea, etc., Newbury-Marlborough, Weybridge-Addlestone, Bishops Stortford-Ware: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Kings Lynn-Holbeach: F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; 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. 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Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Albury (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; Kelshall (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 Germoe (Cornwall), Bishopsteignton and Buckfastleigh: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Brislington (Bristol), Newtown and Bucknell: Moore and Rowley, steignton and Buckfastleigh: W. G. 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Radio Station (Emergency Eng. Driven Alternator and Control Gear): Austinite, 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), Fossil (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. 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SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1937.

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

COURSE OF TRADE,	85.0			10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	- 100	140	5 p 7 1		1	.oksH fees.	Disco
18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18-0 18	00.1	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	THE STATE OF T	Marterly J	1937.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figures availal	ble.	106·5 101·9 98·4 93·6	89·7 87·9 84·8 88·8	88 · 5 84 · 8 84 · 4 84 · 9	83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6	88·7 87·6 88·2 87·7	87.8 88.1 88.7 91.3	92·2 95·0 98·9	104.7 110.1 5
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165 · 2 160 · 8 163 · 3 166 · 5	155·0 156·5 155·5	146·3 145·3 146·7	142·8 141·7 143·0	136·5 139·8 142·5	138·3 142·3 143·7	140·0 143·3 146·7	144 · 3 146 · 7 150 · 5	152 · 3
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	94·5 94·1 94·5 95·6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92 · 7 88 · 6 89 · 5 88 · 9	86·2 83·6 83·1 83·9	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79·9 78·0 79·9 81·5	80·3 79·1 81·4 82·2	80·8 80·0 81·9 83·9	83.6 82.5 83.9 86.0	86.3
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	78·4 72·0 70·7 71·0	70·2 72·8 63·9 68·7	69·1 65·9 71·6 75·2	72·4 73·3 77·6 81·6	82·3 78·3 82·2 86·0	82·8 79·1 87·7 91·3	93·8 101·3
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1928-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-37*).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figure	s not	124 · 7 110 · 3 105 · 7 100 · 2	83 · 8 79 · 2 81 · 5 83 · 5	84·9 87·8 79·2 85·0	86·0 82·5 88·3 92·2	90·4 89·8 95·1 101·0	82·1* 79·2 81·7 85·7	82·1 78·5 85·8 89·3	93.7
Index Number of Average Values. $(1924 = 100 \text{ for } 1928-34; 1935 = \begin{cases} 100 \text{ for } 1935-37* \end{cases}$	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	avails		85·4 83·0 82·3 80·0	77.5 75.3 71.9 70.4	68·5 68·7 66·8 66·9	66·5 66·2 67·1 67·6	66·4 67·6 67·6 66·9	98·9 100·6 100·3	100 · 7 102 · 2 102 · 2 69 · 5	108.1
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Indext expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93·6 85·1 83·4 75·0	63·6 61·7 66·2 66·8	67·0 66·8 62·4 72·6	65·4 64·0 59·9 64·6	62·0 59·4 59·1 64·6	59·4 66·9 65·4	60 · 6 62 · 6 73 · 7	69·0 75·3 94·2	100
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 <u>1</u> 99 99 99	99 99 98 1 98 1	98½ 98½ 98½ 98	97 96 951	95 941 941	94 94 94	941 941 941 12,663	95 96 96 12,745	98 ¹ 98 ¹ 99	101½
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11,599 11,624 11,694 11,750	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,556 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,631 12,648	12,682 12,702	12,766 12,797 12,860	13,015 13,080 13,137	13,268
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	10,028 10,073 9,978 9,997	10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966	9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231	10,128 10,364 10,453 10,564	10,535 10,879 11,053 11,118	1,178
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,149 1,119 1,288 1,355	1,353 1,133 1,152 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668	2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757	2,845 2,573 2,397 2,268	2,303 2,110 2,115 2,109	2,255 2,030 1,960 1,901	2,022 1,746 1,630 1,621	1,421
Males	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	956 933 1,045 1,103	1,105 916 919 1,020	1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720	1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118	2,197 2,251 2,363 2,319	2,362 2,157 2,034 1,941	1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,686 1,624 1,576	1,436 1,332 1,330	1,162
Females	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	193 186 243 252	248 217 233 261	368 460 537 577	649 618 666 550	469 463 480 438	483 416 363 327	370 337 365 351	344 336 325	310 298 291 1,742	259
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	884 837 916 1,031	1,084 885 869 1,007	1,179 1,260 1,411 1,726	1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198	2,197 2,102 2,150 2,265	2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932	1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797	1,913 1,711 1,618 1,679	1,488 1,372 1,429 280	1,242
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	265 282 372 324	269 248 283 274	364 502 634 571	629 608 673 470	469 612 693 492	494 460 336	336 373 434 312	319 342 222	258 258 192 123·2	179
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1928-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-37\$)	4th "	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	111·0 103·1 99·5 99·0	94·6 92·1 89·3 97·3	95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0	94·8 96·7 96·8 105·0	105·7§ 104·7 103·2 111·9	111.6 110.8 120.8	123·4 122·4 132·1 1,736	15 T
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,548	1,413 1,452 1,657	1,526 1,521 1,655 83·0	1,530 1,516 1,730 81.9	1,592 1,598 1,773	1,742 1,749
Percentage of 1924 average	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th ,,} \end{cases}	92·8 93·4 97·2	100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2	99·6 90·0 86·9 92·5	87·5 82·4 80·9 85·0	80·3 74·2 69·4 77·0	75·5 70·3 72·2 82·4	75·9 75·6 82·3	76·1 75·4 86·0	79·2 79·5 88·2	87.0
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great- Britain, Thousand £	\begin{cases} \text{lst Qr.} \\ 2nd ,, \\ 3rd ,, \\ 4th ,, \end{cases}	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,114	984 1,289 1,623 1,130	1,038 1,257 1,664 1,151	1,345 1,700 1,160	1,383 1,762 1,221 60·3	1,421
Percentage of 1924 average	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \lst \ Qr. \\ \ 2nd \ \\ \ 3rd \ \\ \ 4th \ \end{cases}	73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75·8	67 · 8 81 · 0 98 · 7 69 · 0	63.5 74.0 91.3 64.9	57·3 75·1 94·6 65·9	60 · 5 73 · 3 97 · 0 67 · 1	78·4 99·1 67·6	80.6 102.7 71.2	82.8
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	$\begin{cases} \text{lst Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th ,,} \end{cases}$	125·7 125·4 126·2 147·9	124·1 129·3 129·1 150·3	129·2 131·5 129·6 149·6	129·9 130·8 127·1 148·6	127·0 128·1 127·4 148·6	128·2 130·7 128·5 152·8	131·3 131·4 130·6 156·0	135·5 135·3 160·4	140·1 142·2 169·1	147.9
Percentage of 1924 average	{ 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	109·7 109·4 110·2 129·1	108·3 112·9 112·6 131·2	112.8 114.8 113.2 130.5	113·4 114·2 110·9 129·7	110·9 111·8 111·2 129·7	111.9 114.1 112.2 133.4	114·6 114·7 114·0 136·2	115·3 118·2 118·1 140·0	122·3 124·2 147·6	129 · 1
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	\begin{cases} \b	173-3	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	164·1 140·7 136·3 129·7	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	92·3 94·7 84·1 93·9	89·7 85·6 93·1 99·5	95·0 99·3 106·9	105.5 101.0 105.3 114.0	106·1 101·8 112·2 120·6	130 · 1
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1928-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-37*).	1st Qr		res not	158 · 9 140 · 2 137 · 2 134 · 5	110·9 105·6 106·2 114·1	109·7 112·4 102·4 113·8	109·7 105·9 113·7 120·1	115·4 115·0 120·9 130·4	105·4* 102·0 105·1 113·4	104·8 100·7 109·6 117·3	115 · 2 119 · 2
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1928-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-37*).	St Qr	avai	llable.†	96.0 84.7 82.9 81.2	67·0 63·8 64·1 68·9	66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7	66·3 64·0 68·7 72·6	69·5 73·0 78·7	99·0* 95·8 98·7 106·5	94.6 102.9 110 1	108 2 112.0
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	{	261.3	275·9 268·3 268·6 298·3	259·0 233·4 224·9 239·8	192.5 189.6 191.0 224.3	177·3 154·2 149·7 169·5	146.5 148.6 155.6 175.2	164·3 164·1 182·9	166·0 168·4 201·9	185·9 192·1 226·0	232 · 1
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1928-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-37*).	1st Qr	0 321	res not	240·4 230·1 226·6 260·0	227 · 8 231 · 2 241 · 5 283 · 9	226·1 205·0 205·9 227·5	209·1 212·3 217·2 239·0	227·1 224·8 242·5	165.8* 168.7 167.9 198.4	1/9·/ 180·3 183·0 208·2	185.7
Index Number of Volume (1924= 100 for 1928-34; 1935=100 for 1935-37*).	1st Qr	avai	lable.†	110.6 105.8 104.2 119.6	104 · 7 106 · 3 111 · 1 130 · 5	104·0 94·2 94·7 104·6	96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9	104 · 4	94.6* 96.3 95.8 113.2	102.6 102.9 104.4 118.9	106.0
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	0 48 2 27 3 88 2 74	41 (no change).	7 Feb. 5 26 Sep. 6 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 5 12 Dec. 5	6 Meb. 4½ 6 Meh. 4 20 Meh. 3½ 1 May 3	14 May 2 23 July 3 30 July 4 21 Sep. 6	17Mch.	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} $ 2 (no change	2 (no change	pasiglyas	2 (no change).	2 (no

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.

† Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.

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

† Figures not yet available.

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FTTM CAPPER PRODUCT TO	te enemal	TAYYOU			DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	program by the			SALES CONTRACTOR OF STREET	SUPPLIMENT
LLUSTRATING THE	I ZTI	1928.	1929.	1930.	21931.A.H	1932.	FTTT .		1936.)]	1936 1 1937
Discount Rate. Nhree Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th	4·17 3·94 288 4·18 4·37	4·90 5·25 5·48 5·41	3·55 2·32 02·22 2·20	2·47 2·31 3887 5·77	4·27 1·56 0·77 0·93	0.78 0.53 0.44 1.00	0.97 0.93 0.80 0.59	0.45 0.63 0.60 0.64	0.56 0.63 0.57 0.65
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial England and Wales)). Average amount daily, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	21·6 8821·7 8820·5 821·8	22·0 21·4 20·5 21·6	21-2 20-4 618-8 19-4	19·3 18·4 17·303 e 18·3 eld	18 · 8 17 · 6 0 · 17 · 1	18.6 18.2 18.0 19.3	20 · 2 19 · 5 18 · 6	20·8 20·8 50·20·2	22·4 25·2 822·1 5 886·24·5 75.21·7 6 87674
70-131 Stable College Services of 1924 average Services	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	104·3 104·8 99·0 105·3	106·3 103·4 99·0 104·3	102-4 98-6 90-8 93-7	93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90·8 85·0 82·6 87·9	89·9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97·6 94·2 89·9	100·5 100·5 97·6 105·3	108-2 121-7 106-8 118-4 104-8 116-9
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2	22.6 19.3 18.8 20.5	19:2 17:9 17:1 19:3	18·7 17·4 15·5 18·2	18·7 16·0 15·7 18·6	19·9 17·5 17·0 19·2	19·4 17·7 17·4 19·9	20·4 17·8 18·0 19·9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8 84·4 92·1	86·1 80·4 76·6 86·6	83·8 78·1 69·5 81·9	84·1 72·0 70·5 83·3	89·4 78·5 76·6 86·5	87·0 79·4 78·0 89·5	91·6 80·1 80·9 80:9
Goal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	4·0 4·2 4·1 4·3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5·0 4·5 4·4 4·4	3·5 3·6 3·4 3·7	3·2 3·5 3·1 3·2	3·1 3·2 3·3 3·4	3·1 3·4 3·4 3·3	3·1 3·2 3·4 3·2	2·7 2·8 3·3 01103·01 1963:001
2 001 8 001 8 001 Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	78·0 81·5 80·7 84·6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97·4 87·8 85·8 85·1	67.6 70.5 67.1 72.2	61·4 67·2 60·6 63·2	61·2 61·8 64·2 66·3	60·4 65·7 66·1 65·0	61·0 62·3 65·3 62·6	51.9 53.7 59.3 59.2
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	17·9 21·6 26·1 23·2	15·9 17·6 16·7 14·8	13·5 20·8 24·9 22·4	23·1 29·8 33·0 26·9	27.6 35.3 40.6 32.5	29·4 36·1 36·7 29·4	25·7 30·6 30·5 25·8	24·4 27·4 28·2 21·0	20·5 15·1 25·7 16·7 22·9 18·0
Britain. Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	728·0 701·9 677·9 733·9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	793 · 5 665 · 0 553 · 4 430 · 1	462·9 420·5 395·5 447·3	457·7 436·5 410·1 448·0	501·6 559·3 595·9 677·4	751 · 0 751 · 4 706 · 6 744 · 2	789·7 810·7 806·4 874·0	943:4 971:0 957:9 1,027:0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	106·5 102·7 99·2 107·4	117·0 121·1 117·4 115·4	116·1 97·3 81·0 62·9	67·7 61·5 57·9 65·5	67·0 63·9 60·0 65·6	73·4 81·8 87·2 99·1	109·9 109·9 103·4 108·9	115·6 118·6 118·0 127·9	138·0 151·4 142·1 157·7 140·2 150·3
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Nerage quantity monthly, Thousand	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	568·0 572·8 503·9 542·8	558·0 641·3 672·8 654·4	640·6 598·7 442·2 382·6	337·5 331·2 280·3 303·7	329·7 314·5 270·8 275·9	296·5 336·7 355·4 385·8	453·1 513·0 510·6 516·1	519·5 538·2 540·1 544·4	604 6 644 9 645 0 692 1 650 7 661 6
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·3 94·1 85·4 89·1	91.6 105.3 110.5 107.5	105·2 98·3 72·6 62·8	55·4 54·4 46·0 49·9	54·1 51·7 44·5 45·3	48·7 55·3 58·4 63·3	74·4 84·2 83·9 84·7	85·3 88·4 88·7 89·4	105.9 106.9 108.7
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	19·5 20·0 23·2 21·2	18·8 17·8 18·6 20·5	22·9 29·1 35·5 44·4	44·1 45·0 47·2 44·7	46·5 48·2 48·2 46·5	43.9 40.9 35.9 31.5	28-7 25-5 25-3 23-5	23.8 23.1 21.2 18.8	16.9 11.6 14.9 12.8
Britain, General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	10·0 9·1 9·5 10·1	12·7 15·1 18·4 22·8	25·8 27·4 29·4 27·7	27·8 28·3 30·3 29·8	29·4 26·1 23·9 20·9	19·2 16·0 14·4 13·9	14·3 13·2 12·1 11·1	10.7 8.8 7.6 6.6
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity expressed as percentage of 1924	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7 65·2	59·9 62·8 56·8 58·9	64·1 65·2 64·8 64·1	62·0 69·0 92·2 112·5	119.9 121.6 105.5 105.5	121 · 6 · 195 · 9 145 · 1
Electrical Engineering — Unemployment, Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0	17·2 16·3 16·0 16·2	18·9 16·7 13·7 11·4	11·3 8·8 7·1 6·9	7·7 6·9 6·0 5·4	5.6 3.5 4.4 3.6 13.3 3.1
Britain. Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1·61 1·39 1·12 0·91	0·69 0·56 0·42 0·40	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23	0·25 0·29 0·30 0·33	0·48 0·59 0·60 0·60	0·56 0·56 0·53 0·74	0.84 1 01 0.85 1.20 0.93
Million gross tons. Percentage of 1924 average	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	112·2 96·7 77·6 63·2	48·2 38·6 29·0 27·8	25·9 19·5 16·6 15·7	17.5 20.0 21.1 23.0	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38.6 38.9 36.9 51.6	58·5 59·0 64·6 67·0
Shipbuilding Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	341·8 279·0 244·6 431·8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426 · 6 230 · 5 160 · 7 132 · 0	32·7 23·4 38·7 104·8	25·7 28·0 10·8 7·4	77·3 50·1 39·7 74·7	203·0 146·7 76·9 93·4	144.4 108.1 119.0 311.1	232.5 282.3 293.2 272.5
FOLA 620.1 152.1Percentage of 1924 average	DIU 11	130·2 106·2 93·1 164·4	138·0 163·1 137·1 190·0	162·5 87·8 61·2 50·3	12·4 8·9 14·7 39·9	9·8 10·6 4·1 2·8	29·4 19·1 15·1 28·4	77·3 55·8 29·3 35·6	55·0 41·2 45·3 118·5	88.6 96.1 107.5 140.1 111.7 103.8
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	18·4 21·5 24·1	23·5 20·1 20·5	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46·8 52·0 55·8 57·7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59·6 56·6 55·0 51·8	50·1 45·1 43·1 42·9	42·1 40·0 38·8 36·1	32.8 28.6 25.7 23.1
workers unemployed in Great Britain. Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million.	1st Qr.	28·8 137·7 124·6 105·6	134·6 129·7 98·3	118·7 90·8 65·1	85·1 85·4 85·5	117·1 108·6 83·0	112·9 104·5 106·1	120·1 113·1 93·5 107·1	113·1 105·3 98·9 120·3	123 · 0 129 · 132 · 109 · 4 125 · 2
lbs. 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1-991 1	\ \begin{aligned} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	105 89	135·5 114 110 83	90·8 101 77 55	72 72 72 72 72	99 92 70 90	96 89 90 100	107-1 102 96 79 91	96 89 84 102	104 109
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	9·2 10·9 15·4	113 11.6 13.8 14.0	23·8 37·3 45·5	103 40·6 38·8 44·0	25·9 30·2 34·5 24·4	24·8 26·5 24·9 20·6	21·6 22·1 25·3 21·9	22.1	17·1 16·4 15·9 15·9
Britain, Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	95·0 88·0	88·8 93·3 88·5	43·0 83·9 73·8 75·7	30·4 70·6 72·0 62·8	77·1 70·5 67·9 73·8	69·1 75·1 77·8 82·7	79·7 74·7 70·0 77·8	74·5 75·6 78·2 85·8	82·1 81·8 81·0 85·7
Percentage of 1924 average Wool Textile Industry — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured in Great	1st Qr.	91.6	90·6 13·1 12·0 15·2	21·2 22·8 26·5	29·5 28·6 36·3	16·5 23·5 25·3	19·7 16·0 11·9	11:1 17:0 21:8	16.5 14.6 12.6	9:2 10:2 10:4
Britain. Building—Plans Approved.	1st Qr	14.3	15·1 15·7 22·1	25·9 18·8 20·2	18·8 16·3 16·9	17·9 14·5 18·1	9·0 19·6 21·9 20·8	23·5 26·2 22·0	8·1 27·6 29·6 27·6	32.8
Estimated cost of buildings lot which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in GreatBritain, Million £		17·1 17·2	16·4 18·9 107·5 151·4	17·2 18·4 128·8 138·4	16·3 13·6 111·6 115·8	14·3 19·4 99·3 124·0	134·2 150·0	23·8 161·0 179·5 150·7	29·5 189·0 202·7 189·0	27·7 196·6 224·7 190·4
Percentage of 1924 average 8	3rd ,, 4th ,,	117.1	112·3 129·5 19·1 19·0	117 · 8 126 · 0 17 · 5 12 · 9	111 · 6 93 · 2 24 · 9 18 · 2	97:9 132:9 31:3 26:3	142 · 5 146 · 6 32 · 8 20 · 8	163·0 22·9 15·6	202·1 21·2 14·2	189·7
Average percentage of institute workers unemployed in Great Britain. Public Works Contracting — Unem-	1st Qr	10·6 14·2	9·3 15·2 26·9 19·5	26.9 26.0	19·1 26:5 32·9 27·8	27·6 30·6 37·8 36·9	19:3 22:0 45:0 42:2	16·1 19·3 47·2 43·8	14·1 16·5 48·4	14.9 48.313 H 142 18 05041 000 otu 36
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd 4th	19.2 19.2 23.2	19.8	28-5	3501	43.6	45·6 47·7	45·4 47·2	45·6 47·3	41.1 42.7

Britain.

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