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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment between 18th October and 15th November, affecting most of the principal industries.

Insured Persons in work.—It is estimated that at 15th November, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,573,000. This was 86,000 less than at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 353,000 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 15th November, 1937, there were 1,227,600 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 67,987 more than at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 106,580 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 15th November, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 216,806 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 40,469 more than at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 39,870 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 15th November, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 54,797 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 498 more than at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 3,150 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,499,203 persons on the registers at 15th November, 1937, included 745,493 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 550,661 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 51,643 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 151,406 other persons, of whom 31,134 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed, Insured Persons aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—Among persons insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed at 15th November, 1937, was 11.0, as compared with 10.2 at 18th October, 1937. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 5.0 at 15th November, 1937, and 3.4 at 18th October, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage for 15th November, 1937, was 10.7, as compared with 9.9 for 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 23rd November, 1936, of about 0.6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, but an increase of about 2.5 among persons within the

agricultural scheme (exclusive of private gardeners, who first became insurable in February, 1937). For the two schemes combined there was a decrease of about 0.5 between these two dates.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The decline in employment between 18th October and 15th November was most marked in building and public works contracting, the textile, clothing, motor vehicle and tinplate industries, electrical apparatus manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, road transport, and the distributive trades. There was also a decline in agricultural employment. Employment in coal mining, however, showed an improvement.

WAGES.

IN the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in an increase of about £126,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,126,800 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 in those of 6,800 workpeople.

The largest groups of workers affected by the increases were men in the engineering industry, boot and shoe operatives, workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts, and coal miners in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Scotland. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in certain other districts, blastfurnace workers in a few areas, tinplate operatives in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, stamped or pressed metal ware workers in Great Britain, and coal trimmers at the main coal exporting centres. The principal workpeople affected by decreases in wages were the higher-paid men employed at coal mines in Leicestershire.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £723,000 in the full time rates of 4,928,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December 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 60 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the average percentage increase was 46. These percentages were the same as at 1st November. At 1st December, 1936, the corresponding figures were 51 for all items and 36 for food only.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 91. In addition 26 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 117 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 45,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in November is estimated at about 152,000 working days.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1937.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 420-3 and 444-5) statistics were given showing the estimated numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July in each of a series of years to 1937, with analyses showing the changes in their industrial and geographical distribution. The figures related to the total numbers insured, including the unemployed as well as those in employment, as estimated on the basis of the information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books.

Statistics showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries and geographical divisions, are regularly compiled in respect of a date towards the end of each month, and an approximate indication of the changes, from year to year, in the numbers of insured persons in employment can be obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed, near the end of June of each year, from the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July.

In estimating the numbers of insured persons in employment for the country as a whole a closer approximation can be obtained by making allowance for persons absent from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment and for those directly involved in trade disputes. This is not possible, however, for particular industries or areas, and consequently all the figures given in this article have been obtained by the simple deduction of the numbers unemployed from the numbers insured. Persons insured under the agricultural scheme, which came into operation in 1936, are excluded throughout.

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1936, AND JUNE, 1937.

Between June, 1936, and June, 1937, the numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64 in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, computed on this basis, increased by 670,000, or over 5 per cent. The following Table gives figures for the various age groups for which they are available:—

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.					
	Approximate numbers in employment.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).		
	June, 1937.	June, 1936.	Number.	Per cent.	
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.		
Males:—					
Aged 21-64...	7,453	7,050	+ 403	+ 5.7	
" 18-20...	692	708	- 16	- 2.3	
" 16 & 17...	677	549	+ 128	+ 23.3	
" 14 & 15...	494	512	- 18	- 3.5	
Total ...	9,316	8,819	+ 497	+ 5.6	
Females:—					
Aged 21-64...	2,404	2,312	+ 92	+ 4.0	
" 18-20...	548	567	- 19	- 3.4	
" 16 & 17...	553	445	+ 108	+ 24.3	
" 14 & 15...	405	413	- 8	- 1.9	
Total ...	3,910	3,737	+ 173	+ 4.6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,226	12,556	+ 670	+ 5.3	

A comparison of these figures with the corresponding figures given in the first column on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE shows that the increase in the numbers in employment resulted to a slightly greater extent from a reduction in the numbers unemployed than from the increase in the numbers insured. The former factor accounted for an increase of about 344,000 in the numbers in employment, the latter for an increase of about 326,000. This comparison does not hold good, however, for each of the age and sex groups. 60 per cent. of the increase in the numbers in employment occurred among men aged 21-64, and in this group the numbers insured increased by 143,450 while the numbers unemployed decreased by about 260,000, thus giving a total increase in the numbers in employment of 403,000. Among women aged 21-64, on the other hand, the increase of 92,000 in the numbers in employment—representing just under 14 per cent. of the total increase—was made up of an increase of 52,800 in the numbers insured and a decrease of only about 39,000 in the numbers unemployed.

Unemployment is, on the whole, rather less severe among women than among men, and an intensified demand for labour might be expected, therefore, in the case of women to be met to a greater extent than in the case of men by an increase in the numbers insured. The increased demand for labour during the past year, however, has been felt mostly in the industries which employ large numbers of insured men, and has necessarily led to the large increase in the numbers of insured men in employment.

The changes in the figures for persons under 21 years of age are clearly influenced largely by the factors which governed the changes in the numbers insured. Decreases have occurred in the numbers unemployed, but these have affected the numbers in employment to a comparatively minor degree.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1936-1937.

The following Table shows the changes between the end of June, 1936, and the end of June, 1937, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14 and under 65 years, in employment in Great Britain and

Northern Ireland in the industries in which the greatest numerical increases occurred:—

Industry.	Increase.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Coal Mining ...	77,180	+ 11.8
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	73,520	+ 13.3
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	44,060	+ 14.0
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	29,680	+ 19.0
Distributive Trades ...	23,730	+ 1.1
Railway Service (non-permanent workers) ...	21,820	+ 14.3
Steel Rolling and Forging ...	19,860	+ 13.4
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing ...	19,230	+ 16.1
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	19,040	+ 7.3
Electrical Engineering ...	15,080	+ 13.9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	14,910	+ 8.3
Building ...	14,460	+ 1.5
National Government Service ...	14,360	+ 11.8
Cotton ...	12,520	+ 3.3
Hotel, Restaurant, Boarding House, etc., Service ...	11,400	+ 2.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	10,210	+ 5.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	9,690	+ 4.9
Local Government Service ...	9,560	+ 3.1
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron-founding ...	9,330	+ 9.6

The Table shows that about one-third of the increase in employment occurred in the engineering, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industries, the electrical trades, iron and steel and other metal industries, and in shipbuilding and repairing.

Apart from the industries referred to in the Table, high percentage increases, between June, 1936, and June, 1937, occurred in tinplate manufacture (30.1 per cent.), heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture (29.4 per cent.), lead, tin and copper mining (20.5 per cent.), explosives manufacture (24.5 per cent.), brass, copper, zinc, tin, lead, etc., manufacture (18.4 per cent.), artificial stone and concrete manufacture (16.0 per cent.), pig-iron manufacture (blast furnaces) (14.4 per cent.), constructional engineering (14.1 per cent.), linen manufacture (13.6 per cent.), and marine engineering (13.0 per cent.).

In no industry was there a substantial decrease in the numbers in employment.

DIVISIONAL CHANGES, 1936-37.

The following Table shows the changes between June, 1936, and June, 1937, in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the main administrative areas.* For persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries an analysis on this basis is not available, and these persons are accordingly shown separately in the Table.

Administrative Division.*	Estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 14-64, in employment.		Increases (+).	
	June, 1937.	June, 1936.	Number.	Per cent.
London ...	2,881,000	2,763,000	+ 118,000	+ 4.3
South-Eastern ...	985,000	952,000	+ 33,000	+ 3.5
South-Western ...	998,000	952,000	+ 46,000	+ 4.8
Midlands ...	2,096,000	1,985,000	+ 111,000	+ 5.6
North-Eastern ...	1,351,000	1,271,000	+ 80,000	+ 6.3
North-Western ...	1,990,000	1,892,000	+ 98,000	+ 5.2
Northern ...	706,000	657,000	+ 49,000	+ 7.5
Scotland ...	1,301,000	1,236,000	+ 65,000	+ 5.3
Wales ...	512,000	453,000	+ 59,000	+ 13.0
Northern Ireland ...	248,000	240,000	+ 8,000	+ 3.3
Total ...	13,068,000	12,401,000	+ 667,000	+ 5.4
Special Schemes ...	158,000	155,000	+ 3,000	+ 1.9
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,226,000	12,556,000	+ 670,000	+ 5.3

The expansion of the engineering, iron and steel, shipbuilding and repairing, electrical and metal industries, accounts largely for the substantial increases in the Midlands, North Eastern, North Western, Northern and Scotland Divisions. The revival of the export trade in coal, and the revival of the iron and steel and tinplate industries, account for the improvement in Wales. For the first time for a number of years, the percentage increases in the numbers in employment in London and the South-Eastern Division are below the average for the whole of the United Kingdom.

CHANGES IN THE PERIOD 1923-37.

As boys and girls under 16 years of age were not insurable against unemployment until September, 1934, comparative figures for earlier dates are available only in respect of insured persons aged 16 years and over. In the following Tables, and in the detailed Table on pages 488 and 489, figures are given indicating the changes between 1923 and 1937 in the estimated numbers of such persons in employment, as shown by the figures for June.

* The figures relate to the areas as defined at June, 1937. Important changes in the boundaries of some of the Divisions were made on 1st August, 1936 (see footnote* on page 338 of the September, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE).

The changes are measured from June, 1923, because that is the earliest date for which comparable figures for individual industries are available. The proportions of insured workers unemployed at any particular date vary considerably in different industries; and while employment in the great majority of industries at June, 1923, was not so greatly affected by abnormal circumstances as to render that date unsuitable as a basis for comparison, it should be borne in mind that variations in the relative levels of the index numbers for particular industries in subsequent years, as given in the Table on pages 488 and 489, may be partly due to differences in the state of employment in those industries in June, 1923.

In the Table below, the estimated total numbers of insured persons aged 16 years and over (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employment, computed as described above, are shown for each year since 1923 (except 1926, when employment was affected by the general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry), and index numbers are given showing the percentage changes since June, 1923. Prior to January, 1928, persons aged 65 years and over were insurable against unemployment. From information which was available, however, as to the proportions of insured workers of those ages included in the total, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and these estimates have been used as a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years.

Year.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated number in employment at end of June.	Index Number (1923 = 100).	Estimated number in employment at end of June.	Index Number (1923 = 100).
	<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>		<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>	
1923...	9,976,000	100.0	10,188,000	100.0
1924...	10,359,000	103.8	10,577,000	103.8
1925...	10,282,000	103.1	10,483,000	102.9
1927...	10,837,000	108.6	11,062,000	108.6
	<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>		<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>	
1927...	10,525,000	108.6	10,745,000	108.6
1928...	10,404,000	107.3	10,608,000	107.2
1929...	10,706,000	110.4	10,930,000	110.5
1930...	10,287,000	106.2	10,494,000	106.1
1931...	9,867,000	101.8	10,065,000	101.7
1932...	9,773,000	100.8	9,967,000	100.7
1933...	10,191,000	105.2	10,387,000	105.0
1934...	10,625,000	109.6	10,836,000	109.5
1935...	10,844,000	111.9	11,054,000	111.7
1936...	11,405,000	117.7	11,631,000	117.6
1937...	12,094,000	124.8	12,327,000	124.6

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (particulars of which were given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE), increased continuously throughout this period, and were between 22 and 23 per cent. higher in 1937 than in 1923. The numbers in employment increased by over 10 per cent. between June, 1923, and June, 1929, but subsequently declined, and at June, 1932, were little higher than in 1923. Since 1932 there has been a marked recovery, with the result that at June, 1937, the number of insured persons in employment was higher than at June in any previous year, and about 24½ per cent. above the level of June, 1923.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES, 1923-1937.

In the detailed Table on pages 488 and 489, figures are given showing, industry by industry, the percentage changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years 1927 to 1937, the numbers in employment at June, 1923, being taken as = 100. In the Table below index numbers are given showing, for each of the main groups of industries, the changes during this period in the estimated total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, and in the numbers of such persons in employment:—

Industry Group.	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).							
	Estimated numbers insured (aged 16-64).				Estimated numbers of insured persons in employment.			
	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1935	June, 1937	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1935	June, 1937
Fishing* ...	115.6	130.0	144.1	143.0	117.4	112.0	131.9	130.1
Mining and Quarrying ...	90.4	88.0	76.4	74.5	76.5	54.9	56.2	62.8
Manufacturing ...	104.4	105.3	108.3	113.1	110.4	93.5	112.8	121.7
Building and Contracting ...	123.1	142.6	162.7	165.3	128.0	117.8	156.4	160.9
Transport and Distribution ...	124.4	141.3	147.4	148.6	125.9	133.0	144.6	148.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	98.2	105.6	127.2	132.4	100.3	101.8	126.5	132.8
Miscellaneous Services† ...	126.7	146.0	170.1	176.1	130.2	138.8	166.1	173.6
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	101.4	108.7	116.3	119.5	103.4	107.4	116.8	120.8
National and Local Government Services ...	99.0	116.4	125.6	130.3	100.3	107.2	116.0	122.6
All Industries and Services	108.4	114.8	119.5	122.7	110.5	100.7	117.6	124.6

* The figures for the fishing industry exclude share fishermen, who are not insurable against unemployment.
† Including hotel, boarding-house &c. services; professional services; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning; and entertainments, sport, etc.

The greatest proportionate increases in the fourteen-year period, both in the total numbers of insured persons and in the numbers of such persons in employment, occurred in the miscellaneous services,* building and contracting, and transport and distribution groups. The improvement during the year 1936-37 was most marked in the mining and quarrying group, in which the numbers in employment rose by nearly 12 per cent. In the manufacturing industries the numbers rose by nearly 8 per cent.; in gas, water, and electricity supply there was an increase of 5 per cent.; and in transport and distribution an increase of nearly 3 per cent.

The following Table shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the periods 1923-29, 1929-32, and 1932-37, and during the whole fourteen-year period. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry Group.	Approximate increases (+) or decreases (-) in the numbers of insured persons in employment.			Total Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1923-37.
	1923-29.	1929-32.	1932-37.	
Fishing† ...	+ 3,750	- 1,180	+ 3,940	+ 6,510
Mining and Quarrying ...	- 298,750	- 273,920	+ 99,830	- 472,840
Manufacturing ...	+ 507,930	- 823,550	+ 1,378,000	+ 1,062,380
Building and Contracting ...	+ 194,690	+ 70,840	+ 299,610	+ 425,360
Transport and Distribution ...	+ 472,710	+ 128,360	+ 279,130	+ 880,200
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	+ 390	+ 2,300	+ 47,390	+ 50,080
Miscellaneous Services* ...	+ 145,390	+ 41,480	+ 167,170	+ 354,040
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, and Finance ...	+ 7,420	+ 8,220	+ 28,720	+ 44,860
National and Local Government Services ...	+ 130	+ 25,290	+ 56,000	+ 81,420
All Industries and Services ...	+ 1,033,660	- 963,340	+ 2,359,790	+ 2,430,110

The last five groups in the Table have all shown increases in the numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the three periods distinguished in the Table. In the first four groups, which include the productive industries, the numbers in employment declined in the period of depression from 1929 to 1932, and in the mining and quarrying group there had previously been a marked decline during the period 1923-29. All nine groups, however, have expanded, in varying degrees, during the past five years. Over the whole fourteen-year period the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment have increased in all the groups specified, except mining and quarrying, in which there has been a heavy reduction. It should be observed, however, that for coal mining, the principal constituent in this group, the year 1923 was one of exceptionally good employment. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the mining group, the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment rose by over 2,430,000 in the fourteen years, and was considerably greater, in June, 1937, than in June, 1923, a reduction of over 960,000 in the period 1929-32 having been followed by an increase of nearly 2,360,000 since 1932. Over half of this increase has occurred since 1935, and nearly 30 per cent. during the year 1936-37.

Within the period 1923 to 1937 there have been noteworthy alterations in the distribution of the total number of insured persons in employment among the various industry groups. The following Table shows the percentage proportions of the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, employed in the different industry groups, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the end of June in each of the years specified:—

Industry Group.	Percentages of the total number of insured persons in employment in different industry groups at the end of June.				
	1923.	1929.	1932.	1936.	1937.
Fishing† ...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and Quarrying ...	12.8	8.9	7.0	6.1	6.4
Manufacturing ...	49.3	49.4	45.9	47.4	48.3
Building and Contracting ...	7.2	8.2	8.2	9.3	9.1
Transport and Distribution ...	18.2	20.9	24.2	22.6	21.9
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Services* ...	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.9	6.8
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1
National and Local Government Services ...	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6
All Industries and Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment, the proportions employed in mining and quarrying and in the manufacturing industries declined from over 62 per cent. at June, 1923, to between 54 and 55 per cent. at June, 1937. In both groups, however, the position has improved considerably since 1936; these two were the only groups to show an increase between June, 1936, and June, 1937, in the proportions of the total numbers employed. The proportion employed in transport and distribution rose from a little over 18 per cent. in 1923 to nearly 22 per cent. in 1937 (largely due to the rapid

* See note † in previous column.

† See note * in previous column.

growth of employment in the distributive trades); since 1932, however, when the transport and distribution group included over 24 per cent. of all insured persons in employment, the proportion in this group has fallen. There were appreciable increases between 1923 and 1936 in the proportions of the total number employed in building and contracting, and in miscellaneous services (including hotel, boarding-house, etc., service, entertainments, sports, etc., laundries, etc.), but there was a slight decline between 1936 and 1937.

The approximate changes, between June, 1923, and June, 1937, in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in those industries in which the greatest numerical increases have occurred, together with the percentage increase in each case, are shown in the Table below. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry.	Approximate increase at June, 1937, as compared with June, 1923.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Distributive Trades ...	737,000	64.0
Building ...	331,000	56.0
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	165,000	96.0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	165,000	72.0
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	109,000	76.0
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	106,000	165.0
Local Government Service ...	104,000	50.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	96,000	94.0
Public Works Contracting ...	93,000	94.0
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	79,000	16.0
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	66,000	130.0
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	66,000	66.0
Road Transport (other than Tramway and Omnibus Services) ...	63,000	53.0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	58,000	28.0
Professional Services ...	57,000	56.0
Electrical Engineering ...	56,000	100.0
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ...	53,000	64.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	50,000	33.0

Apart from the larger industries shown in the above Table, high percentage increases also occurred in electrical wiring and contracting (289 per cent.), heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture (254 per cent.), artificial stone and concrete making (198 per cent.), the silk and artificial silk industry (122 per cent.), and scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus manufacture (125 per cent.). The greatest numerical decreases during the fourteen-year period in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment occurred in coal mining (about 478,000, or 41 per cent.) and the cotton industry (73,000, or 17 per cent.). Large percentage decreases also occurred in miscellaneous mining and quarrying (58 per cent.), carriage, cart, etc., building (49 per cent.), and pig iron manufacture (36 per cent.).

ANALYSIS BY SEX, 1923-1937.

The following Table shows, for insured males and females separately, the estimated numbers, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 1923, 1929, and 1932 to 1937 :-

Date, (June)	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent.
1923 ...	7,190,080	72.6	2,706,600	27.4	9,896,680	100.0
1929 ...	7,812,790	71.5	3,117,560	28.5	10,930,350	100.0
1932 ...	6,945,740	69.7	3,021,260	30.3	9,967,000	100.0
1933 ...	7,228,700	69.6	3,158,250	30.4	10,386,950	100.0
1934 ...	7,645,510	70.6	3,190,040	29.4	10,835,550	100.0
1935 ...	7,852,750	71.0	3,201,250	29.0	11,054,000	100.0
1936 ...	8,306,530	71.4	3,324,630	28.6	11,631,160	100.0
1937 ...	8,821,500	71.6	3,505,290	28.4	12,326,790	100.0

The increase in the percentage for females between 1923 and 1937 was largely due to the fact that the depression of 1929 to 1932 was much more acute in the industries in which men are largely employed than in those which include large numbers of women. Since 1933 the percentages for males have increased while those for females have declined.

In the following Table the numbers of males and females in employment in these years are expressed as percentages of the numbers in 1923 :-

	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.
Males ...	100.0	108.7	96.6	100.5	106.3	109.2	115.5	122.7
Females ...	100.0	115.2	111.6	116.7	117.9	118.3	122.8	129.5
Total ...	100.0	110.5	100.7	105.0	109.5	111.7	117.6	124.6

Over the whole period of fourteen years, the estimated number of males, aged 16-64, in insured employment has increased by 1,631,420, or 22.7 per cent., while the number of females has increased by 798,690, or 29.5 per cent. The figures show that the increase up to 1929 in the numbers of males in employment was relatively less than in the case of females, and that the decline between 1929 and

1932 was proportionately greater among males. This was mainly due to a heavy fall in the numbers employed in the coal mining industry between 1923 and 1929, and to the fact that the industries most severely affected by the decline in employment between 1929 and 1932 were the heavier industries, the personnel of which is predominantly male. The rate of improvement between June, 1932, and June, 1933, showed little difference as between the sexes, but since the latter date the number of insured males in employment has increased much more rapidly than the number of insured females. Between June, 1933, and June, 1937, the former increased by 22 per cent., and the latter by only 11 per cent. This is largely due to the substantial recovery which has occurred during those years in some of the heavier industries, and to the improvement in employment in the building, engineering and metal trades.

In the following Table, insured workpeople have been classified in twelve industry groups so as to show the changes between 1923 and 1937 in the estimated numbers of males and females respectively in employment :-

Industry Group.	Estimated numbers aged 16-64 in employment at June, 1923.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1937.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.	
			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Fishing* ...	21,180	490	+ 6,250	+29.1	+ 260	+53.1
Mining and Quarrying ...	1,257,400	9,750	- 467,990	-37.2	- 4,850	-49.7
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	3,133,680	1,751,490	+ 746,010	+23.4	+ 316,370	+18.1
Transport and Communication ...	686,590	9,090	+ 419,070	+61.0	+ 4,390	+48.3
Distributive Trades Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	625,010	28,370	+ 131,150	+21.0	+ 12,210	+43.0
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service ...	678,850	480,700	+ 474,180	+69.9	+ 262,560	+54.6
Other Miscellaneous Services ...	146,140	6,440	+ 46,700	+32.0	+ 3,380	+52.5
Commerce, Banking Insurance and Finance ...	79,630	149,320	+ 69,130	+86.8	+ 95,900	+64.2
National Government Service ...	111,160	141,320	+ 83,480	+75.1	+ 105,530	+74.7
Local Government Service ...	137,820	77,680	+ 35,360	+25.7	+ 9,500	+12.2
Local Government Service ...	119,070	34,350	- 9,790	- 8.2	- 13,290	-38.7
Local Government Service ...	193,550	17,600	+ 97,870	+50.6	+ 6,630	+37.7

It will be observed that in every group shown in the above Table in which women form a substantial proportion of the personnel, the percentage increase since 1923 among insured women in employment is smaller, or the percentage decrease is greater, than among insured men. In the manufacturing group (which is examined in further detail below) over three-fourths of the increase among males and three-fifths of the increase among females occurred between June, 1935, and June, 1937.

The figures for the manufacturing group, given on pages 488 and 489, include 74 industry classifications. In the Table below these industries have been arranged in six sections, according to the varying movements since 1923 in the numbers of insured males and females in employment :-

Manufacturing Industries showing	No. of Industries.	Estimated numbers in employment at June, 1923.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1937.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a) decrease for males but increase for females ...	6	201,710	223,260	- 17,890	+ 40,600
(b) greater decrease for males than for females ...	8	364,490	99,460	- 46,560	- 6,820
(c) smaller decrease for males than for females ...	8	340,650	581,810	- 54,830	- 88,060
(d) increase for males but decrease for females ...	6	176,330	59,360	+ 61,640	- 2,950
(e) greater increase for males than for females ...	32	1,759,210	436,700	+ 733,170	+ 230,610
(f) smaller increase for males than for females ...	14	291,290	350,900	+ 70,480	+ 142,990

The principal industries in section (a) were tailoring, boots, shoes, slippers and clogs, and pottery, earthenware, etc.; in section (b) ship, building and ship-repairing, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., marine engineering, linen, and watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; in section (c) cotton, woollen and worsted, dress-making and millinery, and hat and cap manufacture; in section (d) brick, tile, pipe, etc. making, oil, glue, soap, ink and match manufacture, sawmilling and machined woodwork, and the tobacco trades; in section (e) general engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding, steel melting and iron puddling, iron and steel rolling and forging, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft manufacture, certain metal goods manufacture, printing, publishing and bookbinding, furniture making, upholstery, etc., electrical engineering, stove, grate, pipe, etc., and general ironfounding, electrical cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., chemicals, miscellaneous food and drink industries, and silk and artificial silk manufacture; in section (f) bread, biscuits, cake, etc. making, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, hosiery, cardboard box, paper bag and stationery manufacture, shirts, collars, etc., and miscellaneous textile industries.

* See footnote * in first column on page 467.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1923-1937.

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64 (other than agricultural workers), in employment in each administrative area* in the years 1923, 1929, 1932, 1936 and 1937. These figures are exclusive of workers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for whom a geographical analysis is not available. For the year 1923, when persons over 65 years of age were insured against unemployment, approximate estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 years.

Administrative Division.*	Estimated number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment.				
	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.
London... ..	1,856	2,235	2,192	2,574	2,695
South Eastern ...	577	732	734	885	920
South Western ...	669	783	765	886	934
Midlands	1,468	1,529	1,486	1,828	1,944
North Eastern... ..	1,101	1,157	1,033	1,170	1,256
North Western ...	1,653	1,797	1,579	1,739	1,831
Northern	644	635	498	607	654
Scotland	1,078	1,130	981	1,141	1,203
Wales	564	477	387	425	484
Northern Ireland ...	207	222	192	224	230
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,817	10,797	9,827	11,479	12,171

Administrative Division.*	Index Numbers.				
	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.
London... ..	100.0	120.4	118.1	138.7	145.2
South Eastern ...	100.0	126.9	127.2	153.4	159.4
South Western ...	100.0	117.0	114.3	132.4	139.6
Midlands	100.0	111.0	101.2	124.5	132.4
North Eastern... ..	100.0	105.1	92.0	106.3	114.1
North Western ...	100.0	108.7	95.5	105.2	112.0
Northern	100.0	98.6	77.3	94.3	101.6
Scotland	100.0	104.8	91.0	105.8	111.6
Wales	100.0	84.6	68.6	75.4	85.8
Northern Ireland ...	100.0	107.2	92.8	108.2	111.1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.0	110.0	100.1	116.9	124.0

The Table on page 423 of the November, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE showed that over the whole period of fourteen years from July, 1923, to July, 1937, the increase in the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 (employed and unemployed) in the Northern Section (North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) was much smaller both absolutely and relatively than in the Southern Section (London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions). The figures for insured persons in employment show even more marked differences. In the Southern Section the increase between 1923 and 1937 in the number in employment amounted to 1,923,000 (42.1 per cent.), while in the Northern Section the increase was 431,000, or 8.2 per cent. Nearly nine-tenths of the increase in the Northern Section occurred during the year 1936-37.

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportions for the Northern and Southern Sections were almost exactly reversed between 1923 and 1937. In the former year the Northern Section included 53.5 per cent. and the Southern Section 46.5 per cent., respectively, of the total; in the latter year these proportions had changed to 46.6 per cent. and 53.4 per cent., respectively.

The index numbers given above show that this movement had appeared even in 1929, but it was much accelerated by the depression of the following years, which reduced employment in the Northern Section to a much greater extent than in the Southern Section. Up to 1936 recovery was much more marked in the latter section, and the slightly greater improvement in the Northern Section in 1936-37 has but little reduced the disparity between the two areas.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL, 1937.

In addition to other amendments of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the Unemployment Insurance Bill at present before Parliament proposes to give legislative effect to a recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in their Report as to the extension of unemployment insurance to outdoor private domestic servants. It also gives effect to a suggestion made by the Chairman of the Statutory Committee, in a letter to the Minister of Labour, on the subject of the debt of the Unemployment Fund. A summary of the Committee's Report on outdoor private domestic servants, and the Chairman's letter, appear in the next column, and on page 470 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

The Bill also gives legislative effect to certain recommendations made by the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) in their sixth Report; and by the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland) in their eighth Report. A summary of these Reports appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1937, page 336.

Clauses 1 and 6 of the Bill enable Education Authorities for higher education in England and Wales, and Education Authorities in Scotland, to provide, for unemployed juveniles attending Junior

* The figures relate to the areas as defined at June, 1937. Important changes in the boundaries of some of the Divisions were made on 1st August, 1936 (see footnote* on page 338 of the September, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE). † House of Commons Bill 51. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (34d. post-free).

Instruction Centres and Classes, (a) meals in the same circumstances and under the same conditions as meals may be provided by Authorities for Elementary Education in England and Wales for children attending public elementary schools, and by Education Authorities in Scotland for children attending school; and (b) during the hours when instruction is being given, milk and biscuits free of charge. Clause 6 further gives powers to Education Authorities in Scotland to provide medical treatment for such juveniles: the Authorities in England and Wales already have corresponding powers by virtue of section 83 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Education Authorities desiring to use these powers will be required to submit proposals to the Minister, who may approve them if they are in accordance with a scheme which he will draw up with the consent of the Treasury. An Exchequer grant (normally 75 per cent. of the cost) will be made towards the expenses of the Authorities.

Clause 2 provides that persons employed in domestic service as gamekeepers (or in certain similar classes of employment), grooms or stablemen shall be brought into the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance on 4th April, 1938. It also provides that the Minister may, by regulation, bring into the agricultural scheme any class of persons employed wholly or mainly out of doors in an excepted employment in domestic service.

Clause 3 enables the Minister, on the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, to use moneys in the general account of the Unemployment Fund (which moneys are now invested in short-dated securities), in reduction of debt. This power is additional to the present statutory provision whereby moneys may, on the recommendation of the Committee, be used in repayment of debt to the extent that they are more than sufficient to discharge the Fund's liabilities. The annual debt charge, at present £5 millions, is to be reduced proportionately in respect of all sums so applied in reduction of debt.

Clause 4 gives the Unemployment Fund certain borrowing powers if moneys have previously been applied to reduction of debt under Clause 3. It enables the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, to make advances to the Fund for the purpose of enabling the Fund to meet its liabilities under the general scheme. The amount of such advances is limited to the difference between the amount at which the debt of the Fund then stands, and what it would have been if payments towards the reduction of debt had not been made under the new powers given by Clause 3, subsection (1).

Clause 5 extends the existing provisions for crediting men upon leaving the Forces with unemployment insurance contributions in respect of their service. Under existing legislation the great majority of such men are credited with a contribution for each week of service; but there are certain exceptions. Most men discharged from the Services at their own request, and all men who leave as the result of a military or civil offence, are disqualified for any such credit. The clause repeals the disqualification of men discharged at their own request and of men discharged for service or civil offences. The credit of contributions now to be given to the latter class is, however, subject to a disqualification for the receipt of unemployment benefit during six weeks after the date of discharge. The clause further provides that there shall be no credit of contributions in respect of complete weeks in respect of which there has been a forfeiture of pay. The general effect of the clause is to make the credit of contributions upon leaving the Forces correspond as exactly as possible with the payment of contributions by and on behalf of workpeople in civil life.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT AS TO THE EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TO OUTDOOR PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE Minister of Labour referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on 23rd April last, for consideration and advice, the question whether outdoor private domestic servants—or certain classes of such servants—should be brought within the unemployment insurance scheme. The principal classes are: (i) chauffeurs (including lorry-drivers); (ii) gamekeepers (including warreners, gillies, river-keepers and water-bailiffs); and (iii) grooms (including stablemen). These three classes are estimated to have numbered, at the Census of 1931, approximately 50,000, 13,000, and 12,000, respectively. In addition there are other smaller classes (such as boatmen, coachmen, gatekeepers and lodge keepers, kennelmen and handymen) numbering, in all, probably not more than 5,000. The Report of the Statutory Committee has now been published.*

The Committee, by a notice in the press and a broadcast wireless address by the Chairman, invited the classes of persons affected, and their employers, to express their views on the question; and they received 18 replies from employers and 108 from employees. A majority of the replies from employers, and nearly all those from employees, were in favour of the extension of unemployment insurance to outdoor private domestic servants. It was stated that, though many of these employees might remain with the same employer for many years, or even for life, there was no general security of employment, and they were specially dependent upon the fortunes of an individual as employer. The hardship of losing employment, in the case of these classes of employees, is increased by the fact that very often housing is provided; so that when a man loses his employment he loses his home also. Several replies also expressed resentment at this class of employees being "singled out" for exclusion from a scheme that is now of almost general application. Various anomalies

* Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee as to the extension of Unemployment Insurance to Outdoor Private Domestic Servants. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (24d. post free).

were pointed out. For example, a chauffeur employed by a doctor for the purposes of his profession is insured, while a chauffeur engaged in driving for his employer's pleasure or convenience is not insured. These anomalies have been increased since the extension of unemployment insurance to private gardeners.

The Committee report that in their opinion the case for extending unemployment insurance, if practicable, to all classes of outdoor private domestic servants is established. They suggest that chauffeurs should be brought into insurance under the general scheme, and the other classes under the agricultural scheme. The extension of insurance to chauffeurs could, the Committee think, be carried out administratively, by Regulations made under section 3 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935; its extension to other classes, however, would involve fresh legislation.

The recommendation of the Committee regarding gamekeepers, etc., grooms, and stablemen has been accepted by the Minister of Labour, and is embodied in the new Unemployment Insurance Bill: see page 469. The Minister has referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, for consideration and report, draft regulations for bringing chauffeurs into the general scheme of unemployment insurance.

REPORT ON THE DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INSURABLE EMPLOYMENTS) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Minister of Labour referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on 23rd April last, for consideration and report, draft regulations which he proposed to make, entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937. The Statutory Committee published the usual notice*, inviting any persons affected by the regulations to send in their objections; and copies of the draft regulations and of an explanatory statement were sent to a number of organisations representing employers and workers who would be affected thereby. The Ministry of Labour also communicated with a number of bodies whom they had consulted before framing the regulations. The Committee's report on the draft regulations has now been published.†

The effect of the regulations, if made, would be to extend unemployment insurance to a number of persons who are now excluded because they are held to be employed by way of domestic service in a trade or business not carried on for gain, e.g., by a Government Department or a public or local authority, or by or under any association, club, institution, religious body, society, or similar body of persons not working for gain. The classes of persons in such employments who would be covered include attendants, porters and messengers, stokers, butchers, bakers, cooks, waiters and waitresses, kitchen hands, lodge keepers, caretakers, and other domestic staff. Persons in these occupations who are employed in a trade or business carried on for gain are already within the scheme, and the object of the draft regulations is to remove the anomalies arising from the difference in treatment.

The Committee are satisfied that there are indefensible anomalies as between domestic servants employed in a trade or business carried on for gain and those employed in a trade or business not carried on for gain, and they are of opinion that, in order to reduce these anomalies to a minimum, the greater part of the domestic servants, proposed to be covered by the regulations, should be brought within the scope of unemployment insurance. They suggest, however, that the regulations as drafted covered too wide a field. They are of opinion that, in the case of residential educational institutions, domestic employment is more analogous to private domestic service than to employment in hotels and the like; and they recommend accordingly that domestic servants employed in residential colleges and schools should be excluded from the operation of the regulations when their work is substantially the same as that commonly performed by private domestic servants as their principal employment. Two problems that caused the Committee most doubt were those of non-residential educational institutions, and hospitals. On a balance of considerations most of the Committee were of opinion that the domestic staffs of these institutions should be brought within the scheme.

The Committee recommended accordingly that the draft Regulations should be made, subject to an amendment designed to exclude from their operation the persons employed in the residential educational institutions referred to above.

LETTER TO THE MINISTER ON THE SUBJECT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

Sir Wm. Beveridge, the Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, recently laid before the Minister of Labour in an interview, at the Committee's request, a suggestion regarding the Unemployment Fund (General Account). He has since written a letter to the Minister, embodying his suggestion, as follows:—

*Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee,
Montagu House,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.
4th November, 1937.*

My dear Minister,

I write to put on paper the substance of what I said to you when I saw you recently at the request of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee to discuss the position of the Unemployment Fund, on its General Account. The Agricultural Account is separate and no question arises about it.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1937, page 173.
† Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (34d., post-free).

As you are aware, in their last Report on the Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund in its General Account as at 31st December, 1936, the Committee referred to the debt of the Fund, examined the conditions under which, with the existing law, repayment of the debt (over and above the statutory annual debt charge of £5,000,000) can be effected, and made suggestions for amendments of the law.

Since the Report was made, the unemployment experienced has been below expectations, and the Unemployment Fund has accumulated rapidly. There is now an almost certain prospect that by the end of 1937 the Fund will be about £62,000,000, and there is a reasonable likelihood, in the course of next year, of adding at least another £20,000,000, bringing the total to £82,000,000, or more. As this sum can only be invested in short-term securities the Fund will be earning 1½ per cent., or at most 1¾ per cent., while paying 3¼ per cent. or a little more on its debt of about £100,000,000. The larger part of the Fund will be a reserve held against depression or to provide for the improvements of benefit made on our second and fourth Reports, but there is every prospect of our again being able to declare a disposable surplus of substantial amount at the end of this year.

I brought this position and prospect to the notice of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee at two meetings recently. I did not invite any formal resolutions, but I know that I am speaking for nearly all the Committee, if not indeed for all of them, in saying that in their view the case for considering some amendment of the existing provisions in regard to the debt is greatly strengthened by the course of events since our last Report was made. The Committee asked me accordingly to ascertain from you, if possible, whether there was any prospect of early legislation to increase the powers of the Committee in the management of the Unemployment Fund so as to be able to deal with the debt and with disposable surpluses, with regard to the interests of present as well as future contributors. They welcomed the report that I was able to make to them that you had the matter under your serious consideration.

As you know, any disposable surplus of the Fund can now, on the recommendation of the Committee, be used for repayment of debt; but only with the effect of reducing the annuity period and benefiting remote contributors, and not so as to reduce the debt charge, and benefit equally both present and remote contributors. The particular suggestion which I laid before you and before the Committee is that it should be made possible, on the recommendation of the Committee, to use any part of the Unemployment Fund, whether or not it is a disposable surplus, for reducing debt, with proportionate reduction of the annual debt charge of £5,000,000 and with certain powers of re-borrowing.

In these circumstances all reduction of debt would operate to diminish the current charges on the Unemployment Fund, and would set free resources for improvement of benefit or lowering of contributions. With the powers suggested above, I have every hope that it would be possible in our next financial report to propose a large reduction of debt and, in doing so, to set free a substantial sum which would not otherwise be available for annual disposal.

My hopes of our being able to declare substantial disposable surpluses, and simultaneously to make a large reduction of debt, might, of course, be defeated by a worsening of economic conditions and increase of unemployment, but there appears to be no reason to anticipate this for the near future. In any case, I venture to urge that greater flexibility of powers in relation to the Unemployment Fund, on the lines that I have suggested, is desirable, not merely for the present but as a permanent improvement of the insurance scheme. The present position, with the Unemployment Fund receiving interest at about 1½ per cent. on a large reserve and paying interest at about 3¼ per cent. on a still larger debt, leads to continual criticism. From every point of view it seems desirable to take this opportunity of reducing the debt, if this can be done as we think it should be done with full justice to the present contributors.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. BEVERIDGE.

The Rt. Hon. ERNEST BROWN, M.C., M.P.,
Montagu House.

The Minister has accepted Sir Wm. Beveridge's suggestion; and a clause giving legislative effect to the suggestion has been embodied in the Unemployment Insurance Bill now before Parliament: see the summary of the Bill on page 469.

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR COUNTING THE UNEMPLOYED.

In the October issue of this GAZETTE (page 379) an explanation was given of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed, which was introduced in September, 1937. In order to ascertain, as far as possible, the effect of the change in procedure, the count of the unemployed on 13th September, 1937, was made under both the revised and the original procedure. Figures compiled on both bases for the country as a whole and for individual industries have already been published.

In the following Tables, figures compiled by both methods are given for males and females separately (a) within each of the main areas into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts; and (b) analysed to show the numbers wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and those normally in casual employment.

A. DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

Numbers of Unemployed Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 13th September, 1937.

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.
London	125,257	116,564	30,254	28,132	155,511	144,696
South Eastern ...	51,638	48,999	12,070	11,406	63,708	60,405
South Western ...	56,945	52,318	11,693	11,329	68,638	63,647
Midlands	108,265	106,110	33,534	31,653	141,799	137,763
North Eastern ...	119,075	110,360	31,953	28,734	151,028	139,094
North Western* ...	225,197	223,222	77,632	76,856	302,829	300,078
Northern	123,806	121,768	17,207	16,696	141,013	138,464
Scotland	181,205	177,416	47,535	46,064	228,740	223,480
Wales	121,397	117,845	13,937	13,732	135,334	131,577
Great Britain ...	1,112,785	1,074,602	275,815	264,602	1,388,600	1,339,204
Northern Ireland ...	45,310	44,601	20,096	19,701	65,406	64,302
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,158,095	1,119,203	295,911	284,303	1,454,006	1,403,506

B. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTER SHOWING NUMBERS WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, ETC.

Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.
	Great Britain.					
Wholly unemployed	920,727	899,610	198,178	191,357	1,118,905	1,090,967
Temporarily stopped	127,841	119,874	76,098	71,863	203,939	191,737
Persons normally in casual employment	64,217	55,118	1,539	1,382	65,756	56,500
Total	1,112,785	1,074,602	275,815	264,602	1,388,600	1,339,204
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.						
Wholly unemployed	962,682	941,140	215,442	208,448	1,178,124	1,149,588
Temporarily stopped	129,351	121,311	78,887	74,430	208,238	195,741
Persons normally in casual employment	66,062	56,752	1,582	1,425	67,644	58,177
Total	1,158,095	1,119,203	295,911	284,303	1,454,006	1,403,506

THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council was held at the House of Commons on 7th December, 1937, under the chairmanship of the President of the Council, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes.

It was reported that at the beginning of October, 1937, 23,888 employers, who were employing 318,470 disabled ex-Service men, were enrolled on the King's National Roll. These figures were greater than the corresponding figures for six and for twelve months earlier, and the Council expressed their appreciation of the continued support which employers are giving to the valuable efforts of local committees on behalf of disabled ex-Service men.

The latest figures show 28,592 disabled ex-Service men registered as unemployed at October, 1937. This figure compares with 30,968 at October, 1936, and represents 7.4 per cent. of the number of men in receipt of disability pensions and allowances, compared with 11.2 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally.

Consideration was given to a suggestion that the scope of the King's Roll scheme should be extended to include men of His Majesty's Forces who have been disabled on active service since 11th November, 1918. The Council felt that this question raised important points, and decided to consider it further after making enquiries in their several districts.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAGES BOARD AND OF WAGES COMMITTEES.

The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937,† which received the Royal Assent on 20th July, 1937, introduced into Scotland a system of wage regulation for agricultural workers on the same general lines as the system of agricultural wage regulation in England and Wales.

The Department of Agriculture for Scotland have now issued two sets of regulations and an Order under this Act, laying down the method of selection of the representative members, and governing the meetings and proceedings, of the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board and of the agricultural wages committees, respectively; and defining the districts (eleven in number) for each of which an agricultural wages committee is to be set up. These documents may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

* The figures for this Division on the new basis are affected by the special circumstances at 13th September, referred to in the article on page 379 of the Ministry of Labour GAZETTE for October in relation to the cotton industry. It is impossible to give a precise estimate of the effect of the change at 13th September in normal circumstances in the North Western Division.
† 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6, ch. 53. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (34d. post-free). A summary of this Act was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1937, page 297.

THE SPECIAL AREAS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Report of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales), which has just been published,* relates to the twelve months ended 30th September, 1937.

Sir George Gillett, who succeeded Sir Malcolm Stewart as Commissioner in November of last year, observes that he regards it as his main task during the next twelve months to use the additional powers conferred on the Commissioner by the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937,† to induce new industries to come to the Areas. His aim is to introduce a variety of lighter industries, which will give employment to women as well as to men, and are not so liable as the heavy industries to violent fluctuations.

There was a great improvement in the economic position of all the Special Areas in England and Wales during the year under review, the total registered unemployed in the Areas having fallen from 282,952 to 210,608, or by 25.6 per cent. The greatest decrease was in South Wales, where the figures improved by over 30 per cent. Without a single exception the unemployed index figure for every place in the Special Areas was lower in September, 1937, than in the previous September. The improvement was most marked in the younger age groups, but even in the group 45-54 there was an improvement of over 20 per cent. Between August, 1934, and August, 1937, unemployment in the engineering industry in the Special Areas had fallen by 65.7 per cent., in the coal mining industry by 62.2 per cent., in the iron and steel industry by 55.4 per cent., and in the shipbuilding industry by 52.5 per cent.

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the question of the location of industry lies very near the root of the problem of the Special Areas. In the period of under three years since the Special Areas Act was passed, some 75,000 persons have left the Areas under official transference schemes, and the Commissioner welcomes the fact that the numbers transferred seem now to be decreasing.

After a section containing surveys of each of the three Special Areas, contributed by the District Commissioners for those Areas, respectively, the Commissioner proceeds to describe the organisation he has created to attract new industries to the Areas. On the Trading Estates at Team Valley (near Gateshead) and at Treforest (in South Wales) 25 factories had been built at the end of September, 1937, and negotiations had been concluded for 50 more, a number of which were in course of construction; in addition, arrangements were being made to lease six factories in the Areas for new industries. Contributions in respect of rent, rates or taxes, under the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, were offered to fifteen undertakings, with a total capital of over £2,000,000; and the Treasury Fund had promised loans amounting to £532,500. The Commissioner also recommended the Treasury to remit payment of National Defence Contribution in respect of eight new undertakings.

The Commissioner has co-operated with the Development Councils in the several Areas, and has established two new organisations during the year, viz., the West Cumberland Industrial Development Company, and the South-West Durham Improvement Association. The Report gives particulars of the work in hand to clear sites for industrial development at a number of towns; to improve shipping facilities; and to encourage tourist traffic.

Another section of the Report deals with the problem of the older men, and with the various methods which have been attempted to solve this problem. The Commissioner recommends that, for all works which are in future undertaken with the aid of grants from the National Government or local authorities, it should be made a condition that a reasonable proportion of older men should be employed. This condition has been applied to schemes undertaken by local authorities with assistance from the Special Areas Fund.

The next section of the Report deals with what is termed "sub-economic employment," such as "subsistence production," voluntary (local amenities) schemes, group holdings, cottage homesteads, allotments, and house decoration. The men employed on these various schemes are in all cases giving their service voluntarily, and there is no contract of service; they remain available for normal employment, and continue to draw unemployment allowances. In most cases they are able to supplement their allowances to a small extent in cash or in kind. The men are usefully employed, and the work keeps their hands and minds busy without imposing on them the strain of full-time industrial employment. It is stated that the number of men provided with "sub-economic" employment under these schemes cannot be much short of 10,000.

The Commissioner regrets the slow progress often made by Local Authorities in carrying through approved schemes, "to make good the deficiencies that had been accumulating during the last ten or fifteen years," towards which large grants had been made. He endorses the policy of postponing public works, not immediately essential, till signs of a coming slump are apparent; but urges that all the preparatory work should be done in advance, in times of prosperity.

The next two sections of the Report deal with health services (physical training and recreation, hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres, nursing services, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, etc.); and with housing. The total number of dwellings

* Cmd. 5595. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d. post-free).
† 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6, ch. 31. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (24d. post-free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, 1937, pages 135 and 173.

completed by the North-Eastern Housing Association, or which had reached an advanced stage, was 6,075, calculated to rehouse approximately 27,000 persons.

The Commissioner refers to the schemes for the settlement of unemployed workers on the land, which have been approved in principle up to a maximum of 3,000 families, at a cost to the Special Areas Fund estimated to exceed £3,000,000. There has not been sufficient time to test the economic side of the experiment, but there is to be a comprehensive review of the whole experiment in the autumn of 1938.

The Report closes with an account of the various social service activities carried on in the Areas with assistance from the Special Areas Fund, including adolescent welfare, school camps (which were attended during the year by over 44,000 children), education work, work among women, and the work of social settlements. A number of miscellaneous schemes have also been assisted.

The following is a summary of the estimated commitments (including actual expenditure of over £4,000,000) of the Commissioner for England and Wales from the passing of the Special Areas Act in 1934 to 30th September, 1937:—

Industry (Trading Estates and individual sites, harbour and quay developments, clearance and improvement of sites, etc.)	£
Health (hospitals, sewerage and sewage disposal, street works, etc.)	3,781,000
Housing (principally through the North-Eastern Housing Association, Ltd.)	642,000
Agriculture (small holdings schemes, etc.)	3,251,000
Voluntary (local amenities) schemes	54,000
Social Improvement (social settlements, holiday camps for school children, etc.)	745,000
Subsistence production schemes, etc.	104,000
	£12,900,000

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCOTLAND.

The Report of Sir David Allan Hay, which has also been published,* relates to the period from 7th July, 1936, to 31st August, 1937, during which he was Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland.

Statistics are given showing that the population in the Special Areas of Scotland is increasing, whereas that of the Special Areas in England and Wales shows a continuous decline. The live register of insured persons unemployed, in the Scottish Special Areas as a whole, fell from 94,998 in December, 1934, to 67,505 in December, 1936, and to 58,318 in June, 1937: a total decline of 36,680, or 38·6 per cent. The decline, especially marked among men and boys, is attributed largely to the improvement of the basic heavy industries of iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering, and coal mining.

The Report describes the various measures which have been taken to remedy the difficulties of the Special Areas, under the headings of: training and industrial transference; industrial development; public works, health services, and amenity schemes; land developments; and social services. The Report closes with a section recapitulating the Commissioner's conclusions, some of which are briefly summarised below.

Unemployment in the Special Areas of Scotland is not so severe as in the Special Areas of England and Wales, and there are few districts that can be described as derelict. There is still, however, a large area in the industrial north of Lanarkshire where the problem is severe, because of the long duration of much of the unemployment, and it is there that remedial measures are most necessary and most difficult.

The Report refers to the continuing unemployment in the coal industry as the most intractable problem remaining, and stresses the need for enquiry and new developments in the use of coal and by-products. It suggests that the fullest possible use should be made of the new powers for encouraging the establishment of new undertakings in the Areas, and that it may even be necessary to extend those powers.

Of the indirect methods of assisting industry in the Special Areas, the Report gives first importance to housing. Other methods of helping industrial recovery by improving local conditions are the improvement of water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal, drainage, the prevention of river pollution, etc. Assistance must continue to be given in such matters as the provision of social welfare centres.

The following is a statement of the schemes which had been approved for assistance up to 31st July, 1937:—

	Total estimated cost of schemes.	Authorised total commitment of Special Areas Fund (approximate).
	£	£
Industrial Development (including the Trading Estate at North Hillington)	557,863	507,143
Public Works (sewerage and sewage disposal, water supply, hospitals, etc.)	4,192,615	1,564,145
Land Development	212,230	206,905
Social Services (occupational centres, etc.)	206,789	202,439
	5,169,497	2,480,632

The Commissioner also offered inducements to firms with a total capital of £167,600, for the establishment of industries in the Special Areas.

* Cmd. 5604. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post free)

WAGES IN THE GROCERY AND PROVISIONS TRADE.

An Agreement fixing minimum rates of wages for employees of retail "multiple" shop proprietors engaged in the grocery and provisions trade was signed by the United Kingdom Association of Multiple Shop Proprietors (Grocery and Provisions) and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks on 22nd November.

A preamble to the Agreement states that "The Parties hereto have entered into this Agreement as a step towards the ultimate objective of the establishment of national standards of wages and working conditions in the Distributive Trades which shall be statutorily enforceable. In taking this step they have had regard to the discussions which have taken place between the Minister of Labour and the Organisations in the Retail Distributive Trades and to the desire expressed by the Minister that, as an initial basis for the general operation of minimum wages and working conditions, voluntary agreements should be made wherever possible. Both Parties, however, desire to place on record their view that in the present state of organisation of employers and workpeople in the trade, sectional or voluntary agreements are not sufficient by themselves to secure the universal and effective regulation of wages and that, in these circumstances, such agreements require to be fortified by statutory action. Both Parties, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Labour to take the earliest possible steps to attain this objective."

The Agreement sets out certain scales of pay which are stated to be minima and do not prevent the payment of higher rates of wages, and it is also provided that nothing in the Agreement shall be taken to prejudice any employee who may at the date of the agreement be receiving higher wages and/or working under more favourable conditions.

For branch managers and manageresses the agreement fixes separate scales of minimum earnings, for males and females, and for London and the provinces respectively, varying according to the value of the average weekly trade. The earnings specified include remuneration by wages together with any other supplementary payment due in accordance with any special system which may be operated by any firm covered by the Agreement. The ascertainment of earnings is to be made quarterly, calculated on the average weekly trade taken over the twelve months preceding the commencement of each quarter.

For other classes of workers, scales of wages are fixed for males and females, in London and the provinces respectively. For shop assistants, vanmen, cashiers and central warehouse staff the scales for males range from 19s. a week at 16 years of age to 58s. at 25 years in London, and from 16s. at 16 years to 55s. at 25 years in the provinces. For females in the same occupations the ranges are from 17s. a week at 16 years to 37s. at 24 years in London, and from 14s. at 16 years to 34s. at 24 years in the provinces. For all male employees in retail shops, other than branch managers, vanmen and shop assistants, the range is from 18s. a week at 16 years to 53s. at 24 years in London, and 3s. a week less in the provinces.

Increases in wages of 3s. a week or less, due under the agreement, are to be paid on the pay day in the week commencing 29th November, 1937; and the full scales are to operate not later than the pay day in the week commencing 7th March, 1938.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

THE Fifth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened by the International Labour Office, met at Geneva in September, 1937, to consider the technical aspects of proposals for the standardisation of statistics of wages and hours of work by means of an International Convention. Twenty-eight States Members of the International Labour Organisation were represented, together with the International Labour Office and the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The President of the Conference was Mr. G. Jahn, Director of the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway.

The Conference took as a basis for discussion a text prepared by the International Labour Office, in which account was taken of a number of recommendations made by a Committee of Statistical Experts set up by the Governing Body of the Office. After detailed consideration, in the course of which a number of amendments and additions were incorporated, the Conference prepared, for submission to the Governing Body, a first draft of a Convention and of a Recommendation designed to provide for an improvement in the comparability of national statistics of wages and hours of labour, due regard being had to the special conditions of particular countries and the practical limitations of their statistical services. Separate parts of the suggested Convention provide for the regular compilation and publication, at specified intervals, of statistics of average earnings and actual hours of labour in the mining and manufacturing industries (including building and construction), rates of wages and normal hours in the same groups of industries, and wages in agriculture. It is proposed that countries may, if they desire, exclude certain of these parts from their acceptance of the Convention. The suggested Recommendation relates to the compilation of certain supplementary statistics not included within the scope of the proposed Convention.

The Conference recommended that the Convention which it had prepared should be submitted to the International Labour Conference for consideration at its session in 1938. This suggestion was considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its eighty-first session, in October, who decided, by 19 votes to 6, that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the 1938 session of the Conference, with a view to the adoption of a Convention.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND RELIEF IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Unemployment Compensation.—By the middle of July, 1937, according to a statement of the Social Security Board, schemes of unemployment compensation in conformity with the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act, 1935, had been approved by the Board in respect of all the 48 Federal States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. These schemes were estimated to cover a total of approximately 21 million employed persons.

As indicated in the issues of this GAZETTE for October and December, 1935, the Social Security Act does not institute a Federal system of unemployment compensation, but merely lays down certain general principles and conditions to which schemes established by State legislation must conform for the purposes of approval by the Social Security Board and the grant of Federal assistance. Accordingly, the several schemes instituted in the individual States and Territories show certain variations in the details of their structure. Thus, although most of the State laws stipulate that unemployment compensation funds are to be provided from contributions levied only on employers, in some cases contributions are also levied on workers covered by the schemes. In the District of Columbia the Government also makes a grant to the funds.

The employers' contributions are adapted to the rates of the special Federal tax imposed for unemployment compensation purposes by the Social Security Act. These rates are fixed at 1, 2 and 3 per cent., respectively, of the employer's pay roll in 1936, 1937, and 1938 and thereafter; but, up to 90 per cent., the Federal tax is subject to remission in respect of contributions paid by the employer to an approved State scheme of unemployment compensation. Accordingly, the rates of contribution under the State schemes are, as a general rule, so fixed as to correspond to 90 per cent. of the Federal tax, i.e., 0·9, 1·8 and 2·7 per cent., respectively, of the employer's pay roll in 1936, 1937, and 1938 and thereafter.

The great majority of the schemes are of the "pooled fund" type, with separate accounts for individual employers. Under such schemes, all income and expenditure are centralised in a common fund, arrangements being made, however, for the eventual differentiation ("merit rating") of employers' contributions according to the unemployment risk in the individual undertakings, as shown by the employer's account. A few of the schemes are based wholly or primarily on the "reserve account" system, under which each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account, from which benefits are paid to his discharged workers. If, in due course, the employer is able to build up a specified reserve in his account, his contributions may be reduced.

In forty-three States, the schemes provide for the payment of benefit for total unemployment at a rate equal to 50 per cent. of the worker's full-time weekly wage, subject, however, to specified maximum and minimum amounts. Most generally, the maximum is fixed at 15 dollars a week, and the minimum at 5 dollars a week or three-fourths of the weekly wage, whichever is the less. In two States, a higher maximum is fixed, namely, 18 dollars a week in Wyoming, and 16 dollars a week in Michigan. Also, in a certain number of States, higher minimum amounts are fixed, ranging up to 8 dollars a week or three-fourths of the weekly wage, whichever is the less. The maximum duration of benefit shows some variation as between the several schemes, but is most generally fixed at 16 weeks within a period of 52 weeks. More considerable variations occur in the general conditions for the receipt of benefit.

So far, in view of the provision which precludes the payment of benefit under an approved State scheme until contributions have been paid for a period of two years, only the State of Wisconsin, in which unemployment compensation contributions first became payable in the middle of 1934, has a fully operative scheme in the sense that benefits are in course of payment. The schemes will become fully operative in about half the States on 1st January, 1938, and not later than the middle of 1939 in the other States.

Unemployment Relief.—On 29th June, 1937, the President approved a Public Resolution whereby 1,500 million dollars were appropriated for the provision, for the needy able-bodied unemployed, of cash relief and work relief on useful public works during the year ending 30th June, 1938. The money is to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the President; but fixed amounts are allocated for the promotion of the following four main types of work projects: (i) road construction, etc.; (ii) construction of public buildings, public utility undertakings, installation of rural electricity supply systems, and flood control, soil conservation and public health works, etc.; (iii) educational, professional and self-help projects, and work schemes for clerical and women workers; (iv) National Youth Administration undertakings. Employment on works instituted as relief projects is to be open to all needy able-bodied unemployed nationals, and payment for the work is to be made at the locally prevailing wage-rate.

Provision is also made for the continuance of the Public Works Administration until 1st July, 1939, and over 300 million dollars are placed at the disposal of the Administration to be expended, up to allotted amounts, for the assistance of specified types of work schemes. Assistance may, however, be granted only in respect of applications made prior to 29th June, 1937.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Shorter Working Week.—The decisions of the Joint Committees of the Ports of Ghent and Brussels in favour of a six-day working week of 40 hours for dock workers have been rendered obligatory, by Royal Decree, on all concerned at these ports. The 40-hour week has already been instituted for dock workers at Antwerp (see this GAZETTE for October, 1937, page 385). Agreement has been reached for a reduction of the weekly working time of ship repairers at Antwerp to 42 hours, 7½ hours to be worked on each of the first five days of the week and 4½ hours on Saturday. It is understood that a further reduction to 40 hours will be considered only when corresponding reductions have been effected at foreign ports. The wages of ship repairers at Antwerp have been increased. By a decision of the Joint Committee, the working hours of dock workers at Bruges have been reduced, as from 13th December, to 7½ a day or 45 a week. A further reduction, to 7 hours a day or 42 hours a week, is to take effect on 7th March, 1938.

FRANCE.

Modification of Decrees reducing Working Hours in Retail Commerce and in Iron-Ore Mines.—The working week of 40 hours, prescribed by the Act of 21st June, 1936 (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 244), was applied to retail commerce by the Presidential Decree of 31st March, 1937, in such a manner that shops (other than food shops), in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, which closed on Sunday were, in most cases, obliged to close on Monday or some other day of the week in addition to Sunday. This curtailment of the hours of business involved considerable inconvenience, and certain modifications in the arrangement of working hours were authorised for the period of the International Exhibition at Paris. A Decree signed by the Prime Minister on 2nd December has made it possible for shop assistants in the larger centres to enjoy a five-day working week without the imposition of an additional weekly closing day upon the shops concerned. As a temporary measure, until the end of 1938, the additional rest day in retail establishments (other than food shops), in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, may be granted to the staff in rotation during a period of not more than four days in each week. Working hours must be so arranged that each member of the staff, in alternate weeks, may take the two rest days in succession. During July, August and September, the establishments must normally be closed on Saturday or Monday in addition to Sunday. The arrangement of working hours in shops in which the primary rest day is taken in rotation and in which, consequently, there is no necessity for the shops to be closed on Sunday continues to be governed by special provisions. In shops situated in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants, working time has temporarily been reduced, by a separate Decree, from 48 to 46 hours a week. The working week in such shops may consist of 5½ or 6 days.

A Presidential Decree dated 17th November, 1936, fixed the normal time of attendance of underground workers in iron-ore mines at not more than 7 hours 45 minutes a day and 38 hours 40 minutes a week, both winding times included. For a transitional period, ultimately extended to 30th November, 1937, underground workers in iron-ore mines were permitted to work, once a fortnight, an additional day of the normal duration, to be paid for at the normal wage rate. With a view to maintaining the output of iron ore, additional temporary extensions of working time were authorised during this period, a working week of 48 hours being permissible in certain specified iron-ore mines. A Presidential Decree was signed on 27th November, 1937, which sanctions the working, in each month, of two additional days of 7 hours 45 minutes, to be paid for at 25 per cent. above the normal wage rate. It is stated that the new measure, which is operative, in the first instance, until 31st January, but which may be extended until not later than 30th September, 1938, is designed to afford opportunity for the recruiting of workers for iron-ore mines and for the construction of the necessary additional housing accommodation.

AUSTRALIA.

Revision of Commonwealth Basic Wage.—By a judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in Australia, dated 23rd June, 1937, the basic wage applicable to all workers covered by awards of the Court has been supplemented by a fixed "load" of 6s. a week in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and of 4s. a week in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, the additions taking effect in two equal instalments in July and October, 1937, respectively. The basic wage, which is declared by the Court in accordance with the legislative provisions governing conciliation and arbitration in Australia and which must be taken into account in the fixing of wage rates, is deemed to be approximately equivalent to the needs of a married workman with two children, and is subject to variation at quarterly intervals in agreement with changes in the official cost-of-living index number. The recent additions to the basic wage, which are not subject to variation on account of changes in the cost of living, are held by the Court to be justified by the progress of economic recovery in Australia since 1934, in which year the basic wage was re-assessed by the Court at a lower level. It is estimated that the total basic wage, including the additions and adjusted to the level of the cost of living in Australia in the first quarter of 1937, varies from 72s. a week in Adelaide to 75s. a week in Melbourne, and 78s. a week in Sydney.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER : GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further decline in employment between 18th October and 15th November, affecting most of the principal industries. The decline was most marked in building and public works contracting, the textile, clothing, motor vehicle and tinplate industries, electrical apparatus manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, road transport, and the distributive trades. There was also a decline in agricultural employment. Employment in coal mining, however, showed an improvement.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 15th November, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,573,000. This was 86,000 less than at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was an increase of about 353,000 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Among persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland insured under the general schemes for the banking and insurance industries (including the special schemes for the 15th November, 1937, was 11.0, as compared with 10.2 at 18th October, 1937. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.0 at 15th November, 1937, and 3.4 at 18th October, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 15th November, 1937, was 10.7, as compared with 9.9 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was a decrease at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 23rd November, 1936, of about 0.6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, but an increase of about 2.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme (exclusive of private gardeners, who first became insurable in February, 1937). For both schemes combined there was a decrease of about 0.5 between these dates.

At 15th November, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,227,600 wholly unemployed, 216,806 temporarily stopped, and 54,797 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,499,203; this was 108,954 more than at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was a decrease of about 69,860 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

The total of 1,499,203 persons on the registers at 15th November, 1937, included 745,493 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 550,661 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 51,643 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 151,406 other persons, of whom 31,134 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 15th November, 1937, was 1,579,914, as compared with 1,460,080 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was a decrease at 15th November, 1937, of about 58,330 as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment during November showed a further improvement in most of the principal districts. There was a marked decline in the number of workpeople temporarily stopped at 15th November compared with 18th October in Yorkshire, in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 20th November, 1937, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with 23rd October, 1937, and of 4.1 per cent. as compared with 21st November, 1936. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th November, 1937, was 5.27, an increase of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd October, 1937, and of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change and remained good. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued to improve and was very good. Employment at limestone quarries in the Buxton area was still good; it remained good also at chalk quarries. There was little change at whinstone quarries or at the West Lothian shale mines and employment remained fair. At tin mines employment continued slack; at china clay quarries it was still fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—Employment in the pig iron industry showed a slight improvement during November and it continued good in most districts. There was a slight decline in employment in iron and steel manufacture. In the tinplate industry employment showed a marked decline; there was also a further slight decline in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment declined slightly, but continued good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering, and good in general engineering; some short time was worked in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment was still good; it remained fair in marine engineering; it improved slightly in constructional engineering, but was still moderate; it was also moderate in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change on the whole; there was an improvement in the South-Western and North-Western areas, but a decline in the other principal areas.

* For the purpose of comparison with 23rd November, 1936, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

In the other metal trades employment declined in most sections but was still good on the whole. It was very good in the brasswork, and jewellery and plated ware trades; good in the sheet metal, ironfounding, file, chain and anchor, needle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the hollow-ware, wire manufacturing, cutlery and edge tool trades; and fair in the tube trade.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton industry employment declined in November and was moderate on the whole. It continued fairly good, however, in the American spinning department.

In the wool textile industry there was a marked further decline in employment during November, especially in the woollen and carpet sections.

Employment in the hosiery trade declined but was still fairly good. In the lace trade it showed a further decline, and was moderate. In the silk manufacturing industry there was a marked decline at some centres, but employment was fairly good on the whole; some decline was also reported in artificial silk yarn manufacture, but employment was good. In the linen and jute trades employment continued to decline and was very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed a decline and continued slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a decline and was moderate on the whole. There was also a decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment was fairly good generally. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed a decline but remained moderate. There was also a decline in the glove and corset trades, but employment generally was fairly good. The seasonal decline in the hat trade continued and employment was very bad.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline, but remained fair on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed a decline but was still fair; in other sections there was a further slight decline but employment remained good on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a further decline, mainly seasonal. The decline was most marked in the painting and decorating branch. As regards individual occupations employment was good with bricklayers and carpenters, moderate with slaters and tilers, slack with painters, and fair with masons, plasterers and plumbers. In brick manufacture there was little general change and employment continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a decline but remained good; there was also a decline with mill-sawyers and coach-builders employment was still fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment declined slightly in the paper-making industry, but was still good generally. There was little change in the printing industry, and employment remained good on the whole. With bookbinders an improvement took place employment was still good.

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

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little general change.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed little change on the whole and remained slack. Among seamen it showed a further slight decline.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 years, at 15th November, classified by districts:—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th November, 1937.									
	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).					Agricultural Scheme.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).		
Great Britain:—										
London ...	7.8	4.7	6.8	+ 0.8	3.3	20.6	5.5	+ 1.8		
South-Eastern ...	7.3	6.0	7.5	+ 1.1	1.6	20.6	2.7	+ 1.0		
South-Western ...	8.3	6.7	7.9	+ 0.6	2.6	12.5	2.7	+ 0.4		
Midlands ...	7.7	6.7	7.4	+ 0.5	3.3	23.0	3.9	+ 1.0		
North-Eastern ...	11.1	9.9	10.8	+ 1.0	3.2	25.9	5.5	+ 3.1		
North-Western ...	15.3	12.2	14.3	+ 1.3	7.2	15.8	7.5	+ 1.5		
Northern ...	17.8	11.2	16.8	+ 0.6	8.0	11.0	8.2	+ 1.4		
Scotland ...	16.4	11.9	15.2	+ 0.7	5.5	14.2	6.2	+ 1.5		
Wales ...	21.9	15.7	21.2	+ 0.1	10.4	9.4	10.4	+ 1.9		
Special Schemes	2.0	0.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ...	11.5	8.5	10.7	+ 0.8	3.6	19.3	4.5	+ 1.3		
Northern Ireland	26.4	23.2	25.2	+ 2.6	16.8	18.0	16.9	+ 10.0		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.8	8.9	11.0	+ 0.8	4.2	19.3	5.0	+ 1.6		

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since November, 1936:—

Date.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).*					Agricultural Scheme†.		
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casu-als.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1936.								
23rd November ...	13.5	8.0	10.6	1.4	12.0	2.6	11.8	3.1
14th December ...	13.7	7.5	10.6	1.4	12.0	3.8	19.9	4.7
1937.								
25th January ...	13.9	8.5	11.0	1.4	12.4	5.0	23.4	6.0
22nd February ...	13.4	8.1	10.8	1.2	12.0	4.9	21.3	5.8
15th March ...	13.1	7.5	10.4	1.2	11.6	4.9	21.0	5.8
19th April ...	11.9	7.0	9.6	0.9	10.5	3.7	9.1	4.0
24th May ...	12.0	7.1	9.1	1.6	10.7	3.3	6.7	3.5
21st June ...	11.3	6.5	8.5	1.5	10.0	2.2	4.1	2.3
26th July ...	11.2	7.2	8.3	1.8	10.1	2.6†	4.2†	2.7†
23rd August ...	11.0	7.1	8.4	1.5	9.9	3.0	5.9	3.2
13th September:—								
Old Basis‡ ...	11.1	7.2	8.5	1.6	10.1	3.1	5.6	3.2
New Basis§ ...	10.8	7.0	8.3	1.4	9.7	2.9	5.4	3.1
18th October ...	11.2	7.6	8.9	1.3	10.2	3.2	6.4	3.4
15th November ...	11.8	8.9	9.4	1.6	11.0	4.2	19.3	5.0

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since November, 1936:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Total 14 and over.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	
1936.						
23 November	1,281,354	45,019	252,198	45,031	1,623,602	1,693,945
14 December	1,305,382	40,949	241,771	40,617	1,628,719	1,702,573
1937.						
25 January	1,318,595	51,036	263,225	56,367	1,689,223	1,766,362
22 February	1,278,659	45,535	253,666	49,985	1,627,845	1,703,926
15 March	1,266,707	41,072	248,733	44,689	1,601,201	1,676,825
19 April	1,141,011	41,315	227,026	45,091	1,454,443	1,525,708
24 May	1,151,867	36,420	224,715	38,328	1,451,330	1,519,280
21 June	1,085,614	29,612	209,441	31,931	1,356,598	1,423,439
26 July	1,074,474	40,392	221,400	43,193	1,379,459	1,445,328
23 August	1,046,723	45,044	221,302	45,552	1,358,621	1,424,167
13 Sept. —						
Old Basis‡	1,069,652	43,133	230,997	44,818	1,388,600	1,454,006
New Basis§	1,034,809	39,793	222,905	41,797	1,339,204	1,403,506
18 October	1,074,482	36,641	239,177	39,949	1,390,249	1,460,080
15 November	1,133,418	37,276	284,938	43,571	1,499,203	1,579,914

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 15th November, 1937:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.		Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	
Great Britain.					
Men ...	959,636	120,815	52,967	1,133,418	
Boys ...	33,853	3,236	187	37,276	
Women ...	197,213	86,095	1,630	284,938	
Girls ...	36,898	6,650	13	43,571	
Total ...	1,227,600	216,806	54,797	1,499,203	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,007,617	122,544	55,459	1,185,620	
Boys ...	36,417	3,225	187	39,929	
Women ...	216,799	90,186	1,662	308,647	
Girls ...	38,646	7,059	13	45,718	
Total ...	1,299,479	223,114	57,321	1,579,914	

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

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

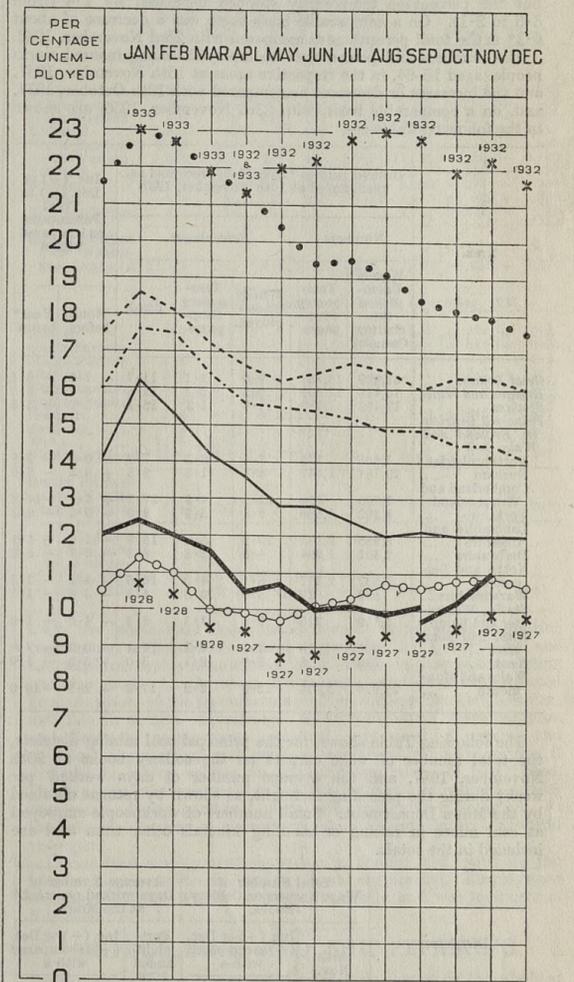
‡ The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379 of the October issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the separate figures for September, given in the Tables, and by the two points for that month, on the chart in the next column.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1937.† ———— 1934. - - - - -
1936. ———— 1933. •••••
1935. - - - - - Mean for 1924-29‡ ○-○-○-○-○

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



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 22nd Nov., 1937.		Period 24th November, 1936, to 22nd November, 1937.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	124,093	113,944	1,714,668	+ 16,360	1,564,911	- 1,067
Boys ...	28,408	20,988	364,885	- 1,668	273,276	- 6,106
Women ...	52,637	38,731	749,120	+ 20,375	552,172	+ 3,993
Girls ...	26,514	19,829	329,894	+ 4,330	248,728	- 2,052
Total	231,652	193,492	3,158,567	+ 39,397	2,639,087	- 5,232

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

† See footnote † in previous column.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1925, to March, 1927.

§ "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 four weeks ended 22nd November, 1937 the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,915 per week.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT declined in November. It continued fairly good, however, in the American spinning department.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.1 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 10.5 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.2* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936. For 15th November and 18th October, 1937, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 12.7 and 10.4, and in the manufacturing department they were 13.5 and 10.6. On a comparable basis there was an increase in the percentage of about 0.7* in the preparing and spinning departments, but a decrease of about 0.4* in the manufacturing department, as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	12,037	- 0.3	- 0.7	21,015	- 1.2	+ 7.6
Spinning ...	23,074	- 2.0	- 2.1	40,038	- 2.2	+ 5.5
Weaving ...	21,949	- 0.9	- 1.9	38,810	- 4.5	+ 4.4
Other ...	7,433	- 1.2	- 0.3	16,545	- 2.5	+ 2.3
Total ...	64,493	- 1.2	- 1.6	116,408	- 2.8	+ 5.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,456	+ 0.4	- 2.7	7,674	- 2.2	+ 2.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,632	+ 0.0	- 0.7	9,513	- 2.1	+ 4.5
Oldham ...	11,244	...	+ 0.5	22,282	+ 0.3	+ 11.4
Bolton and Leigh, Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,031	- 0.5	- 4.3	11,582	- 1.3	+ 5.2
Manchester ...	4,289	0.2	+ 0.4	7,436	- 0.1	+ 8.8
Preston and Chorley ...	3,511	- 4.0	- 5.5	5,746	- 10.5	- 5.8
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,948	- 2.9	+ 3.1	7,275	- 4.2	+ 11.1
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,359	- 0.7	- 1.4	6,603	- 4.8	+ 3.0
Colne and Nelson ...	2,607	- 0.7	- 2.3	5,802	- 3.3	+ 4.8
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,748	- 8.6	- 8.6	3,859	- 8.7	+ 1.3
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,637	+ 2.1	- 14.2	2,675	+ 1.9	- 16.7
Other Districts ...	2,780	- 1.7	- 2.0	4,081	- 7.4	- 7.1
Total ...	64,493	- 1.2	- 1.6	116,408	- 2.8	+ 5.0

Returns from firms employing about 63,200 workpeople in the week ended 20th November, 1937, showed that about 8½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Hyde employment remained fairly good. At Stockport and at Glossop there was a slight decline.

In the Oldham district employment continued good in the spinning department, and was better than a year ago: acute shortage of juvenile labour continued. In the manufacturing department it was good or fair with most classes, but with weavers of calicoes employment was bad.

At Bolton there was a further decline and an increase of short time working: employment was slack with spinners and cardroom workers, but remained fair with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh employment declined slightly but remained generally fair. At Rochdale there was a slight improvement in the spinning department, and employment was fair. Employment at Bury continued good in the spinning department, but temporary stoppages increased in the weaving department. At Heywood there was a decline.

At Preston employment declined. At Blackburn employment showed a further decline and was slack. At Accrington, Chorley, Colne, Darwen and Padiham, employment declined, but was still better than a year ago. There was a sharp decline at Nelson, and employment was bad. Employment at Burnley continued to decline, but was still better than a year ago. In the Rossendale Valley employment declined.

In Yorkshire employment declined and was slack at most centres; it remained fair, however, at Skipton and at Todmorden.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 15th November, 1937 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th November, 1937.						Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Card and Blowing Room ...	769	1,786	276	1,662	4,493	+ 925	
Spinning ...	4,925	1,686	2,292	1,913	10,816	+ 1,486	
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	850	2,730	822	4,510	8,912	+ 900	
Weaving ...	2,777	6,465	1,434	4,432	15,108	+ 4,298	
Other Processes ...	576	195	195	159	1,125	+ 123	
Total ...	9,897	12,862	5,019	12,676	40,454	+ 7,732	

* See footnote * in first column on page 474.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THERE was a marked further decline in employment during November, especially in the woollen and in the carpet sections.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industries, was 15.5 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 11.3 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 9.3* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936. In the carpet section the percentage unemployed was 13.4, as compared with 8.5 at 18th October, 1937; there was an increase, on a comparable basis, of about 9.2* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further decline.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th November, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 29 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 6½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments 46 per cent. were on short time, losing 20 hours each on the average, and 3 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department 31½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 8 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 17½ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 6 per cent. and 5 hours.

Among woollsorters and in the combing department employment was bad, and worse than in November of last year. In the spinning department employment was generally slack, worse than in October, and worse also than in November of last year. It declined also in the manufacturing department, and was moderate.

There was a decline at Bradford, Shipley, Halifax, and Keighley; employment at Shipley, however, remained fairly good except in the combing department, and employment with some firms at Keighley continued to be good. Employment in the fine worsted trade at Huddersfield also declined.

Woollen Section.—There was a general decline, and employment was considerably worse than in November of last year.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th November, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 36 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 9½ hours each on the average, and 11½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 36½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average and 17 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 40 per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 8 per cent. and 6 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district there was a considerable decline. At Leeds employment declined and was slack. At Morley there was a further decline, and employment was much worse than a year ago. In the Heavy Woollen District there was a marked decline, and employment was very slack. Unemployment increased in the rag and shoddy trade.

In the blanket trade there was a further decline in Yorkshire, and employment was slack at most centres; at Witney short time working continued. With flannel workers there was a decline, more marked at Saddleworth than at Rochdale, and employment was moderate. In the West of England employment declined, but was still fair. In the South of Scotland short time working increased considerably.

Carpet Section.—There was a decline at nearly all centres, and short time was largely worked.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers :-

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	8,451	- 0.6	86.1	17,570	- 2.3	64.1
Spinning ...	36,252	- 1.5	86.5	53,566	- 5.2	80.9
Weaving ...	15,682	- 2.0	83.6	30,976	- 3.9	79.5
Other Depts. ...	9,345	- 0.5	99.3	21,276	- 0.9	84.2
Not Specified ...	1,376	+ 2.1	79.7	2,633	- 1.5	58.2
Total—Worsted	71,106	- 1.3	86.6	126,021	- 3.7	77.5
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	888	- 2.6	68.2	1,875	- 9.9	68.1
Spinning ...	12,388	- 3.7	87.8	25,800	- 9.1	93.6
Weaving ...	21,688	- 2.6	93.7	38,379	- 7.9	94.3
Other Depts. ...	15,445	- 3.1	85.7	32,650	- 9.5	85.2
Not Specified ...	1,946	- 1.5	81.3	3,955	- 6.8	83.2
Total—Woollen	52,353	- 3.0	88.9	102,659	- 8.7	89.9
CARPET SECTION...	12,335	- 1.6	136.3	21,257	- 11.6	125.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,794	- 2.0	90.2	249,937	- 6.5	84.9

* See footnote * in first column on page 474.
† 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.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, but remained fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 9.1 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 1.4* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,177	- 3.0	- 20.6	2,593	- 3.2	- 19.5
Leicester ...	7,861	- 1.7	- 1.7	18,204	- 2.4	+ 1.4
Leicester Country District ...	4,438	- 2.3	- 0.4	10,391	- 2.2	+ 6.6
Northampton ...	5,152	- 0.6	- 0.2	11,386	+ 2.7	- 0.6
Higham, Rushden and Kettering and District ...	6,556	+ 0.1	- 0.1	16,620	+ 1.4	+ 2.2
Rest of Northants ...	4,710	- 2.4	- 2.2	11,052	- 3.8	- 1.8
Stafford and District... District ...	1,204	- 1.4	- 5.6	2,804	+ 1.8	...
Norwich and District ...	2,330	+ 0.3	+ 9.8	5,158	+ 5.5	+ 13.5
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	5,085	- 1.9	- 3.6	9,663	+ 2.4	- 1.9
Leeds and District ...	1,397	- 0.5	- 0.3	2,675	- 3.4	+ 8.5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	1,479	+ 0.7	- 1.6	3,569	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Birmingham and District ...	7,640	- 0.9	+ 0.3	15,496	- 6.1	+ 6.6
Other parts of England and Wales ...	840	+ 7.3	- 1.8	1,618	+ 6.2	- 6.2
England and Wales ...	54,761	- 1.0	- 0.9	121,327	- 0.8	+ 2.8
Scotland ...	1,964	- 0.7	- 1.8	4,345	- 1.4	- 3.2
Great Britain ...	56,725	- 1.0	- 0.9	125,672	- 0.8	+ 2.6

Returns from firms employing about 56,500 workpeople in the week ended 20th November, 1937, showed that nearly 35 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average; while over 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. Short time was largely worked in the Bristol and Kingswood district, and at Leicester, Northampton, Kettering, and Norwich; on the other hand, more workpeople were working overtime than short time in the Leicestershire country district and in the Higham and Rushden district.

Employment in London showed a slight decline; it was described as bad in East London, but remained good in North London.

There was a slight decline at Leicester and in the Leicestershire country district; employment was moderate at Leicester, and fair to good in the country district. In both districts it was better than a year ago.

At Northampton employment continued somewhat slack, and was not so good as in November of last year. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Raunds employment remained good; it was good also at Daventry; at Kettering and at Wellingborough, on the other hand, there was a decline, and employment was somewhat slack with most firms.

Employment at Stafford improved, and was fairly good, and much better than in November of last year. At Norwich employment continued slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed a slight decline, and in the heavy boot trade it was slack. At Leeds it remained moderate.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a sharp decline, as is usual at this time of year; employment was, however, better than in November of last year, and some firms continued to work full time.

At Kilmarnock employment continued fairly good; at Glasgow and at Edinburgh it declined and was slack.

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 15th November, 1937 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 15th November, 1937.						Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Boot and Shoe Mfrs:—							
Preparing Dept. ...	102	18	74	18	212	- 19	
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	246	13	142	4	405	- 22	
Chinking Dept. ...	569	5	773	2	1,349	- 40	
Closing Dept. ...	28	604	1	963	1,596	+ 244	
Making Dept. ...	1,298	30	817	13	2,158	- 7	
Finishing Dept. ...	829	390	541	330	2,090	+ 104	
Slipper Making ...	159	87	501	335	1,082	+ 360	
Clog Making ...	14	1	3	—	18	+ 1	
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	659	1	51	—	711	+ 36	
Total ...	3,904	1,149	2,903	1,665	9,621	+ 657	

* See footnote * in first column on page 474.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Districts:—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	30,869	- 1.3	85.3	56,743	- 2.7	71.8
Huddersfield ...	7,031	- 1.6	88.6	13,245	- 7.8	77.0
Halifax ...	8,129	- 0.4	77.1	13,900	- 1.2	73.5
Leeds ...	7,399	- 1.0	88.5	13,212	- 3.6	88.6
Keighley ...	7,137	- 1.9	87.3	11,682	- 7.5	83.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,420	- 0.5	103.7	5,021	+ 2.9	99.4
Total—Worsted	63,985	- 1.2	85.7	113,803	- 3.5	76.1
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	4,619	- 1.1	92.0	8,089	- 1.9	82.8
West of England and Midlands ...	333	- 4.0	115.7	586	- 2.1	125.7
Lancashire ...	2,169	- 3.7	99.1	3,473	- 12.9	125.2
Scotland ...	12,503	- 4.8	93.9	26,802	- 11.5	89.0
Total—Woollen	33,319	- 3.6	92.4	68,898	- 9.9	94.5
CARPET SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	4,524	- 2.3	91.2	9,246	- 3.7	93.3
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,477	- 2.4	80.9	6,010	- 8.2	87.7
Scotland ...	11,033	- 1.6	82.6	18,505	- 6.5	77.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	123,335	- 1.6	136.3			

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little general change and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.4 at 15th November 1937, as compared with 7.9 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 0.9* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,671	+ 0.3	- 0.3	25,220	- 1.0	+ 3.1
Rest of Great Britain ...	3,895	+ 0.7	- 0.6	10,549	- 0.5	+ 3.2
Total ...	12,566	+ 0.4	- 0.4	35,769	- 0.9	+ 3.1

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,510 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 7½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

DURING November employment showed a further decline, mainly seasonal. The decline was most marked in the painting and decorating branch. There was little change on the whole compared with November, 1936.

As regards individual occupations, employment was good with bricklayers and carpenters, moderate with slaters and tilers, slack with painters, and fair with masons, plasterers and plumbers. Shortages of skilled workers, principally bricklayers, were reported in some districts. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate, but with navvies and general labourers and certain other occupations it was very slack.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th November, 1937, and the increases and decreases as compared with a month before and with a year before* :—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 insured at July, 1937.	Numbers aged 16-64 employed at 15th Nov., 1937.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.*
Builders' Labourers ...	299,580	35,244	1,137	11.8	+ 1.3	- 1.2
Labourers above and below Builders' Labourers ...	106,520	29,699	495	27.9	+ 2.1	+ 0.5
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	132,010	27,386	987	20.7	+ 0.1	- 1.4
All other occupations ...	1,035,290	145,621	4,561	14.1	+ 1.9	- 0.4

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 insured at July, 1937.	Numbers aged 16-64 employed at 15th Nov., 1937.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.*
London ...	240,230	35,942	72	15.0	+ 2.7	+ 2.3
South-Eastern ...	139,500	13,828	113	9.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.2
South-Western ...	114,030	10,433	176	9.1	+ 1.2	- 0.4
Midlands ...	128,290	11,581	738	9.0	+ 1.0	- 0.3
North-Eastern ...	86,760	10,629	1,046	12.3	+ 2.5	- 2.1
North-Western ...	124,540	22,942	1,159	18.4	+ 1.9	- 2.1
Northern ...	50,370	9,678	394	19.2	+ 1.4	- 3.2
Scotland ...	96,190	14,988	707	15.6	+ 1.6	- 2.8
Wales ...	34,010	8,122	146	23.9	+ 1.0	- 4.1
Northern Ireland ...	21,370	7,478	10	35.0	+ 3.3	- 2.6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,035,290	145,621	4,561	14.1	+ 1.9	- 0.4

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 16,813,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in November, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £7,811,600, compared with £9,035,300 in November, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for November, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 502 of this issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 474.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline, but was still fair on the whole. At Bristol and Worcester employment was fairly good; at Derby it continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.6 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 12.7 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1.2* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China ...	2,026	- 2.2	+ 0.7	3,622	- 0.3	- 2.4
Earthenware ...	6,816	- 1.7	- 1.0	13,568	- 3.6	+ 1.9
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	2,328	- 0.6	+ 8.4	4,336	- 2.5	+ 4.3
TOTAL ...	11,170	- 1.6	+ 1.2	21,526	- 2.8	+ 1.6

Districts.	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.†
North Staffordshire ...	8,699	- 2.1	+ 0.3	15,080	- 4.8	- 2.5
Other districts ...	2,471	+ 0.3	+ 4.3	6,446	+ 2.1	+ 12.9
TOTAL ...	11,170	- 1.6	+ 1.2	21,526	- 2.8	+ 1.6

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,170 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,843, or 25½ per cent., were working on an average about 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th November, 1937; on the other hand, 1,218, or nearly 11 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 4½ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was still good generally.

In the letterpress printing industry, employment showed little change as compared with October and remained good on the whole. At York, Nottingham, Aberdeen and Glasgow, however, it was described as moderate.

Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, but a slight decline as compared with November, 1936. With lithographic artists employment was fair.

In the bookbinding industry, employment showed an improvement as compared with October 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 4.4 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 4.2 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.1* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936. The corresponding figures for the printing and bookbinding industries were 6.1, 6.0 and -0.3,* and for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries 3.8, 3.3 and +0.2.*

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information:—

Unions.	No. of Members at end of Nov., 1937.	Percentage Unemployed at end of				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1937.	Oct., 1937.	Nov., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London ...	35,815	3.3	3.1	3.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	14,131	4.3	4.9	5.1	- 0.6	- 0.8	
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,754	3.1	3.0	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	
Scotland ...	5,237	3.0	3.1	5.4	- 0.1	- 2.4	
Other Districts ...	11,171	2.5	3.1	3.3	- 0.6	- 0.8	
Total ...	74,108	3.3	3.4	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.5	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding ...	11,969	5.1	5.3	4.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2	
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	8,190	4.1	5.0	6.7	- 0.9	- 2.6	
Total ...	31,678	1.1	0.9	1.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change on the whole and remained slack.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service was 21.5 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 21.7 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was

* See footnote * in first column on page 474.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 15th November, 1937:—

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 15th November, 1937.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juv-en-iles.	Total.	18th Oct. 1937.	23rd Nov. 1936.
London Division ...	147,798	38,002	5,184	188,984	+ 22,484	+ 23,120
South-Eastern Division ...	60,382	19,729	2,333	82,344	+ 3,007	+ 8,110
Brighton ...	3,417	1,346	271	5,034	+ 376	+ 420
Chatham ...	2,266	657	276	3,199	+ 274	+ 340
Ipwich ...	1,489	241	89	1,819	- 39	+ 120
Norwich ...	5,092	1,192	171	6,455	+ 261	+ 360
Reading ...	2,232	538	62	2,832	+ 297	+ 150
Rest of Division ...	45,886	15,555	4,364	66,205	+ 11,838	+ 6,720
South-Western Division ...	62,505	12,885	4,743	80,133	+ 5,821	+ 3,100
Bristol ...	10,463	1,718	440	12,621	- 200	+ 1,450
Plymouth ...	5,224	1,086	324	6,634	+ 288	+ 960
Portsmouth ...	5,310	1,085	545	6,940	+ 490	+ 110
Southampton ...	4,698	675	308	5,681	- 576	+ 610
Swindon ...	592	113	36	741	- 12	+ 180
Rest of Division ...	36,218	8,212	3,090	47,520	+ 5,831	+ 1,230
Midlands Division ...	111,964	35,247	4,319	151,530	+ 11,292	+ 7,180
Birmingham ...	16,452	4,004	314	20,770	+ 2,361	+ 5,040
Coventry ...	2,809	620	59	3,488	+ 159	+ 640
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	2,029	714	63	2,806	+ 813	+ 1,490
Derby ...	2,000	600	147	2,747	+ 83	+ 630
Leicester ...	5,865	3,561	120	9,546	+ 1,859	+ 2,530
Northampton ...	2,814	993	131	3,938	+ 40	+ 140
Nottingham ...	8,732	2,351	193	11,276	+ 9	+ 810
Smethwick ...	1,111	439	13	1,563	+ 202	+ 310
Stoke-on-Trent ...	11,184	5,075	240	16,499	+ 486	+ 780
Walsall ...	2,989	605	69	3,663	+ 331	+ 30
West Bromwich ...	990	133	14	1,137	+ 23	+ 220
Wolverhampton ...	3,083	1,054	107	4,244	+ 558	+ 270
Rest of Division ...	51,906	15,098	2,849	69,853	+ 4,386	+ 1,850
North-Eastern Division ...	118,248	36,040	7,303	161,591	+ 16,488	+ 2,680
Barnsley ...	5,661	433	466	6,560	- 163	+ 1,200
Bradford ...	10,652	5,118	265	16,036	+ 2,227	+ 6,900
Dewsbury ...	2,083	1,120	119	3,322	+ 806	+ 930
Doncaster ...	3,045	451	442	3,938	+ 356	+ 500
Grimsby ...	4,581	571	578	5,730	+ 428	+ 390
Hull ...	1,856	899	47	2,802	+ 744	+ 990
Huddersfield ...	2,201	2,110	197	4,508	+ 1,750	+ 2,160
Leeds ...	10,684	1,516	712	12,912	+ 977	+ 300
Lincoln ...	13,501	5,309	291	19,101	+ 1,905	+ 730
Lincoln ...	1,410	344	147	1,901	+ 133	+ 500
Rotherham ...	3,478	378	307	4,163	+ 2,288	+ 920
Sheffield ...	12,623	2,559	164	15,346	+ 552	+ 5,160
Wakefield ...	2,348	620	141	3,109	+ 219	+ 860
York ...	2,221	229	62	2,512	+ 209	+ 260
Rest of Division ...	41,904	14,383	3,364	59,651	+ 8,613	+ 80
North-Western Division ...	220,242	80,287	13,785	314,314	+ 24,774	+ 24,180
Accrington ...	1,483	1,253	83	2,819	+ 275	+ 1,510
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	2,735	1,346	131	4,212	+ 540	+ 610
Barrow ...	1,174	401	158	1,733	+ 98	+ 700
Birkenhead ...	8,250	879	409	9,538	+ 152	+ 420
Blackburn ...	5,274	5,964	358	11,596	+ 1,043	+ 900
Blackpool ...	5,036	3,130	484	8,650	+ 3,783	+ 110
Bolton ...	6,437	3,339	355	10,131	+ 1,768	+ 700
Burnley ...	4,086	3,420	225	7,731	+ 1,004	+ 120
Bury ...	1,689	1,022	62	2,773	+ 250	+ 270
Chorley ...	1,522	879	69	2,471	+ 267	+ 720
Liverpool ...	53,146	9,531	4,326	67,003	+ 5,946	+ 12,090
Manchester ...	26,129	10,779	893	37,801	+ 4,229	+ 710
Nelson ...	1,722	1,131	152	3,005	+ 1,097	+ 4
Oldham ...	7,253	2,307	111	9,671	+ 427	+ 2,490
Preston ...	3,803	1,833	194	5,830	+ 615	+ 1,110
Rochdale ...						

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th NOVEMBER, 1937.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th November, 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 of excepted employments are private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 15th November, 1937, are given on page 487.

The agricultural scheme introduced by the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, came into operation for the payment of contributions on 4th May, 1936. Unemployment benefit became payable under the scheme six months later. Private gardeners were included as from 1st February, 1937.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or allowances.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those

persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 475 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 486.

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 484 and 485 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at October and November, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for November, 1936, used for the purpose of comparison, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936. (See however, footnote § on page 485 regarding the percentages for all industries and services combined.) In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1936, and July, 1937, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.*												
Fishing	5,827	32	5,859	102	8	110	5,929	40	5,969	5,874	39	5,913
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	82,575	389	82,964	18,745	42	18,787	101,320	431	101,751	101,285	431	101,716
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	727	—	727	78	—	78	805	—	805	799	—	799
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining, etc.	684	2	686	24	—	24	708	2	710	708	2	710
Stone Quarrying and Mining	4,753	112	4,865	780	—	780	5,513	12	5,525	4,096	10	4,106
Slate Quarrying and Mining	444	—	444	16	—	16	460	—	460	458	—	458
Other Mining and Quarrying	1,165	5	1,170	82	2	84	1,247	7	1,254	1,076	7	1,083
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	90,941	524	91,465	20,214	53	20,272	111,755	532	112,287	109,477	530	110,007
Total, Mining												
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,305	10	1,315	67	—	67	1,372	10	1,382	1,371	10	1,381
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,344	94	2,438	457	11	468	2,801	105	2,906	2,756	103	2,859
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	745	14	759	130	1	131	875	15	890	816	15	831
Total, N-M Mining Products	4,394	118	4,512	654	12	666	5,048	130	5,178	4,943	128	5,071
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,108	612	7,720	1,059	171	1,230	8,167	783	8,950	7,820	782	8,602
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,920	2,400	5,320	1,888	2,953	4,841	4,808	5,353	10,161	4,794	5,348	10,142
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,612	319	1,931	622	42	664	2,234	361	2,595	2,210	361	2,571
Glass Bottles	1,875	135	2,010	467	23	490	2,342	158	2,500	2,342	158	2,500
Total, Glass	3,487	454	3,941	1,089	65	1,154	4,576	519	5,095	4,552	519	5,071
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	5,219	949	6,168	320	89	409	5,539	1,038	6,577	5,427	1,051	6,478
Explosives	521	182	703	12	9	21	533	191	724	532	191	723
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	873	208	1,081	51	14	65	924	222	1,146	912	221	1,133
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,368	765	4,133	621	127	748	3,989	892	4,881	3,953	876	4,829
Total, Chemicals, etc.	9,981	2,104	12,085	1,004	239	1,243	10,935	2,343	13,278	10,824	2,319	13,143
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,294	2	1,296	139	1	140	1,433	3	1,436	1,429	3	1,432
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	10,284	114	10,398	8,588	18	8,606	18,872	132	19,004	18,861	132	18,993
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	2,239	109	2,348	465	24	489	2,704	133	2,837	2,649	132	2,781
Tin Plates	978	111	1,089	2,904	201	3,105	3,882	312	4,194	3,880	312	4,192
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,811	43	1,854	1,768	17	1,785	3,579	60	3,639	3,565	60	3,625
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,258	195	1,453	39	488	1,707	234	1,941	1,689	234	1,923	
Total, Metal Manufacture	17,864	574	18,438	14,313	300	14,613	32,177	874	33,051	32,073	873	32,946
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	25,908	1,413	27,321	3,555	294	3,849	29,463	1,707	31,170	28,705	1,691	30,396
Electrical Engineering	2,605	644	3,249	176	130	306	2,781	774	3,555	2,708	773	3,481
Marine Engineering, etc.	3,996	18	4,014	423	9	432	4,419	57	4,476	3,927	57	3,984
Constructional Engineering	3,280	47	3,327	390	8	398	3,670	55	3,725	3,623	54	3,677
Total Engineering	35,769	2,122	37,891	4,544	441	4,985	40,333	2,593	42,926	38,961	2,544	41,505
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	12,383	1,032	13,415	5,843	546	6,389	18,226	1,573	19,800	17,833	1,572	19,405
Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,136	83	1,219	108	28	136	1,244	111	1,355	1,160	110	1,270
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	1,356	20	1,376	466	8	474	1,822	28	1,850	1,806	28	1,834
Total, Vehicles	14,875	1,135	16,010	6,417	582	6,999	21,292	1,712	23,009	20,799	1,710	22,509
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	34,365	207	34,572	2,278	38	2,316	36,643	245	36,888	34,360	242	34,602

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding	5,093	396	5,489	2,173	166	2,339	7,266	562	7,828	7,218	562	7,780
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,468	63	3,531	103	3	106	3,571	66	3,637	3,547	63	3,610
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	4,816	4,065	8,881	686	708	1,394	5,502	4,773	10,275	5,434	4,771	10,205
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,419	522	1,941	555	182	737	1,974	704	2,678	1,958	704	2,662
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	762	563	1,325	185	119	304	947	682	1,629	943	682	1,625
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	824	371	1,195	191	94	285	1,015	465	1,480	999	465	1,464
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	851	31	882	17	12	29	922	43	965	898	43	941
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	841	471	1,312	176	126	302	1,017	597	1,614	1,005	597	1,600
Metal Industries not separately specified	9,473	3,797	13,270	2,178	1,265	3,443	11,651	5,062	16,713	11,362	5,047	16,409
Total, Other Metals	27,547	10,279	37,826	6,318	2,675	8,993	33,865	12,954	46,819	33,164	12,932	46,096
Textiles:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	7,193	7,873	15,066	3,496	7,999	11,495	10,689	15,872	26,561	10,689	15,872	26,561
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	4,615	11,071	15,686	2,829	8,458	11,287	7,444	19,529	26,973	7,420	19,525	26,945
Total, Cotton	11,808	18,944	30,752	6,325	16,457	22,782	18,133	35,401	53,534	18,109	35,397	53,506
Woolen and Worsted	4,790	4,629	9,419	10,316	14,805	25,121	15,106	19,434	34,540	14,994	19,338	34,332
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	784	1,221	2,005	910	2,217	3,127	1,694	3,438	5,132	1,691	3,405	5,096
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	823	348	1,171	772	315	1,087	1,595	663	2,258	1,595	663	2,258
Linen	4,788	10,804	15,592	797	3,016	3,813	5,585	13,820	19,405	436	1,752	2,188
Jute	2,306	4,343	6,649	275	941	1,216	2,581	5,284	7,865	2,580	5,283	7,863
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	774	1,489	2,263	151	490	641	905	1,979	2,884	742	1,526	2,268
Hosiery	890	2,959	3,849	1,269	5,910	7,179	2,159	8,369	11,028	2,158	8,305	10,943
Lace	286	295	581	664	700	1,364	996	960	1,956	994	960	1,954
Other Textiles	281	565	846	1,320	2,062	3,382	1,601	2,627	4,228	1,601	2,624	4,225
Carpets	1,209	2,583	3,792	269	1,215	1,484	1,478	3,798	5,276	1,313	2,873	4,186
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,703	2,369	7,072	4,481	3,069	7,550	13,184	5,438	18,622	12,045	4,212	16,257
Total, Textiles	33,442	50,549	83,991	31,529	51,197	82,726	64,971	101,746	166,712	58,194	86,872	145,066
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,435	691	3,126	1,401	345	1,746	3,836					

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 18TH OCT. 1937, 23RD NOV. 1936.

I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.

Main table for I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME, listing various industries like Fishing, Mining, Brick, Tile, etc., with their respective insured numbers and percentages.

* For the purpose of comparison with 23rd November, 1936, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 18TH OCT. 1937, 23RD NOV. 1936.

II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

Table listing agricultural industries like Farming, Forestry, etc., with their insured numbers and percentages.

* See footnote * on page 484. † For 23rd November, 1936, separate figures are not available. ‡ See footnote * on page 482. § The percentage for all industries and services combined for November, 1936, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (see also footnote * on page 484). The percentages for October and November, 1937 are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937. || Comparable figures are not available. ¶ For the purpose of comparison with 23rd November, 1936, private gardening is excluded.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table showing principal variations in numbers unemployed, categorized by industry and sex (Males, Females, Total).

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. NOVEMBER, 1937.

Table showing new entrants into unemployment insurance, categorized by division and sex (Males, Females, Total).

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (18 years and over)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (18 years and over)	Total.
A. Insured on Register:—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:—					
(a) General scheme ...	520,757	14,440	183,614	13,213	732,024
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	9,045	521	3,672	231	13,469
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:—					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants* ...	485,408	2,104	32,985	1,732	522,229
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	2,895	80	1,245	54	4,274
3. Claims under consideration ...	30,177	1,948	16,531	2,210	50,866
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:—					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	44,049	2,170	23,581	3,335	73,135
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	5,796	—	6,585	12,381
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	16,753	576	5,823	1,006	24,158
6. Applications under consideration ...	407	22	254	94	777
7. Not in receipt of allowances:—					
(a) aged 16 and over ...	23,927	2,340	17,233	3,637	47,137
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	7,279	—	11,474	18,753
C. Total on Register ...	1,133,418	37,276	284,938	43,571	1,499,203
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:—					
8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4(a)) ...	1,092,331	21,263	261,628	20,775	1,395,997
9. Two-months file † ...	27,999	2,481	29,735	3,268	63,483
10. Special Schemes claimants to benefit ...	2,069	11	241	6	2,327
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,122,399	23,755	291,604	24,049	1,461,807
11. Aged 14 and 15:—					
(a) Item 4(b) ...	—	5,796	—	6,585	12,381
(b) Two-months file ...	—	2,164	—	3,113	5,277
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,122,399	31,715	291,604	33,747	1,479,465

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund† for the periods stated:—

	Four weeks ended 27th Nov., 1937.	Five weeks ended 30th Oct., 1937.	Four weeks ended 28th Nov., 1936.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	£ 1,411,000	£ 2,037,000	£ 1,694,000
Employed persons ...	1,616,000	2,012,000	1,660,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,505,000	2,016,000	1,664,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	123,000	7,000	6,000
Total Income ...	4,655,000	6,072,000	5,024,000
Benefit ...	2,745,000	3,036,000	2,521,000
Cost of Administration ...	352,000	444,000	357,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service ...	384,000	481,000	384,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	13,000	42,000	78,000
Total Expenditure ...	3,494,000	4,003,000	3,340,000
Debt Outstanding ...	103,122,000	103,122,000	104,741,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	44,000	43,000	—
Employed persons ...	43,000	42,000	—
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	43,000	42,000	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,000	—	—
Total Income ...	133,000	127,000	—
Benefit ...	38,000	31,000	—
Cost of Administration ...	16,000	16,000	—
Miscellaneous Payments ...	1,000	1,000	—
Total Expenditure ...	55,000	48,000	—

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

For the period of four weeks ended 27th November, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,684,000. The approximate cost of unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) during the five weeks ended 30th October, 1937, was £3,345,000, and during the four weeks ended 28th November, 1936, was £2,788,000.

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 4,230 at 15th November, 1937); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† See explanation on page 482.

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C.44 of 1937, for the period ended 31st March, 1936).

§ Includes adjustment of contributions from Defence Departments for period April, 1936, to October, 1937.

|| 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.

¶ 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.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.
CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.*

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
General Scheme.					
London ...	98,376	1,086	24,452	569	124,483
South-Eastern ...	38,485	1,125	12,520	1,193	53,323
South-Western ...	38,230	856	8,284	929	48,299
Midlands ...	60,442	896	27,526	1,165	90,029
North-Eastern ...	58,702	1,134	26,417	1,713	87,966
North-Western ...	93,514	2,979	49,746	2,609	148,848
Northern ...	35,098	1,638	6,626	1,360	44,722
Scotland ...	58,969	3,044	22,776	2,746	87,535
Wales ...	38,941	1,682	5,267	929	46,819
Great Britain	520,757	14,440	183,614	13,213	732,024
Agricultural Scheme.					
London ...	431	11	440	4	886
South-Eastern ...	1,288	59	1,326	23	2,696
South-Western ...	1,214	52	1,114	7	2,487
Midlands ...	867	31	337	7	1,242
North-Eastern ...	769	33	869	77	1,748
North-Western ...	998	41	102	10	1,151
Northern ...	588	61	74	20	743
Scotland ...	1,826	171	383	79	2,459
Wales ...	1,064	62	27	4	1,157
Great Britain	9,045	521	3,672	231	13,469

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 ...	32,270	8	2,895	1	35,174
South-Eastern ...	14,309	34	1,251	48	15,642
South-Western ...	15,887	12	1,035	44	16,978
Midlands ...	40,699	16	1,918	46	42,679
North-Eastern ...	48,428	20	2,439	182	51,069
North-Western ...	105,083	646	13,706	324	119,759
Northern ...	76,804	470	2,210	556	79,240
Scotland ...	99,267	1,117	12,410	1,068	113,862
Wales ...	73,109	407	2,189	523	76,228
Great Britain	505,056	2,760	40,053	2,792	550,661

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 15th November, 1937. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register					Totals.
	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.	
Men, 18-64	608,003	108,263	58,781	44,843	262,004	1,081,894
Boys, 16-17	17,171	1,902	564	189	232	20,058
Women, 18-64	196,423	21,421	9,083	5,009	16,931	249,872
Girls, 16-17	16,813	1,304	487	98	94	18,796
Total ...	838,410	133,290	68,915	50,139	279,261	1,370,015

NUMBERS.

	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total
Men, 18-64	608,003	108,263	58,781	44,843	262,004
Boys, 16-17	17,171	1,902	564	189	232
Women, 18-64	196,423	21,421	9,083	5,009	16,931
Girls, 16-17	16,813	1,304	487	98	94
Total ...	838,410	133,290	68,915	50,139	279,261

PERCENTAGES.

	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total
Men, 18-64	56.2	10.0	5.4	4.2	24.2
Boys, 16-17	85.6	9.5	2.8	0.9	1.2
Women, 18-64	78.8	8.8	3.6	2.0	6.8
Girls, 16-17	89.5	6.9	2.6	0.5	0.5
Total ...	61.2	9.7	5.0	3.7	20.4

Of the 838,410 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 637,800, or 46.5 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 4,230 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

† Including 4,274 persons, disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	913	2,034	2,947	951	1,286	2,237
South-Eastern ...	530	1,619	2,149	1,068	2,016	3,084
South-Western ...	657	1,297	1,954	1,038	1,751	2,789
Midlands ...	491	1,345	1,836	662	1,821	2,483
North-Eastern ...	842	1,768	2,610	1,671	3,022	4,693
North-Western ...	2,556	4,786	7,342	2,267	4,176	6,443
Northern ...	2,120	2,899	5,019	3,483	5,091	8,574
Scotland ...	2,630	3,884	6,514	3,237	5,429	8,666
Wales ...	2,336	3,069	5,405	3,682	2,920	6,602
Great Britain	13,075	24,201	37,276	18,059	25,512	43,571
N. Ireland ...	643	2,010	2,653	474	1,673	2,147
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	13,718	26,211	39,929	18,533	27,185	45,718

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 337 of the September issue of this Gazette.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,328	2,735	4,063	1,442	2,121	3,563
South-Eastern ...	618	1,768	2,386	976	2,064	3,040
South-Western ...	414	1,264	1,678	558	1,618	2,176
Midlands ...	484	1,527	2,011	632	1,998	2,630
North-Eastern ...	1,559	4,575	6,134	1,596	4,043	5,639
North-Western ...	897	2,640	3,537	1,120	2,446	3,566
Northern ...	1,516	4,937	6,453	1,717	4,751	6,468
Scotland ...	646	2,645	3,291	619	1,986	2,605
Wales ...	—	11	11	—	6	6
Special Schemes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	7,960	23,755	31,715	9,698	24,049	33,747
N. Ireland ...	488	1,990	2,478	432	1,710	2,142
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	8,448	25,745	34,193	10,130	25,759	35,889

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. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND NOVEMBER, 1937.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving school.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	6,700</					

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1937, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE* IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 466 to 469.]

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 (inclusive) in employment at		Index Numbers. June, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table on page 483.)												
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1937.	June, 1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.		
Fishing	22,376	25,330	24,500	28,182	113.2	115.4	117.4	116.3	120.9	112.0	118.3	118.1	124.6	131.9	130.1		
Mining and Quarrying:—																	
Coal Mining	1,211,569	965,610	937,400	699,097	79.7	69.4	74.0	69.2	56.8	52.7	54.3	53.0	54.3	52.9	59.4		
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	15,906	13,626	13,100	10,375	85.7	83.6	92.5	84.2	47.9	45.8	39.3	58.8	51.9	60.7	68.1		
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	3,950	5,345	5,100	3,902	135.3	126.9	118.4	98.4	45.3	38.8	37.3	86.0	88.6	85.5	102.9		
Stone Quarrying and Mining	30,574	40,619	38,900	44,252	132.8	129.4	134.2	131.3	136.1	122.2	121.7	128.0	130.2	141.9	151.2		
Slate Quarrying and Mining	7,781	11,043	10,600	9,246	142.0	135.1	125.2	106.8	113.9	96.2	118.6	123.9	124.1	124.7	124.0		
Other Mining and Quarrying	24,300	16,862	16,200	9,676	69.4	65.1	66.1	63.6	55.7	47.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	42.7	41.5		
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	11,875	14,782	14,200	17,765	124.5	123.9	132.9	138.4	122.1	105.8	116.7	128.7	136.0	142.8	156.1		
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,305,945	1,067,887	1,035,500	794,313	81.8	72.0	76.5	71.7	59.5	54.9	56.5	55.9	57.1	56.2	62.8		
Manufacturing Industries:—																	
NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	13,982	10,689	10,200	13,049	76.4	65.9	79.9	71.6	58.1	56.3	64.4	78.8	89.4	91.1	97.4		
Artificial Stone and Concrete	9,039	15,158	14,600	25,857	167.7	163.5	174.4	167.0	174.6	187.5	193.8	209.9	231.2	255.6	297.7		
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	14,946	18,108	17,400	15,980	121.1	124.0	128.3	117.7	101.8	87.5	86.6	91.8	95.3	100.3	111.4		
BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MAKING	56,240	82,861	78,500	98,873	147.3	136.7	140.7	139.9	138.4	129.6	143.0	160.2	169.6	176.4	185.5		
POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.	64,325	62,457	60,200	64,963	97.1	95.6	102.9	93.5	80.7	77.8	86.9	93.1	94.1	95.8	104.8		
GLASS:—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	23,070	22,926	22,500	28,771	99.4	97.9	111.3	107.2	91.8	92.5	102.1	109.6	108.7	117.0	126.9		
Glass Bottles	12,447	15,775	15,200	17,230	126.7	119.7	122.8	115.5	117.8	120.0	126.6	135.8	130.4	137.2	143.6		
CHEMICALS, ETC.:—																	
Chemicals	91,959	89,413	86,800	102,625	97.3	106.0	111.5	102.5	90.0	92.9	97.5	105.5	103.0	107.5	115.1		
Explosives	16,310	17,626	17,100	21,534	108.1	121.3	111.9	108.6	88.6	89.7	91.0	95.5	98.6	110.4	137.1		
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	12,978	18,038	17,400	23,142	135.0	142.9	144.9	143.7	147.4	144.0	155.2	169.2	178.9	184.6	184.6		
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	70,932	74,074	70,900	69,620	104.4	105.1	102.2	101.3	100.2	103.9	105.7	94.1	95.0	96.3	102.6		
METAL MANUFACTURE:—																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	26,112	21,800	20,400	15,750	83.5	75.9	80.7	72.6	49.3	42.6	39.2	51.0	51.6	56.4	64.4		
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	166,840	161,869	156,300	163,687	97.1	87.0	89.6	78.8	54.5	54.0	62.7	79.2	77.0	89.4	101.6		
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	35,006	36,527	35,000	47,848	104.3	100.7	110.2	100.5	80.7	81.9	93.7	99.3	104.9	120.0	142.5		
Tin Plates	28,786	24,125	23,000	24,884	83.8	107.7	87.6	82.8	67.8	57.8	79.2	72.5	65.6	69.9	90.6		
Iron and Steel Tubes	20,910	24,646	24,000	29,820	117.9	119.6	130.0	116.8	84.7	80.2	93.4	118.6	126.5	130.9	146.2		
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	21,962	19,464	18,500	23,884	88.6	97.9	97.2	88.3	76.5	77.8	84.5	93.3	89.0	102.0	114.4		
ENGINEERING, ETC.:—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	525,737	542,443	522,000	585,748	103.2	104.2	105.8	98.7	81.6	77.3	78.4	87.7	91.0	101.8	115.8		
Electrical Engineering	56,965	75,672	74,200	111,585	132.8	135.8	144.4	148.8	141.8	141.4	137.5	150.2	156.0	174.7	199.6		
Marine Engineering, etc.	51,489	48,525	47,500	49,219	94.3	94.7	105.9	101.1	57.4	42.2	45.2	65.2	66.1	85.5	97.7		
Constructional Engineering	20,414	25,368	24,700	36,632	124.3	123.2	127.5	117.5	111.7	96.0	96.4	126.6	138.1	160.8	184.0		
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VEHICLES:—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	173,541	220,095	217,500	336,919	126.8	126.3	134.4	125.2	115.5	114.4	127.9	143.2	149.9	172.1	196.4		
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	24,299	19,264	18,700	12,097	79.4	76.1	74.0	72.3	64.2	61.9	60.4	52.2	52.9	48.2	51.3		
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	48,476	53,245	51,400	48,990	109.8	108.5	105.5	104.3	84.9	78.0	74.9	88.1	92.5	101.6	104.7		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING	150,964	164,726	158,800	133,291	109.1	101.1	108.9	97.5	58.3	46.4	45.3	55.5	61.5	78.7	91.6		
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	70,045	81,433	77,300	98,710	116.2	117.5	120.8	114.9	104.4	99.2	108.2	122.4	122.6	135.2	148.4		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	9,924	13,841	13,400	37,285	139.5	149.5	160.8	173.3	199.6	210.6	236.2	298.0	313.2	350.9	389.0		
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	64,989	77,954	77,200	170,777	120.0	126.6	139.3	146.6	144.4	158.5	168.0	189.3	203.1	220.3	265.4		
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	25,132	29,100	28,400	31,516	115.8	111.1	111.8	104.0	84.4	88.3	98.0	106.7	106.6	114.6	128.6		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	24,641	23,463	22,900	26,696	95.2	93.8	95.5	90.2	75.7	75.8	83.5	90.2	96.3	102.8	110.8		
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	25,790	26,684	25,900	29,204	103.4	100.2	103.4	94.8	82.6	84.2	83.7	95.9	110.8	106.8	116.6		
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	5,265	7,171	6,900	17,924	135.2	149.1	165.1	166.1	152.0	149.3	160.2	207.1	231.7	273.3	353.9		
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	42,943	40,997	39,900	37,137	95.6	94.7	92.6	88.9	77.0	77.0	85.4	86.9	82.8	87.5	88.8		
Metal Industries not separately specified	146,840	172,306	168,500	252,176	117.3	116.1	123.2	118.6	111.4	112.6	123.2	136.6	148.7	161.8	175.6		
TEXTILES:—																	
Cotton	445,422	529,714	522,200	366,210	118.9	109.7	109.0	75.1	74.4	79.8	85.2	81.9	78.4	80.0	83.4		
Woolen and Worsted	250,755	225,179	216,600	203,859	89.8	88.7	85.2	75.3	66.4	70.7	82.2	74.9	78.2	82.3	84.5		
Silk and Artificial Silk	34,888	51,799	50,400	75,368	148.5	197.0	199.6	179.4	151.2	167.1	173.3	186.4	207.7	215.7	222.1		
Linen	68,772	78,079	76,000	63,182	113.5	88.9	102.1	87.3	81.3	76.8	85.0	93.8	85.5	83.7	94.4		
Jute	36,249	36,026	34,700	23,616	99.4	103.3	98.2	74.2	56.8	56.3	68.3	58.6	64.8	61.9	67.7		
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	16,870	17,796	17,300	17,346	105.5	100.3	102.3	88.8	85.1	83.3	87.2	90.3	95.4	99.1	105.6		
Hosiery	83,732	94,747	93,100	112,023	113.2	117.9	121.2	110.7	109.1	118.9	121.3	126.1	124.2	132.7	136.2		
Lace	16,301	15,766	15,000	13,850	102.9	102.2	98.9	90.9	84.9	89.6	86.9	88.1	92.5	87.7	89.2		
Carpets	24,484	25,150	22,800	30,113	94.5	94.1	98.9	92.9	86.8	102.2	104.3	118.4	115.5	119.6	125.0		
Other Textiles	37,022	40,600	40,000	53,396	109.7	112.4	115.1	104.9	101.7	104.2	113.1	123.8	120.8	130.3	146.7		
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	102,378	107,693	102,600	86,849	105.2	105.9	102.8	83.2	76.0	84.5	87.9	87.7	86.3	86.3	89.0		
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS:—																	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	36,477	38,681	38,400	44,169	106.0	108.1	103.2	98.7	93.2	96.1	107.0	111.2	110.7	118.0	122.0		
Leather Goods	25,686	24,615	24,100	25,612	95.8	92.7	96.0	86.5	76.1	82.9	87.6	93.7	92.1	96.3	101.8		

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.				
—	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,596	1,454	248	6,298
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	12,085	13,302	2,429	27,816
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	199	51	169	419
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	77	13	20	110
Not unemployed ...	2,702	1,081	279	4,062
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,406	1,110	223	4,739
Total Claims disallowed ...	6,384	2,255	691	9,330
B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.				
(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
Claims allowed ...	169	43	—	212
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	20	4	—	24
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	2	1	1	4
Not unemployed ...	252	70	12	334
Other grounds ...	477	140	11	628
Total Claims disallowed ...	751	215	24	990
(2) Other Cases.				
Claims allowed ...	4,775	4,320	931	10,026
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	9	2	—	11
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Anomalies Orders:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	972	1,384	70	2,426
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	75	112	10	197
Class (d)—married women ...	—	3,300	—	3,300
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,931	4,050	2,651	13,632
Employment lost through misconduct	3,352	1,024	1,169	5,545
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,252	1,901	412	3,565
Not unemployed ...	242	95	20	357
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	844	1,244	140	2,228
Other grounds ...	356	115	563	1,034
Total Claims disallowed ...	14,034	13,227	5,035	32,296
C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.				
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,762	7,793	15,555	
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	47	13	60	
Men ...	—	2	2	
Women ...	—	—	—	
Juveniles ...	—	—	—	
Total Appeals ...	47	97	144	
D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.				
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,867	3,544	11,411	
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—				
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	107	443	550	
(2) Other cases ...	66	124	190	
E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.				
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—				
(1) Against disallowances ...	24	76	100	
(2) Against disallowances ...	29	31	60	
Appeals by Associations ...	31	70	101	
Appeals by Claimants ...	45	71	116	
Total ...	129	248	377	

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

POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in November, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 575,017, or 1.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 27.2 per cent. less than in November, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 349, 345, and 478 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 November, 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 November was 454,368, an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but 23.6 per cent. less than in November, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 120,649, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 38.3 per cent. less than a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November numbered 72,158, or 1.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 6.6 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 502,859, or 1.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 29.4 per cent. less than in November, 1936.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-one showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in November, as compared with October, four areas showed slight decreases, while in two areas there was no change.

—	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in November, 1937.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	23,380	74,970	98,350	237	+ 2	– 41
Birkenhead ...	804	5,866	6,670	451	+ 1	– 141
Birmingham ...	4,424	13,508	17,932	176	+ 5	– 10
Blackburn ...	751	2,312	3,063	264	+ 6	– 114
Bolton ...	838	3,632	4,470	252	+ 12	– 56
Bradford ...	1,028	6,088	7,116	245	+ 3	– 45
Brighton ...	580	2,203	2,783	189	+ 4	– 16
Bristol ...	2,004	7,137	9,141	221	+ 8	– 10
Bury ...	328	2,220	2,548	279	+ 2	– 148
Cardiff ...	1,087	9,040	10,127	457	+ 25	– 132
Covey ...	397	1,644	2,041	105	+ 2	– 12
Croydon ...	785	4,168	4,953	205	+ 8	– 37
Derby ...	566	2,650	3,216	229	+ 8	– 29
East Ham ...	682	3,656	4,338	325	+ 19	– 37
Gateshead ...	552	5,664	6,216	522	+ 3	– 261
Huddersfield ...	474	1,452	1,926	167	+ 8	– 29
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,580	16,725	18,305	569	+ 17	– 114
Leeds ...	1,122	11,951	13,073	267	+ 3	– 152
Leicester ...	836	3,972	4,808	184	+ 2	– 31
Liverpool ...	4,362	49,927	54,289	641	+ 1	– 432
Manchester ...	2,754	30,129	32,883	442	+ 8	– 140
Middlesbrough ...	345	3,630	3,975	284	+ 5	– 99
Newcastle-on-Tyne	784	11,649	12,433	428	+ 2	– 234
Nottingham ...	771	4,378	5,149	436	+ 2	– 286
Oldham ...	1,104	13,314	14,418	373	+ 4	– 35
Plymouth ...	881	3,040	3,921	299	+ 4	– 81
Portsmouth ...	473	4,670	5,143	249	+ 2	– 72
Preston ...	838	2,839	3,677	146	+ 6	– 11
St. Helens ...	502	1,798	2,300	200	+ 6	– 62
Salford ...	390	4,939	5,329	493	+ 3	– 59
Sheffield ...	512	6,044	6,556	318	+ 9	– 148
Southampton ...	1,289	20,787	22,076	426	+ 5	– 249
Southend-on-Sea ...	1,295	4,173	5,468	308	+ 4	– 26
South Shields ...	320	2,499	2,819	207	+ 14	– 37
Stockport ...	400	4,240	4,640	415	+ 7	– 9
Stoke-on-Trent ...	660	1,654	2,314	176	+ 8	– 16
Sunderland ...	1,760	8,570	10,330	378	+ 8	– 4
Swansea ...	739	11,360	12,099	657	+ 3	– 196
Walsley ...	452	6,203	6,655	406	+ 8	– 110
Walsall ...	273	1,992	2,265	236	+ 10	– 25
West Ham ...	278	2,411	2,689	253	+ 7	– 44
West Ham ...	2,056	10,677	12,733	479	+ 3	– 102
Wolverhampton ...	595	2,476	3,071	216	+ 8	– 12
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	42,671	313,347	356,018	343	+ 5	– 116
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	66,051	388,317	454,368	313	+ 5	– 94
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,633	88,731	93,364	830	+ 1	– 545
Edinburgh ...	727	13,736	14,463	311	+ 3	– 168
Dundee ...	335	6,891	7,226	404	+ 13	– 130
Aberdeen ...	412	5,184	5,596	317	+ 3	– 272
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,107	114,542	120,649	621	+ 3	– 392
Totals for all 47 areas above	72,158	502,859	575,017	349	+ 4	– 129

* 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.

† 20th November in London, 27th November in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 474–475 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

THERE was a seasonal increase in unemployment during November. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th November, 1937, was 573,000,* as compared with 501,847 at the end of October, 1937, and 1,197,140 at the end of November, 1936.

At 30th November, 1937, 300,000* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 257,384 at the end of October, 1937, and 668,633 at the end of November, 1936.

FRANCE.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 362,551, as compared with 347,669 at the end of October, 1937, and 453,921 at the end of November, 1936.

At the beginning of November, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 8.17 per cent. as compared with 1st November, 1936. In 8,205 undertakings, employing 2,299,122 persons, in which, at 1st November, 1937, legislation reducing working hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 9.08. In the remaining undertakings, employing 5,364 persons, in which at 1st November, 1937, the 40-hour week had not been applied, 39.89 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48. At 1st November, 1936, when the 40-hour week legislation had been applied only to a limited extent, 13.78 per cent. of all the workers then covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 12.78 per cent., 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or more a week.

BELGIUM.††

Unemployment increased during August. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 909,702, showed that 9.8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in August, 1937, as compared with 9.3 per cent. in July, 1937, and 11.5 per cent. in August, 1936. In addition, 9.9 per cent. were employed intermittently in August, 1937, as compared with 8.7 per cent. in July, 1937, and 9.8 per cent. in August, 1936. In August, 1937, 11.5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 10.9, and in August, 1936, 13.4.

SWITZERLAND.†††

A seasonal increase in unemployment was recorded during October. At the end of that month 56,804 applications for employment (39.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 51,876 (36.1 per thousand) at the end of September, 1937, and 86,866 (60.5 per thousand) at the end of October, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,655, 2,115 and 992, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 533,125, 6.8 per cent. were wholly, and 2.1 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of September, 1937, the corresponding figures being 6.4 per cent. and 1.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1937, and 11.0 per cent. and 5.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1936.

ITALY.**

According to a semi-official series of index numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Employers, employment improved between July and August, 1937. If the average monthly index number of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index at the end of August, 1937, was 108.9, as compared with 106.2 at the end of July, 1937, and 97.8 at the end of August, 1936.

AUSTRIA.†††

There was a seasonal increase in unemployment during October. At the end of the month 277,749 applicants for employment (149,143 in Vienna) were registered at the public Employment Exchanges, of whom 188,262 (87,530 in Vienna) were in receipt of benefit. At the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 262,508 and 176,308, and at the end of October, 1936, 317,201 and 228,624, respectively.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
† Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 14th December, 1937. Berlin.
‡ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 11th December, 1936, and 10th December, 1937. Paris.
†† Bulletin mensuel du Placement et du Chômage, October, 1937. Brussels.
††† La Vie Economique, November, 1937. Berne.
** Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 22nd November, 1937. Rome.
†† Statistische Nachrichten, 25th November, 1937. Vienna.

HUNGARY.‡

A decline in unemployment was recorded during September. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 44,946, as compared with 45,904 at the end of August, 1937, and 50,166 at the end of September, 1936.

POLAND.‡

Unemployment continued to decline during September. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 251,736, as compared with 259,082 at the end of August, 1937, and 265,954 at the end of September, 1936.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.††

There was a considerable increase in unemployment during November. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 332,981,* as compared with 237,737† at the end of October, 1937, and 510,205 at the end of November, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during November, and in Sweden during October.

Denmark.†—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 440,000, 24.3 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1937, as compared with 19.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1937, and 20.0 per cent. at the end of November, 1936.

Sweden.**—Of a total of approximately 567,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1937, as compared with 6.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 10.3 per cent. at the end of October, 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 September, 1937, showed a decline of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments declined during the same period by 3.6 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for September, 1937, was 102.1, as compared with 102.3† for the previous month, and 95.5 for September, 1936.

At the end of October, 1937, 4,393,092 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decline of 5.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 36.3 per cent. as compared with October, 1936. Included among 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 October, 1937, 12 per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. also in September, 1937, and in October, 1936.

IRISH FREE STATE.†††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 68,809 at 25th October to 94,414 at 29th November, 1937. The increase since 25th October, 1937, is officially stated to be almost entirely due to the return to the registers of certain classes of persons living in rural areas who had been excluded from the receipt of unemployment assistance by two Orders under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, which were issued in March and June, 1937, and ceased to be operative on 26th October, 1937. The directly comparable number of persons on the live registers at 30th November, 1936, was 110,859.

CANADA.‡‡

There was a slight slackening in employment at the beginning of November. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st November, 1937, by 10,463 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,194,137, as compared with 1,198,058 at the beginning of October, 1937. If the average number of

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £126,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,126,800 workpeople and in a decrease of £250 in those of 6,800 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	293,500	4,500	£ 52,775	£ 75
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	650,000	—	52,700	—
Clothing ...	135,000	2,300	13,675	175
Other ...	48,300	—	7,450	—
TOTAL ...	1,126,800	6,800	126,600	250

The increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in South and West Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Scotland and, certain classes only, in Cumberland, Leicestershire, Kent and North Wales; cokemen and by-product workers in South and West Yorkshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire; ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in North Lincolnshire and Leicestershire; and roadstone and pennant stone quarryworkers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. There was a slight decrease in the case of the higher-paid workers employed at Leicestershire coal mines.

In the engineering, shipbuilding and metal group the principal increase affected men employed in the engineering and in certain other metal trades, and consisted of an increase of 1s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Lincolnshire and at Corby, Northamptonshire; workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain; workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales; fitters, turners, etc., employed in federated shipyards; tinsplate workers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; stamped or pressed metal workers, keg and drum makers, and pin, hook and eye and snap fastener makers in Great Britain, for whom there were increases in each case in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts; lock, latch and key makers in England; workpeople employed in the laminated and coil spring, saw, file, edge tool, machine knife and allied trades at Sheffield; pen makers at Birmingham; and bridge builders and structural engineers in the West of Scotland.

The principal increase in the clothing group affected boot and shoe operatives in Great Britain; the increases took effect under a sliding scale under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living, and amounted to 2s. and 1s. per week on time rates for men and women respectively, and to approximately 3½ per cent. for male workers and 2½ per cent. for female workers on piece rates. Other increases affected workpeople employed in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales and in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in Northern Ireland, for whom there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. The decreases in this group occurred in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for certain junior male workers in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected coal trimmers employed at various ports in Great Britain; male furniture

trade operatives in North-East Lancashire and at High Wycombe; workpeople employed in the manufacture of mechanical cloth in Bury and district; machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; bakers in Manchester and district; workers employed in mastic asphalt manufacture in London and district; and workpeople employed in the coffin furniture and cement making trades in Great Britain.

Of the total increase of £126,600 per week, about £87,700 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including about £25 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work); £17,375 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £12,250 took effect under arrangements made by Trade Boards or other joint standing bodies (including £50 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); £9,250 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; and the remaining £25 was due to mediation which was preceded by a stoppage of work.

The decreases took effect under a sliding scale based on proceeds in the coalmining industry or under a Trade Board Order.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1937.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	676,500	—	£ 145,750	£ —
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	41,350	—	8,500	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	169,750	—	15,400	—
Iron and Steel ...	160,100	—	64,100	—
Engineering† ...	622,950	—	93,600	—
Shipbuilding ...	101,000	—	23,250	—
Other Metal ...	260,700	—	46,050	—
Textile ...	368,600	—	50,600	—
Clothing ...	686,350	2,300	82,450	170
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	128,600	—	16,450	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	70,950	—	11,850	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	17,250	—	2,200	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	706,900	—	54,800	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	94,300	—	9,400	—
Transport ...	673,800	100	79,600	10
Public Administration Services ...	58,350	—	6,900	—
Other ...	90,550	—	12,350	—
Total ...	4,928,000	2,400	723,250	180

In the corresponding eleven months of 1936, there were net increases of £422,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,520,200 workpeople, and net decreases of £150 in those of 525 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes during November in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected over 9,000 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by about 1 hour per week. The workpeople principally affected were those employed on the surface at coal mines in West Yorkshire.

The changes reported during the eleven completed months of 1937 have affected 380,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of about 2½ hours per week, and about 400 workpeople who have had an average increase of 1½ hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1937

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	North Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers (other than casual workers).	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
	East Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. or 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 35s. 6d. at 21 years and over.‡
	Cheshire ...	1 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 7d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	8 Nov.	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (34s. to 35s.)§
	Radnor and Brecon	1 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 5d. at 15 years, increasing each year to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
	Carmarthenshire ...	15 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
Glamorganshire ...	2 Nov.	Male workers engaged in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas and nursery work in connection therewith).	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 40s. at 21 years and over.‡	

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour 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 wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
 † In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 130,500 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
 ‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this Table under "Engineering."
 § These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coal Mining	Cumberland...	1st making-up day after 30 Oct.	Surface workers 18 years and over (except mechanics and apprentices) and female screen workers. Underground day-wage workers 18 years and over.	Increase of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates. Increases of 5 per cent. on basis rates over 6s. and up to and including 7s. per shift and 7.5 per cent. on basis rates of 6s. or less per shift.
	West Yorkshire ...	Nearest making-up day to 1 Sept.*		Minimum percentage additions to basis rates increased from 32 to 38 for underground workers, from 30-34 to 36-34 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and from 27 to 33 for surface workers in the Western sub-division. Revised basis rates adopted resulting in increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for underground workers (23 years and over), and 2d. to 10d. per shift for surface workers (22 years and over).†
	South Yorkshire ...	Nearest making-up day to 1 Sept.‡		Minimum percentage addition to basis rates increased from 32 to 38. Revised basis rates adopted, resulting in increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for underground workers (23 years and over) and of 2d. to 10d. per shift for surface workers (22 years and over).‡
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Nov.		Increase of 8.27 (55.83 to 64.10) in the percentage addition to basis rates.†
	Warwickshire ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 (67 to 68) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.‡
	Kent ...	3 Nov.		Basis rates of boys 15 years and over increased by 2d. per shift, making basis rates for surface boys 3s. 2d. at 18 years increasing to 4s. 2d. at 20½ years, and for underground boys 4s. 2d. at 18 years increasing to 5s. 2d. at 20½ years: subsistence allowance paid to adult surface workers who are widowers or single men to be of such amount as will bring their earnings to not less than 7s. per shift (in lieu of 6s. 9d. per shift previously paid). Flat-rate increases of 3d. per shift for those 14 and under 16 years, of 4d. for those 16 and under 18 years, of 6d. for those 18 and under 21 years, and of 8d. for those 21 years and over, subject to a maximum inclusive daily rate of 9s. 5½d. per shift. Increase of 0.60 (106.25 to 106.85) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡
	North Wales ...	11 Oct.		Increase resulting from the merging of subsistence allowances into the basis rates. Decrease of 0.93 (43.39 to 42.46) in the percentage addition to basis rates.†
	Scotland ...	1 Nov.		Increase** of 11 (51 to 62) in the percentage addition to basis rates.††
	Leicestershire ...	1 Nov.	Adult day-wage workers... All workers...	Minimum percentage addition to basis rates increased from 32 to 38, and revised basis rates adopted involving increases of various amounts.‡
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Nov.		Increase** of 14 (52 to 66) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire ...	1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Minimum percentage addition to basis rates increased from 32 to 38, and revised basis rates adopted involving increases of various amounts.‡
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the coal mining industry).	Increase** of 14 (52 to 66) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	7 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase** of 14.75 (42.25 to 57) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Nov.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase** of 7.25 (31.5 to 38.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	7 Nov.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase** of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift. Increase†† of ½d. per hour in bonus.
	Thames and Medway districts.	20 May††	Chalk quarryworkers (pieceworkers)	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and a corresponding increase for pieceworkers. Rates after change: adult unskilled timeworkers, 1s. 1d. per hour; unskilled boys and youths, 5½d. at 15 years increasing to 11½d. at 20 years.
	Counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon and Radnor.	1 Nov.	Roadstone quarryworkers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers. Rates after change: drillers and barbers down, 1s. 3d. per hour; crusher men and breakers-up, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.; unskilled boys and youths, 5½d. at 15 years increasing to 11½d. at 20 years.
	Counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke.	1 Nov.	Pennant stone quarryworkers, except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the building industry.	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers. Rates after change: drillers and barbers down, 1s. 3d. per hour; crusher men and breakers-up, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.; unskilled boys and youths, 5½d. at 15 years increasing to 11½d. at 20 years.
	Aberdeen and district and Kemnay.	Pay day in week commencing 29 Nov.	Granite quarryworkers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6d. per ton on the making price of sets.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week for those workpeople whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week. Increase** of 7.25 (31.5 to 38.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	7 Nov.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase** of 14.75 (42.25 to 57) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	7 Nov.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase** of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rate.
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	7 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase** of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift.
	North-East Coast Area.	29 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase‡‡ of 10.5 in the percentage additions to standard rates, making the percentages 42.5 and 40 for puddlers and millmen respectively.

* These increases are the result of an agreement dated 9th November, 1937, between the West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association and the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Association with retrospective effect to the date shown. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 † 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.
 ‡ These increases are the result of an agreement dated 9th November, 1937, between the South Yorkshire Coal Trade Association and the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Association, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 5s. at two collieries, 5s. at one colliery and 6s. 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.
 †† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.
 ††† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 †††† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.
 †††† This increase is in accordance with a decision of the Chalk National Sectional Council of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Quarrying Industry at their meeting on 26th August, 1937, confirmed on 22nd November, 1937, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ††††† The rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are 1d. or 2d. per hour above the rate under the sliding-scale, due under the selling-price sliding-scale, 3 per cent. as an agreed restoration of a deduction made in 1926, and, for a period of one year, an *ex gratia* addition of 2.5 per cent.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	North-East Coast Area.	7 Nov.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week; also boys under 21 years of age.	Increases* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 6s. 2d. and over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for those on basis wages under 6s. 2d. per shift.
	West of Scotland ...	29 Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase* of 7.5 (62.5 to 70) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Great Britain† ...		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Increases* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5 basic process and 12.5 to 17.5 acid process) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5 basic process and 15 to 17.5 acid process) for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift.
	North-East Coast Area		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cramenen, etc.	
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (dual workers)	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston, Staffs. ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, cramenen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	Increases* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift.
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North-Lincolnshire.	7 Nov.	Bricklayers employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour plus 42.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Great Britain† ...		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Wales and Scotland.	
	North-East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increase* of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rate. Rate after change: 10.25d. per hour plus 42.5 per cent.
	North-East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increases* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates of skilled workers and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for semi-skilled workers. Rate after change for Class "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 42.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North-East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each case 42.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.	Increase* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0.75d.; plus in each case 42.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus. Consolidated shift war bonus of 3s. 7d. increased to 3s. 10d.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, etc.— <i>contd.</i>			Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen.	Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 3d. per shift, making bonus 2s. 8d. for productive workers and 3s. 10d. for dual workers, the percentage bonus of 17.5 on the dual and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged. War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.).
			Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.	
	Sheffield ...	Commencement of first full pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Daymen 21 years and over on a 47-hour week (and under engineering conditions) employed in steel melting departments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills, forge and fitting shops.	
			Building trade operatives employed in steel works.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, 7s.; labourers, 5s.; navvies, 5s.†
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	§	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works. Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:—	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
			Adult workers on basis rates of 7s. and over per week.	
	South-West Wales ...	7 Nov.	Adult workers on basis rates under 7s. per week.	Increases in the percentage addition to basis rates of 3.59 (20.16 to 23.75) for those on a basis rate of 7s. per week, 4.58 (19.17 to 23.75) on a basis rate of 7s., and 5 (18.75 to 23.75) on basis rates of 7s. and over per week.
			Youths 18 and under 21 years ...	Increase of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 73.75 for those on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week, and for those on basis rates over 29s. and up to 70s. percentages diminishing with each 1s. of basis rate and ranging from 71.25 on a basis rate of 30s. to 23.75 on a basis rate of 70s.
			Boys under 18 years ...	Increase of 2.5 (62.5 to 65) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
	West of Scotland	3 Oct. 15 Nov. §	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at steel plants and mills.	Increase of 2.5 (26.25 to 28.75) in the percentage addition to basis rates (plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift, previously paid). Base rates increased by 1d. per hour, and payment for shift workers revised so as to yield 48 hours (in lieu of 47 hours) on the single day shift and on first and second shifts (the payment for the third shift to remain unaltered at 54 hours). War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied industries (except those whose wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting, outside steelwork erecting, etc.)	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
	Sheffield ...	Commencement of first full pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, 7s. per week; labourers, 5s.; navvies, 5s.†

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 † These increases affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 ‡ Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week extra, and over 90 feet high, 8s. per week extra. Navvies called upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 5s. per week for the time so employed.
 § As from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 15th November.
 ¶ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, pressed steel motor-body work, constructional engineering (shop workers only), sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making in various districts of Great Britain; in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, nut and bolt, nail, tank, spring, tube, and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts; in aircraft manufacture at Southampton, Portsmouth and Cowes, and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and at Belfast.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, etc.— <i>contd.</i>	Sheffield and district	1st full pay period in week commencing 21 Nov.	Skilled fitters, turners, skilled machinists, millwrights, electricians, boilermasters, blacksmiths and pipe fitters.	Adoption of minimum rate, when engaged on maintenance of firm's own plant, of 3s. per week above the recognised district rates. Rates after change include: skilled fitters, turners, millwrights, electricians and blacksmiths, 52s.; skilled machinists and pipe fitters, 48s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.		
	Oldham ...	*	Machinemen ...	Increase of 1s. on basis rates.†		
	Bradford and Shipley	1st pay day in Nov.	Craftsmen employed in toolrooms...	Adoption of minimum rate of not less than 3s. per week above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change: 48s. plus a bonus of 18s. 6d. (increased to 20s. on 15th November) for timeworkers.		
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Bristol Channel).	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in federated shipyards.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week, except at Falmouth, where the increase was 1s. per week.		
	Hull‡ ...	15 Nov.	Fitters, turners, sheet metal workers, etc., employed in the repair of fishing vessels.	Increase of 1s. per week for all classes except engineers' labourers, for whom the increase was 1s. 6d. Rates after change include: fitters, turners, brass finishers and smiths, 72s. 6d. per week; sheet metal workers, 70s. 6d.; engineers' labourers, 56s. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: moulders, 65s. per week; other mechanics, 68s.; labourers, 48s.		
	Portsmouth§ ...	Com- mencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., industries.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.		
	Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway.		Railway shopmen whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.			
	Northern Ireland ...	15 Nov.	Skilled railway shopmen ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.		
	Railway Workshops.			Male workers 21 years and over employed as polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, and dippers and annealers.	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per week, and in piecework basis time rates of 5s. 9d. to 7s. per week.¶	
				Male workers under 21 years employed in the above occupations	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per week, and in piecework basis time rates of 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week.¶	
		Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Other male workers ...	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over, and of 1d. per hour for those under 21 years.¶	
				Female workers employed as polishers, drop-stampers, hand brush jappers, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe braziers, solderers and dippers.	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour.¶	
				Other female workers ...	Increases of 1d. per hour in general minimum time rates and of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rates.¶	
		Keg and Drum Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of kegs and drums.	Increases of 1d. to 1d. per hour in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. or 1d. per hour in the general minimum time rates and 1d. or 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates for female workers.¶
		Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Male timeworkers 21 years and over (other than home-workers). Male timeworkers under 21 years (other than home-workers). Female workers (other than home-workers).	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d., 1½d., 1½d. or 3½d. per hour.¶ Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. to 1d. per hour.¶ Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. to 1d. per hour and of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate.¶
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture.		England** ...	Week commencing 29 Nov.	Adult male workers ...	Increases of 2s. per week for those in Class A occupations and for bobbers, of 1s. 6d. for those in Class B, and of 1s. in Classes C and D. Rates after change: Class A, 58s. to 70s.; Class B, 56s. to 65s.; Class C, 54s. to 61s.; Class D, 53s. to 59s.; bobbers, 63s. 6d. to 77s. 8d.	
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.				Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Increases†† of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and of 1s. per week for others. Rate after change for unskilled men, 45s.	
				Male timeworkers under 21 years ...	Increases†† of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.	
				Apprentices ...	Increases†† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.	
				Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increases†† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 23s. per week.	
				Female pieceworkers ...	Increase†† of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (24s. 1d. to 24s. 6d.).	
		Malleable Ironfounding.	Willenhall and district.	Nov.	Adult male workers ...	Increase of 3s. per week for timeworkers and pieceworkers.
		Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Percentage addition to standard basis rates where these are over 6s. 10½d. per day increased to 17.5 (consisting of 2.625 due under the sliding-scale plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 14.875), in lieu of a percentage of 13.5 previously paid, the percentage addition for adult male dual workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less increased from 22.75 to 25.
	Constructional Engineering.	Tees-side (certain non-federated firms).	Com- mencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Adult male workers employed in engineering, boilermaking, bridge-building, etc., shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.	
		West of Scotland ...		Adult male workers employed in bridge-building and structural engineering.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: sheeters, 1s. 7½d.; erectors, 1s. 6½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 4½d.	

* As from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 22 November.
 † A further increase of similar amount is to operate as from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 23rd May, 1938.
 ‡ These increases affected workpeople employed by members of The Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Ltd.
 § This increase affected workpeople employed by members of The Portsmouth and District Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association.
 ¶ This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
 ** Principally Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Willenhall and Walsall districts, Bolton, Wigan and London. In the case of firms outside the Midlands area 15 per cent. is to be added to the rates quoted.
 †† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
File, Edge Tool, Machine Knife, Saw, etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the file trade— Datal workers (except grinders and hand cutters).	Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for males 21 years and over and of 1s. (9s. to 10s.) for females 18 years and over.
	Sheffield		Pieceworkers (except grinders and hand cutters).	Deductions from the piecework price lists reduced from 7.5 to 5 per cent. for males 21 years and over and for girls under 18 years. Rates increased for females 18 years and over from list price net to list price plus 2.5 per cent.
	Sheffield		Grinders (men and youths) ...	Deductions from the datal rates and piecework price lists reduced from 7.5 to 5 per cent.
	Sheffield		Workpeople employed in the light and heavy edge tool trade.	Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for male workers 21 years and over.
	Sheffield		Machine knife, scythe and hook makers.	Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for male workers 21 years and over.
Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	Pay period in week beginning 1 Nov.	Slacks machine grinders	Increase in flat-rate bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, making bonus where calculated on net earnings 45 per cent. plus 8s. per week; where calculated on gross earnings 30 per cent. plus 8s. per week.
	Sheffield		Saw makers, grinders, etc.	Increase in flat-rate bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for male workers 21 years and over.
	Sheffield		Smiths and strikers employed on daywork in laminated spring manufacture.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: smiths, 69s. per week; strikers, 55s.
Screw Manufacture.	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 1 Nov.	Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers.	Bonus addition to piece price list of September, 1922, increased from 17.5 to 20 per cent.
	Sheffield		Coil spring workers	Increase of 3s. per week for datal workers and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Time rates after change: Grade 1 men, 68s.; Grade 2, 65s.; Grade 3, 60s.; Grade 4, 54s.; Grade 5, 51s.; Grade 6 (labourers), 48s. 6d.
Tube Manufacture.	Sheffield and Chesterfield	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (64s. 6d. to 66s.).
	West of Scotland ...		Adult male workers	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Atherton and district (federated firms).	26 Nov.	Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.).	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
	Midlands and other districts in Great Britain.*		Adult male workers employed in the machine bolt and nut trade.	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture.	Scotland	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in the machine rivet, bolt and nut trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
	Bury and district ...		Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt) for mechanical purposes.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 18s. 9d. to 20s. 8d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 11s. 9d. to 12s. 11d. per week for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, 26s. 6d. plus 20s. 8d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 12s. 11d.
Linen Manufacture.	Belfast	15 Nov.†	Adult male workers employed in the machine rivet, bolt and nut trade.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for mechanics, 71s. 2d.
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee	19 Nov.	Mechanics and hackle-setters ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for mechanics, 71s. 2d.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 13 Nov.	Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.).	Increase of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change include: fitters and turners, 1s. 4 1/4d.; shop labourers, 1s. 0 1/4d. to 1s. 1 1/4d.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Dec.‡	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 55 to 58 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men, 21 years and over, 50s. 7d.; women, 18 years and over, 31s. 7d.
Hat, Cap, and Millinery Manufacture.	England and Wales ...	1 Nov.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased† from 24.75 to 27 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
			Male workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1 1/4d. per hour for those 19 years and over, decreases of 1/4d. or 1d. per hour for those 15 and under 19 years, and increase of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rate.
			Female workers (other than learners)	Increase in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1/4d. per hour, except for those in the felt hat manufacturing section employed in stitching, binding, trimming, lining-making or wool-forming.
			Learners	Increase in general minimum time rates of 2s. to 6s. per week except during fourth year of employment.
			Factory branch:— Male workers other than those under 15 years of age. Female workers other than learners. Female learners commencing at under 21 years.	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1d. per hour and of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	1 Nov.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates, resulting in increases of various amounts during most periods of employment.	
			Retail bespoke dressmaking branch: Female workers other than learners.	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. per hour for those 21 years and over in towns with population over 2,000, except Belfast and Londonderry, and of 1d. per hour for those under 21 years who have completed four years' learnership in all areas.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay week in Nov.	Female learners	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1d. per hour, except during third year of learnership in Belfast and Londonderry.
			Male timeworkers	Increase of 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at 15 years, increasing each year to 21s. at 17, and then each half year to 56s. at 22 years and over.
			Female timeworkers	Increase of 6s. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. 6d. at 15 years, increasing each year to 21s. 6d. at 17, and then each half year to 37s. at 20 years and over.
			Pieceworkers	Restoration† of deduction from piecework statements of 3 1/2 per cent. for male workers and of 2 1/2 per cent. for female workers.

* This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Black Bolt and Nut Association of Great Britain and the Bright Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ As from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 15th November.
§ In respect of the preceding pay period.
|| These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Baking.	Sheffield, Rotherham and district.	1 Nov.	Horsemen, motormen and youths employed by bakers and confectioners.	Adoption of scale of weekly rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: adult workers, drivers—horse-drawn vehicles, 55s. 6d.; mechanically-propelled vehicles, 52s. 6d., 56s. and 60s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle; youths, 35s. at 18, increasing to 47s. 6d. at 20 years.
	Manchester and district.†	1st pay day in Nov.	Male workers	Increase* of 2s. per week (jobbers 4d. per day) for adult workers and of 1s. 4d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years. Rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen, 67s.; assistant ovenmen, platers, second hands and doughmakers, 64s.; other adult bakers, 62s.; jobbers, 10s. 4d. per day; juveniles (18 and under 21 years), 41s. 4d.; firemen and stokers, 56s.; bread packers, 52s.; tin greasers, cleaners and other general workers, 47s.
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Border district.†	1st pay day in Nov.	Female workers	Increase* of 1s. 4d. per week for adult workers (jobbers 2 1/4d. per day), and of 10d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years. Rates after change for daywork: forehands, 44s. 8d.; second hands, 42s. 8d.; other adult bakers, 41s. 4d.; jobbers, 6s. 10 1/4d. per day; juveniles (18 and under 21 years), 27s. 6d.; bread packers, 34s. 8d.; tin greasers, cleaners and other general workers, 31s. 4d.
	Various Districts in Great Britain.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 1s. per week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Lancashire.‡	1 Nov.	Engineers employed in beet sugar factories.	
	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 27 Nov.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, polishers, upholsterers and machinists.	Increase* of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6 1/4d. to 1s. 7d.) for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers.
Building	Kincardineshire ...	1st full pay week after 11 Nov.	Journeymen	Increase* of 1/4d. per hour. Standard rates after change: men on skilled processes, 1s. 6d.; Wycombe section, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 5 1/4d.
	London and district	1st pay day following 1 Nov.	Apprentices	Increase* of 3d. to 10d. per week.
Asphalte Manufacture.	London and district	1st pay day following 1 Nov.	Building trade operatives	Adoption of uniform rates resulting in increases of 1/4d. to 2d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 6 1/4d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; masons' labourers, 1s. 11d.
			Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum hourly rates after change: crane drivers, 1s. 5d.; charge hands on machines, 1s. 4d.; labourers 1s. 3d.; youths, 16 to 17 years, 8d., 17 to 18 years, 1s.; night gangs, 1s. 4 1/4d.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain.	15 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalt.	Percentage deduction from National Tariff rates of 16th August, 1920, reduced by 6 1/2 per cent. (40 to 33 1/2).*
	South Wales ports ...	1 Nov.	Coal trimmers	Minimum weekly rate of 60s. per week adopted in lieu of minimum rates varying from 54s. to 60s. previously in operation.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Various Port, Harbour, River and Canal Authorities in Great Britain.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Coal tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
			Workpeople employed under engineering and allied industries conditions.	
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Coal trimmers	Percentage deduction from National Tariff rates of 16th August, 1920, reduced by 6 1/2 per cent. (40 to 33 1/2).*
			Coal tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Minimum weekly rate of 60s. per week adopted in lieu of minimum rates varying from 54s. to 60s. previously in operation.
			Workpeople employed under engineering and allied industries conditions.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
			Various classes of men employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries).	
			Establishments outside London:— Men in receipt of standard bonus of 18s. 6d. per week. Men on a 7-day basis ...	Bonus increased to 20s. per week. Bonus increased from 21s. 7d. to 23s. 4d.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Yardcraftmen	Bonus increased from 21s. to 22s. 2d. in London and from 18s. 10d. to 21s. elsewhere.
			Skilled men in the London Area	Bonus increased from 20s. 6d. to 22s. per week.
			Skilled men in the London Area on a 7-day basis.	Bonus increased from 23s. 11d. to 25s. 8d. per week.
			Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area.	Bonus increased from 19s. 6d. to 21s. per week.
			Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area on a 7-day basis.	Bonus increased from 22s. 9d. to 24s. 6d.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Certain classes on consolidated rates (night watchmen, ship-keepers, caretakers, etc.)	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
			Men employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations) who are paid on an engineering trade (or similar) basis.	Bonuses increased by 1s. 6d. per week, making bonuses 21s. or 22s. in London and 20s. elsewhere.
			Crews of War Department vessels ...	Bonus increased by 1s. 2d. per week to 22s. 2d. in London and 21s. elsewhere.
			Adult male engineering staff of H.M. Office of Works:— Engineering fitters, attendants, stokers, turncocks and lift attendants.	Bonuses increased by 1s. 6d. per week, making bonuses 22s. for fitters, 18s. for attendants, stokers and turncocks, and 19s. for lift attendants.
			Engineering fitters, attendants, labourers, lift attendants, stokers, etc.	Bonus increased from 18s. 6d. to 20s.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Men employed in Air Ministry Establishments who are paid on an engineering trade basis.	Bonuses increased by 1s. 6d. per week, making bonuses 21s. or 22s. in London and 20s. elsewhere.
			Fitters (engineers) and maintenance men whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 55 per cent. to 58 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 63 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 66s. 6d. inclusive of bonus.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.
‡ Including Galashiels, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweedmouth.
§ Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, Preston and Todmorden.
|| Further increases of 1/4d. for craftsmen (other than masons) are to operate as from 1st April and 1st July, 1938.
¶ This increase applied to the principal coal exporting centres, where the men work on a tonnage basis, including the Firth of Forth, North-East Coast, Humber and South Wales Ports; it did not apply to coal bunkering ports such as London, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton where wages are governed by those paid to dock labourers. At North-West Coast ports the deduction was 2 1/2 per cent. less, i.e., tariff rates less 30 1/2 per cent.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	60%
Food only	46%

FOOD.

At 1st December, 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. The chief movements in prices between these dates were decreases in the prices of butter and increases in those of eggs.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 46 per cent. at 1st December, 1937, the same percentage as at 1st November, 1937, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st December, 1936.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st December, 1937, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1937.	1st Dec., 1937.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1937.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 5½	—
Breast	0 6½	0 8½	0 8	+ 1½	- 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	+ 0½	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4	- 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 5½	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 2½	2 2½	+ 8½	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 7	0 7	+ 3½	—
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 6½	1 5½	+ 3½	- 0½
Salt	1 2½	1 5½	1 4½	+ 2½	- 1½
Cheese†	0 8½	0 11	0 11	+ 2½	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	- 0½	- 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 1½	—

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st December, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.				Corresponding General Average for 1st Nov., 1937.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ribs	46	46	46	46	
Thin Flank	18	19	18	18	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	32	35	34	33	
Thin Flank	2	7	5	4	
Mutton, British—					
Legs	53	58	55	56	
Breast	23	25	24	25	
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	55	49	52	52	
Breast	—	7	4	3	
Bacon (streaky)*	38	37	37	39	
Fish	108	91	100	102	
Flour ...	52	55	53	54	
Bread ...	64	62	63	63	
Tea ...	43	47	45	45	
Sugar (granulated) ...	30	23	26	26	
Milk ...	95	103	99	98	
Butter—					
Fresh	17	27	22	28	
Salt	13	17	15	25	
Cheese†	26	29	28	26	
Margarine ...	- 6	- 8	- 7	- 6	
Eggs (fresh) ...	113	110	112	98	
Potatoes	40	19	29	29	
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	46	46	46	46	

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
 † The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
 ‡ The average price was slightly under 2½d. at 1st November and slightly over 2½d. at 1st December, the increase in price averaging slightly less than ½d.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1937, was about 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were, between 95 and 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December, 1937, is approximately 60 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 60 per cent. at 1st November, 1937, and 51 per cent. at 1st December, 1936.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1937.

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

Year.	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)											
	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	67
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	46	46	46	48	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 46	1937. 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ...	0	2	0	0	0	Nov. Oct.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	55½	58½	57½	57	56	Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	18	19	14	14	8	Dec., '36
Finland ...	755	809	792	870½	918½	Oct.
France (Paris) ...	391	325	362	500	562	Nov.
... (other towns) ...	370½	305½	352½	477½	477	Aug.
Germany ...	20	23	24	25	21	Nov.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	23½	18½	15½	30	29	Sept.
Norway ...	33	40	45	61	64	Nov.
Portugal ...	1,805	1,889	1,963	2,444	2,433	Sept.
Sweden ...	25	32	35	41	42	Oct.
Switzerland ...	15	15	20	31	30	Oct.
United States ...	17	27	33	36	36	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	19	25	27	31½	33½	Oct.
Canada ...	1	3	9	17	20	Nov.
Irish Free State ...	34½	40½	45½	58½	54	Aug.
New Zealand ...	11	18	25	36	39	Oct.
South Africa ...	3	2	1	2	3	Oct.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A, B, C, D, E	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 60	1937. 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	A, B, C, D, E	4	5	4	5	5	Nov.
Belgium ...	A, C, D, E	554	554	574	640	658	Nov.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A, B, C, D, E	593	617	609	623	621	Oct.
Denmark ...	A, B, C, D, E	66	75	74	80	83	Sept.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A, B, C, D, E	27	30	30	28	28	Sept.
Finland ...	A, B, C, D, E	867	896	888	952½	991½	Oct.
France (Paris) ...	A, B, C, D, E	411½	369½	404½	530½	530	3rd Qr.
Germany ...	A, B, C, D, E	22	24	25	26	25	Nov.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A, B, C, D, E	40½	36½	31½	39	39	Sept.
Italy (Rome) ...	A, B, C, D, E	283	300	324	363	367	Aug.
Norway ...	A, B, C, D, E	48	51	55	68	71	Nov.
Sweden ...	A, B, C, D, E	55	56	58	62	65	Oct.
Switzerland ...	A, B, C, D	29	28	30	37	38	Oct.
United States ...	A, B, C, D, E	37½	40	43	47½	48	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A, B, C, D, E	19½	22½	25½	28½	28	3rd Qr.
Canada ...	A, B, C, D, E	22	23	26	30	33	Nov.
Irish Free State ...	A, B, C, D, E	52½	56½	59½	70½	77	Nov.
New Zealand ...	A, B, C, D, E	29	33	37	47	49	Oct.
South Africa ...	A, B, C, D, E	16	16	16	18	20	Oct.

* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, Egypt, Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913-1914; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
 ‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.
 § Figure for August.
 ¶ The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.
 ** A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
 †† Figure for 3rd Quarter.
 ††† The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November are given below:—

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACILITIES AND WORKSHOPS —continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Shipbuilding	8
Engine Drivers, Motormen	2	Other Metal Trades	2
Firemen	2	Cotton	1
Guards (Passenger)	5	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1
Permanent Way Men	5		

The Tribunal awarded as follows on the other claims:—

SCALES OF PAY.

Estimators—London Area ...	£240, rising by £10 to £295 a year.
Provinces ...	£230, rising by £10 to £275 "
Ratefixers—London Area ...	95s., rising by 3s. 6d. to 115s. a week.
Provinces ...	89s., rising by 3s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. a week.

OVERTIME.

Estimators—On the terms and conditions applicable to departmental class clerks, grade III.
Ratefixers—On the terms and conditions applicable to industrial workers on day shift in the ordnance factories.

The Tribunal awarded an assimilation increase of approximately one increment on the scale to the existing staff.—Award No. 14; dated 27th November, 1937.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal A.S.(9), dated 8th November, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 5th January, 1938.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B.(N. 41), dated 15th November, 1937, to vary certain general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates, and to cancel certain other general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Corset Trade Board.

Order K.(14), dated 26th November, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 6th December, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series*: No. 21 (revised). *Local Government Services*. No. 22 (revised). *Social Work (Women)*. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 3d. and 4d., respectively.]

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.—*Leaflet No. 3. The Engineering Industry*. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—*Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: third, fourth, and fifth days, October 19th and 20th, and November 5th, 1937.* [S.O. publications; prices 5s. (for third and fourth days, in one volume), and 2s. 6d., respectively.]

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—*Committee on Holidays with Pay. Minutes of evidence: eighth, ninth, and tenth days, October 19th and 20th, and November 2nd, 1937.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.]

INDIGENOUS WORKERS.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers. Report II. Second item on the agenda.* International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 5s.]

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.—*Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales during the financial years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1935 and 1936, respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the financial year 1935, together with similar particulars for Scotland.* [Cmd. 5609; price 4d.]

SPECIAL AREAS.—(i) *Report of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales)*. September, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5595; price 3s. 6d.] (ii) *Report of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (Scotland)*. 7th July, 1936—31st August, 1937. Scottish Office. [Cmd. 5604; price 1s. 3d.] See pages 471–2 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (a) on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937.* 14th October, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.] See page 470 of this GAZETTE. (b) *as to the extension of Unemployment Insurance to Outdoor Private Domestic Servants.* 23rd October, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.] See page 469 of this GAZETTE. (c) *on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Special Arrangements) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937.* 11th November, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] See page 503 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Copy of letter from the Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee to the Minister of Labour on the subject of the Unemployment Fund (General Account).* [Cmd. 5603; price 1d.] See page 470 of this GAZETTE. (iii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1937.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 10/1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Absorbers, etc.: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Air Compressing Equipments:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Air Drying and Cooling Plant:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Starters: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. **Alternators, Motor:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aluminium Ingots:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington. **Aluminium Ware:** White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Amplifiers, etc.:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Anchors:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Robert Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Darlington. Sub-Contractors for Blooms: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Steel Slab: Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe. Sub-Contractors for Steel Castings: Thomas Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; Coltness Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Balata Belting:** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bars, Steel:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Batteries:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Boards, Ply:** Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., Crayford; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.; Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Whippingham. Sub-Contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Boards, Supply, etc.:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boiler Control Equipment:** George Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Boilers:** Clayton Son & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Farrar Boilerworks, Ltd., Newark.—**Boilers and Plant:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Bolts, Nuts, Studs, etc.:** Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Lanarkshire Bolt & Rivet Co., Ltd., Hamilton.—**Bolts, Steel:** Firth Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-Contractors for Threading and Mild Steel Nuts: Roper & Wreaks, Ltd., Sheffield. **Boxes, Swin:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Breakers, Branch:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Building, Erection of:** F. J. Privett, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Cable, Electric:** Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico:** E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Fred. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Burnley; Stewart Thomson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Camblanks, Tools, etc.:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Cans, Steel:** Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Captains and Gear:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Cases, Suit:** Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.—**Castings, Rubbing, etc.:** Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Sub-Contractors for Eyebolts: Kirkstall Forge, Ltd., Kirkstall, nr. Leeds.—**Castings, Steel:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Newton, Lanarkshire.—**Celis:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Richard Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chain, Iron:** Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath.—**Chairs and Wheels:** Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Chairs, Swivel:** Light Alloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Chloride of Lime:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Runcorn.—**Clips, Trunnions, etc.:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Clothing, Oilskin, etc.:** Abbott Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlains, Ltd., Norwich; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Great Grimby Coal Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimby; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Clumps, Stretcher:** Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees and Middlesbrough. Sub-Contractors for Eyebolts: Kirkstall Forge, Ltd., Kirkstall, nr. Leeds.—**Coils:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Compass Gear:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barking. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Connectors, Cross, etc.:** Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill. **Counterpanes and Coverlets:** Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton.—**Cranes:** Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Crankshafts:** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cutter Machinery:** Parsons Engineering Co., Ltd., Southampton; Norris Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cutters, Motor:** Clare Lallow, Cowes; James Taylor (Chertsey), Ltd., Chertsey; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cylinder Liners:** Ealing Park Foundry, Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Heat Treatment: Expert Tool & Case Hardening Co., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Rough Machining: Des Vignes & Co., Kew.—**Cylinders, Gas:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Dinghies, Motor:** Taylor (Chertsey), Ltd., Chertsey; British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Diving Apparatus:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Drawers**

and Frocks: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Drums:** Drums, Ltd., Grays; Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—**Duck, Flax:** Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Dynamometer:** Thomas Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Electrical Gear:** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. M. Still & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford and Bradford; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Wembley; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors for Castings: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; William Mills, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Extruded Bar: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Stainless Steel: Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Sub-Contractors for Insulations: Ellisons Insulation, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Electrical Installations:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Charters, Glasgow.—**Enamel:** Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Engines, Heavy Oil:** J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Engines, Steering and Gear:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Fans and Fan Units:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fencing and Gates:** A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Filter Units:** Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Fittings, Electric:** Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lyles, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; John Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Hazel Grove, Stockport.—**Fittings, Hose, etc.:** Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Floats, Life:** A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff and London, E.; Joseph Rank, Ltd., Southampton and London, E.; Fareham Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Fareham; Parker Bros. (Mildenhall), Ltd., Mildenhall.—**Frames, for W/T Racks:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fruit, Tinned:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; Wisbech Produce Cannery, Ltd., Paddock Wood; Lincolnshire Cannery, Ltd., Boston, Lincs. and West Lynn.—**Gauges, Pressure, etc.:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Joseph Toney & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sydney Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.—**Generating Equipment:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Generators, and Gear:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Switch Boards: Standard Switchgear, Ltd., Hornchurch.—**Glycerine:** Glycerine, Ltd., Port Sunlight.—**Goniometers and Wavemeters:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Grips and Locking Plates:** W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Guttering Steel:** G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gymnasium Equipment:** F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London, E.C. or Nuneaton; W. M. Maddox & Co., London, S.E.; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.; Stuart Surridge & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Clapshaw & Cleave, Ltd., Birmingham; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hawfers, Steel Wire:** Garnock Bibby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Heating Installation:** J. H. Nicholson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Helmets, Anti-Flash:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**House, Repairs, to:** Phelps & Owens, Milford Haven.—**Hurdles, Steel:** Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Iron, Bar:** Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Raine & Co., Ltd., Derwenthaugh-on-Tyne; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Kit Bags:** Gowen & Co. (West Mersea), Ltd., West Mersea.—**Knives, Clasp:** Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lagging:** Newalls Insulation Co. (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.), Washington Station.—**Lamp and Outfit:** London Electric Firm, Croydon. Sub-Contractors for Mirror: C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lanterns, Signalling, and Boxes:** Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—**Lathes:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Ward Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Henry Broadbent, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Blackpole; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Reynolds & Wilson, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical

Co., Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Launches, Machinery for:** Norris Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Manchester.—**Launches, Motor:** A. M. Dickie & Sons, Bangor; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Laundry Equipment:** Thomas Bradford & Co., Manchester.—**Lawn Mowers and Rollers:** Thomas Green & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lead, Pig:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Lead Pipe:** British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City.—**Lead Sheet:** Locke, Lancaster, & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Life Saving Apparatus:** Steedman & McAlister, Glasgow; Fosbery & Co., Barking; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Locomotive and Spares:** John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Key Seating:** William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. **Machine Roller, Plate Straightening:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Screwing:** Charles Winn & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machine, Surfacing, Boring, etc.:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motor: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machinery Gear, Spare:** Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Alex. Stephen & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machines, Drilling, Tapping, etc.:** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Grinding:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Birmingham; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Milling:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Machines, Plate Shearing:** James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Spinning:** Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Metal Articles:** Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Joseph Fitter, Ltd., Birmingham; Frederick Giles & Sons, Birmingham; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Davis, Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; T. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sergeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Bird Stevens & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Mill, Boring and Turning:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Motors, Electric:** Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon; Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nails, Copper, etc.:** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; David Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Oil, Linseed:** Union Oil & Cake Mills (Branch of British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd.), London, E.; Smith Bros. & Co. (Oil Distillers), Ltd., London, E.—**Panels, and Condenser Boxes:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Panels W/T:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Peas:** Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston.—**Picket Boat:** John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Hampton-on-Thames. Sub-Contractors for Electrical equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pickles:** J. Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Pillars, Collapsible, and Plugs:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Wembley.—**Pipes, C.I. and Specials:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Plates, Rocking:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Portland Cement:** South Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth.—**Precipitation Plant:** Lodge-Cottrell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pulovers:** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Pumps:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Racks, Bottle:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rations, Meat and Vegetable:** Poulton & Noel, Ltd., Southall.—**Razors:** Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Refrigerating Plant:** William Douglas & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Resistances:** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Rods, Brass:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Elswick.—**Rods, Phosphor Bronze:** Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Gateshead, Retford and Doncaster; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Sanitary Gear:** Ed. Johns & Co., Ltd., Rugeley.—**Scarves, Silk:** Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated Ltd., Huddersfield and Warminster.—**Shackles:** Joseph Wellings, Lye; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—**Shaft Brackets, Steel:** Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham; Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Shirting, Cotton:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Whitworth; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Joshua Smith (1903), Ltd., Burnley; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Barnoldswick; James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury;

Haslams, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne.—**Shirts**: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Altrincham.—**Shoes, Canvas**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Soap**: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Soap, Tooth**: D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Plating, Perforated**: Thomas Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Steelwork**: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Stone, Broken**: John Riddell & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Strip, Brass**: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Suits, Overall**: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge and Halifax.—**Switchboards and/or Panels**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Igranite Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Switchgear**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches**: Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Tables, Marking Off**: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—**Target, Repair of**: Rose Street Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness.—**Tarpaulins**: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Taut Wire Apparatus, etc.**: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes**: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Timber**: A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; J. Stening & Son (London), Ltd., Cirencester, Guildford and Blandford; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; Frank Davis & Co., Ashford; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater.—**Tin and Japanned Articles**: Welsh Tinsplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Finklestein, London, E.; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; A. Barber & Son, Downham Market; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Tractors, Electric**: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Tractors, Overhaul of**: John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Trailers**: Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—**Trucks, Electric**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Brass**: William Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Tubes, Steel**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Units, Transmit-Receive**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**V.S.G. Units**: Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Elswick.—**Valves, Vent**: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—**Vests**: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**Voicing**: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Waistbelts**: W. H. Matthews & Sons, London, E.C.—**Winches**: Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; James Robertson & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Engines: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Windlasses, Capstans and Gear**: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Windows, Sliding**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**W/T Gear**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Zinc Slabs, Sheets, etc.**: Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Receivers: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Apparatus, Loud-Speaking**: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Asphalt**: Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bags, Tool, Kit**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Baling Press**: E. Mills & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Baths and Fittings**: Carron Co., Falkirk.—**Bearings**: Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton; Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Bedsteads, Camp**: Vono Co., Dudley Port.—**Belts, Waist**: Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bodies, Ambulance**: Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Bodies, Workshop**: Eccles Motor Caravans, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bolts**: A. P. Newell & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boring Machines**: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bottles, Water**: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—**Brake Linings**: Ferodo, Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith.—**Brass Rod**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Brooms, Sweeping**: J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; J. Root & Son, Bletchley.—**Brushes, Hair**: C. H. Leng & Son, Stirling.—**Brushes, Paint, Distemper, etc.**: Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Shaving**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Tooth**: Addis, Hertford.—**Buckles**: H. W. Jackson & Co., Ltd., Walsall; S. D. Rivet Co., Leicester; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, etc.**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton.—**Calcium Hydrate and Soda Ash**: Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico**: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Patricroft.—**Canneling Machine**: J. Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas**: F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Richards Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Canvas-Backed Rubber Sheet**: Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—

Caps, Bearskin Bodies: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Capsules, Microphones**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cases, W.P.**: D. M. Davies, Slough.—**Cast Iron Tables**: Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—**Castings**: Baldwins, Ltd., Landore; Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester.—**Chassis**: Riley (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry; Tilling Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—**Cloth, all Wool**: P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cloth, Blue, Red and Scarlet**: J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; J. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. D. Johnson, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—**Cloth, Drab**: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hoyle & Son, Longwood; J. Watkinson and Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting**: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Ltd., Luddenden; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Compressor**: Ally & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Control Gear**: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Copper Ingot and Rod**: British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cord Bedford**: J. Walton & Son, Calverley; J. Pille & Sons, Eccleshill; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Covers W.P.**: J. H. Mollwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Crane**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cresoli**: R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., Ruabon.—**Curtains, Hoops**: Rhodes & Cartwright, Cradley Heath.—**Cutters and Reamers**: Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corp., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Dishes**: H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; W. H. Bragman, London, S.W.—**Drawers, Woollen**: Moore Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester and Derby; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**Drawing Machines**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Drill**: Fothergill & Harvey, Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kiernan & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drilling Machines**: S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Duck Cotton**: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Pendleton; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton.—**Expanded Metal**: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Fire Alarm System**: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Fish-Frying Apparatus**: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Floor Polish**: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Furnaces**: British Furnaces, Ltd., Chesterfield; Wild Barfield Electric Furnace, Ltd., London, N.—**Gabardine**: G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge.—**Gauges**: Horstman, Ltd., Bath.—**Generating Sets**: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Grease G.S.**: W. Blackwell Oil Co., Birmingham.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadhead; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Haversacks**: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Helmets, Bodies**: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Hessian**: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Indicators, Telephone**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Jackets and Coats, Waterproof**: J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Jackets and Trousers**: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; G. Glenfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E. and Benfleet; Goodman Bros. & Stockman, Ltd., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hollington Bros., Ltd., Colchester; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle (Staffs); L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Jerseys, Pullover**: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Khaki Drill Clothing**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon.—**Knives, Clasp**: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathe Tools**: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes**: J. B. Corrie & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Reynolds & Wilson, Ltd., Coventry; Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield; Turner Manufacturing Co., Wolverhampton.—**Linen**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Mahogany Logs**: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Manganese Bronze**: McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Mattresses**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Metal Rod**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry**.—**Moleskin**: Lockwoods Cords, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Overalls, Combination**: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow.—**Oxygen Cylinders**: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Chesterfield and Wembley.—**Pantaloons**: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Piping and Fittings**: Shaw Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow; Cochranes (Middlesbro') Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Plates, Dinner, Steel**: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Plumbers' and Hot Water Fitters' Brass Foundry and Fittings**: Manley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pumping Sets, Spares**: Coventry Victor Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Pumps**: Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Puttees**: T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth; Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Taylor & Yielding Co., Ltd., Leeds; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington (Somerset).—**Railway Chains**: Isea Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport.—**Razors, Safety**: W. J. Myatt & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rectifiers**: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippendale.—**Rope**: Forth & Clyde Roperies Co., Kirkcaldy; British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Ropes, Towing, Steel**: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: Auster, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sash Chains and Pulleys**: Rhodes Chains, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sashes, Silk and Worsted**: Dalton Barton & Co., Ltd., London,

E.C.—**Serge**: W. Bliss & Son, Ltd., Chipping Norton; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington (Som.); G. H. Hirst, Batley; R. Gaunt & Sons, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth, Farsley; P. Womersley & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; J. Crowther & Sons (Milsbridge), Ltd., Milsbridge; Hind Priestley, Ltd., Keighley.—**Sheets Ground**: P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Shirting Angola**: J. Bradbury & Co., Oldham; Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Rochdale; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds.—**Silk, Sewing**: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Sleepers and Timbers**: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Southampton.—**Sockets and Ferrules**: Cradley Heath Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Solder**: Oidas Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sparkling Plugs**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Springs**: A.P. Springs, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Springs, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Stands, Instrument**: Blunt & Wray, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Steel Rods**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Troughing**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Motherwell Bridge & Eng. Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel (Various)**: United Steel Cos. (Steel, Pech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Warrington; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Sterilizers, Portable**: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Stoves**: Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Switches**: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switchgear**: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Tags and Loops**: W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tanks, Storage, etc.**: J. Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—**Tartan Highland**: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Son, Ltd., Walkerburn.—**Telescopes**: Soho, Ltd., Leeds; C. Baker, London, W.C.—**Timber**: Lamb Bros., Ltd., Bootle.—**Tinplates**: Brooker Dore & Co., Morriston.—**Tractor**: Universal Power Drives, Ltd., Perivale.—**Trailers**: Hands (Letchworth), Ltd., Letchworth.—**Trousers and Tunics**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Tubs, Brine**: Oldham Bros., Burton-on-Trent.—**Turbo-Alternator Plant**: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tweed**: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Batley; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; H. Hainsworth, Farsley; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley.—**Tyres, Covers and Tubes**: India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan.—**Vacuum Cleaning Plant**: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Vans**: Rootes, Ltd., Luton.—**Wagons**: R. White & Sons, Widnes.—**Washers, Copper and Asbestos**: Coopers Mechanical Joints, Ltd., Slough.—**Washers, Dermatine**: Dermantine, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Water and Oil Cooling Unit**: Spiral Tube & Component Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Weatherproof Kiosks**: Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Weaving Elastic**: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Barrow-ash; Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Bulford—Erection of Garages: J. Drevitt & Son, Bournemouth. Birtley—Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of Offices: A. Pringle, Ltd., Gateshead. Deptford, S.R. Depot—Renewal of Concrete Floor: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Pembroke Dock—Erection of Married Soldiers' quarters: Middleton & Co. (Blackpool), Ltd., Blackpool. Harlow—Clothing and Store Sheds: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. Portsmouth and Hilsae—Periodical Painting Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Lichfield—Artificers' Work—W. J. H. Waterfield, Swadlincote. Chilwell—Heating two M.T. Sheds: Ashwell & Nesbit Ltd., Leicester. Porton Camp—Erection of Sergeants' Mess: J. Drevitt & Son, Bournemouth. Birtley—Repair and Construction of Roads—Tarslag (1923), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Bovington Camp and Lutworth Camp Artificers' Work—O. J. Furneaux, Christchurch. Canterbury—Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Mytchet—Erection of Barrack Block: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Birtley—Electrical Power and lighting installation: Watson Norie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Wellington Lines, Aldershot—Alterations to Married Soldiers' quarters: J. Chuter, Farnham. Seaton Barracks, Crownhill—Erection of Garages: Wakeham Bros., Plymouth. Brighton and Newhaven—Artificers' Work: T. J. Braydon & Sons, Ltd., Brighton. Chichester—Artificers' Work: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Aldershot, Maida Barracks—Renewal of Floors: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham.—Aldershot, Marlborough Lines—Alteration to Gymnasium: W. Laughton, Bedford. Camberley, Staff College—Provision of Billiard Rooms, etc.: W. Laughton, Bedford. Aldershot—Alteration of Dental Laboratory: J. Chuter, Farnham. Aldershot, Meeanie, Sobraon and Goojerat Barracks—Provision of Miniature Rifle Range: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Canterbury—Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Shorncliffe—Re-roofing Barracks: O. Marx, Folkestone; Renewal of Gutters, H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Shrivensham—Reconstruction of Cottage: C. Lamburn, Dry Sandford.—Tidworth—Diversion of River Bourne: Blackford & Son, Calne. Bulford Barracks—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Salisbury Plain—Relief Drain and Pump House: Dunning & Manning & Son, Andover; Erection of Workshop and Garage: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Exeter—Topham Barracks—Internal Painting: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Pontefract—Term Contract: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Chilwell—Mechanical Transport Sheds, Electric Light and Power: J. & S. Farr, Ltd., Nottingham. Derby—Vehicle-Washing Shelters: A. S. Holmes & Son, Derby. Hereford—Royal Ordnance Factory—Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings: D. Davies & Son (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff. Blackdown—Construction

of Roads and Paths: Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd., Tonbridge. Warrington—Erection of Sergeants' Mess, etc.: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Sale. Brecon—Erection of Sergeants' Mess, etc.: W. Bagg, Porthcawl. Taunton Barracks—Improvements to Married Soldiers' quarters: F. C. Spear, Taunton. Exeter—Town Barracks—Improvements to Married Soldiers' quarters: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes.

AIR MINISTRY.

Acids, Sulphuric: Spencer Chapman & Mersel, London, E.C.—**Aero Engine Bearings**: Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Aero Engine Distributor Heads**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines, Rebuilding, Testing and Spares**: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engines, Aero Engine Spares and Work on**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engines and Repairs**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aero Engine Spares**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engine Spares, Tools and Repairs**: Rolls-Royce Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft**: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Auxiliary Equipment**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft, Conversion of**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft Conversion Sets**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Flight Testing**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft General Spares Parts**: T. P. Hawkins & Sons, Birmingham; Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Aircraft Modifications**: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Aircraft Spares**: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers Aviation Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft Tests**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft Undercarriage**: De Havilland Aircraft, Ltd., Hatfield.—**Alternator Set**: New Pelopone Engineering Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Attachments Bench Securing**: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—**Bases, Transit Metal**: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—**Bodies, Wooden and Cabs**: Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boots, Flying**: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—**Bottles, Glass**: John Kilner & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Boxes**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Boxes, Metal Lined**: Huntley Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Cranwell, Lincs—Artificers' Works: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford. Chigwell, Essex—Building Work: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Cranwell, Lincs—Hutting and External Services: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Mount Batten, Devon—Barrack Blocks, Married Quarters and External Services—Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Great Risington, Glos.—Underground Cables: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Northolt, Middlesex—Drainage: E. Doe & Sons, Maldon. Chickerell, Dorset—Preparation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. St. Athan, Glam.—Internal Electric Wiring of Various Buildings: Atozed (Kingston), Ltd., London, S.W. Corsiord, Salop—Foundations for Various Buildings: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Drummore, Wigtownshire—Foundations to Boat House and Slipway: Christiani & Nielsen, Ltd., London, S.W. Boat House: Lambhill Iron works, Ltd., Glasgow. Abingdon, Berks, Milton, Berks, Oxford, Oxon—Artificers' Works: Collett & Rogers, Ltd., Wootton, Oxon. Hook, Surrey—Building Work: Limpus & Son, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. White City, London—Internal Electric Wiring: Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire—Construction of Slipway: R. Robinson & Co. (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Castle Bromwich, Warwick—Artificers' Works: T. Johnson (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Sutton Bridge, Cambs.—Married Quarters and External Services: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Acklington, Northumberland—District Heating: Selborne Domestic Engineering Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hullavington, Wilts—Various Buildings and External Services: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, W.C. Tern Hill, Salop, Shawbury, Salop—District Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Hullavington, Wilts—District Heating: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hullavington, Wilts—Heating Installations: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Upavon, Wilts—Various Buildings and External Services: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—**Cable, Electric**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Calibrators, Altimeter**: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Canvas, Duck**: Sir Elkanah Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Salford; James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Caps, Flying**: B. Sterling & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cartridges, Signal**: Joseph Wells & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cases**: Wm. Boothman & Sons, Ltd., Nelson.—**Clocks, Dashboard**: Carley & Clemence, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Smith & Sons, (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Collars, Cotton**: A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter.—**Compressor, Air**: Holman Bros., Camborne.—**Compressor, Air Spares**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Controls, Pneumatic Firing for Cameras**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Converters, Anode**: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Cord, Kite**: Housells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport.—**Couplings, Automatic**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Curtains, Mosquito**: Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Dynamometer**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Edges, Wooden and Gear, Bias**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Engines and Axles, Rear**: Singer Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Equipment, Speaking Tube**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Filters, Water Domestic**: Metallfiltration Co., Ltd., Hounslow.—**Frocks, Khaki Drill**: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—

Frocks, Shorts and Trousers, Khaki Drill: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Handles, Control**: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham—**Harnesses, Parachute and Spares**: Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Hoop, Steel**: J. J. Habershon & Son, Rotherham.—**Indicators, Air Speed**: Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Lathes**: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley.—**Lifts, Food**: Pickering, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Machines, Flexible Drive**: F. Gilman (B.S.T.), Ltd., Smethwick.—**Machines, Milling Motor Driven**: J. Parkinson & Sons, Shipley.—**Machines, Shearing**: East London Engineering Works, London, E.—**Motor, Vertical and Control Gear**: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Padlocks**: H. Harrison & Sons, Willenhall.—**Pickets, Screw**: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Pistols, Smoke Float**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Jos. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—**Plant, Water Purification**: Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Pumps, Vacuum**: Norman Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Ranges, R.A.F. Maintenance of**: J. Deheer, Ltd., Bridlington.—**Rectifiers, Metal**: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Renovators, Oil**: Streamline Filters, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rollers, Diesel**: Thos. Green & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sheets, Steel**: Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—**Shirts**: Blue Grey; McIntyre Hogg Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—**Shorts, Gymnastic**: E. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sights, Aldis**: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—**Sockets and Plugs**: Parkinson & Cowan (Gas Meters), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spares, Electrical**: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Spares, Leyland**: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Springs, Air for Mechanical Transport**: J. Macdonald & Co. (P.T.), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Stockings, Khaki**: Hall & Son, Leicester.—**Stoles, Life-saving**: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Strainers**: Auto-Kleen Strainers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Suits, Flying**: Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth; Threglan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Testers, Microphone**: Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trailers, Two-Wheeled**: Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—**Transformers, Auto**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Trolley, Runway and Block**: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Tubes, Copper**: Hudson & Wright, Birmingham.—**Tubing, Steel**: Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Tyres and Wheels**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Waistcoats, Life-saving**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**W/T Receivers and Spares**: Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London S.W.—**W/T Remote Controls**: Ferranti, Ltd., Oldham; A.C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**W/T Transmitters Spares**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Valves**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ediso Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co. Ltd., London, W.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraph: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts**: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: H. E. Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon; Dynamo & Motor Repairs, Ltd., Wembley; Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon; S. Smith & Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd., London, N.W.; Sound Sales, Ltd., London, N.; Standard Fuse Company, Ponders End.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Burne-Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Battery Stores**: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.; Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—**Boxes, Fiberite**: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Bulbs, Electric**: C.E.A.G., Ltd., Barnsley; Rival Lamps, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Derby; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Cable Bearers**: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough, Shropshire.—**Capping, Steel**: R. A. Skelton & Co., Wednesbury.—**Cartage**: J. & J. Cumpsteys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases, C.I.**: Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—**Castings, Iron**: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.; Carron Company, Carron; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; John Grundy, Ltd., Manchester; Hartleys (Stoke-on-Trent), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Desks**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Drums, Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Eames Bros., Alperston, Middlesex; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; Ellistown Brick Pipe & Fireclay Works & Estates, Ltd., Ellistown; Geo. Jennings, Parkstone; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Naylor Bros., Huddersfield; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons,

Ltd., Darwen; Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, Ltd., Aberaman; Rainford Potteries, Ltd., Rainford; Robinson & Dowler, Ltd., Overseal; W. H. & J. Slater, Derby; Southhook Potteries, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Stoneware (1928), Ltd., Tamworth; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole; J. H. Turner & Lisney, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Thos. Wragg & Sons, Ltd., Swadlincote.—**Figures, C. I.**: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—**Fittings, Building**: Yannedis & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Homes, Pump**: Pearson-Page-Jewsbury Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hoses, Pump**: W. H. Willcox & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Installations, Petrol**: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Irons, Anchor**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Irons, Chimney**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Lamps, Safety**: Patterson Lamps, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Lamps, Telephone**: British Electric Lamps, Ltd., London, S.W., Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Letter Boxes**: McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Motor Bodies**: John Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Redhill; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Thos. Harrington, Ltd., Hove; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Chassis**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Vans**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper, Printing**: P. Garnett & Son, Ltd., Otley; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Manifoldia, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Pins and Cotlers**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Pipe, Steel**: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pliers**: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—**Pole Labour Services, Creosoting, etc.**: Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex Bruce & Co., Leven; Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., Southampton; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., Grange-mouth; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Poles, Telegraph**: James Jones & Sons, Ltd., Larbert; John M. Macdonald, Inverness; Thos. H. Wilson, Perth.—**Reinforcing Material**: Twistel Reinforcement, Ltd., New Malden.—**Roofs, Pole**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Webbing, Hemp**: R. Bird & Co., Ltd., Crewekerne.—**Wire, Copper**: Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Wire, Flameproof**: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Wire, Switchboard**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby.

Armoured Cable Underground Work: Tavistock-Okehampton: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Armoured Cable and Sub-aqueous Cable**: Carmarthen-Milford Haven: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Batteries (Replating and Enlarging)**: Collyhurst (Manchester) T.E.: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cabling, etc.**: Swansea-Carmarthen, Newport-Ebbw Vale-Abertillery, Matlock-Bakewell: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Kendal-Ambleside, Durham-Darlington, Darlington-Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland-Wolsingham: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor for Kendal-Ambleside, Durham-Darlington, Darlington-Barnard Castle and Bishop Auckland-Wolsingham: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Manchester-Preston (No. 3), Blackburn-Burnley: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor—Manchester-Preston and Blackburn-Burnley: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils; Greenock-Largs-Ardrossan-Saltcoats: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor for Greenock-Saltcoats: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., for Loading Coils; Bishops Stortford-Ware, Doncaster-Gainsborough: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Basingstoke-Winchester: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-contractor for Basingstoke-Winchester: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils.—**Conduit Laying, etc.**: Sawston-Haverhill (Section II): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Rustington (Sussex), Donington: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Maidstone-Harriestham (Kent), Salisbury-Exeter (Exeter Section) (Sections III, IV), Birehington (Kent): A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Belfast, etc.: J. E. Cull, Belfast; London-Salisbury (L.E.D.) (Section I), London-Brighton (L.E.D.) (Section II), Sutton-Bypass Road Widening: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Southampton-Bournemouth (S.W. District) (Section IV), Salisbury-Exeter (S.Mid. District) (Sections II, IV), Weald (Kent), Holdenhurst (Bournemouth): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; London-Brighton (S.E. District) (Section IV): Saunders, Ltd., Burgess Hill; Kings Lynn-Bury St. Edmunds-Newmarket (Sections I, III, IV): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; Farnham-Hindhead-Bordon (Section III): A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey; Willesden-High Road and Craven Park, Biggleswade, North Hill and Shefford (Beds.), Abercorn-Kensington, Abercorn-Holborn, Ashford-Bethersden (Kent), London-Brighton (S.E. District) (Section II), Paddington Street (London): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Salisbury-Exeter (S. Mid. District) (Section V), Kings Lynn-Bury St. Edmunds-Newmarket (Section II), Duxford-Flint House and Flint House-Great Chishall (Cams.), Liverpool (Wirral Area) 3rd Portion (North), Liverpool (Wirral Area) 4th Portion (East Supplementary), Stubbington and Tichfield, Lynton (Devon), Glasgow-Edinburgh No. 4 Cable (Sections I, II, III), Glasgow Eglinton Toll-Shawlands Cross: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Swanley (Kent), Teversham; Ewing & Salmond, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey; Leigh-on-Sea, Bedford, Cranfield and Bedford: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Salisbury-Exeter (Exeter Section) (Sections II, V), (Taunton Section) (Sections I, II), Salisbury-Exeter (S. Mid. District) (Section VI), Longton: Hodge Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Stourport, Chorley, Tern Hill-Hodnet, Saxthorpe and Blundeston, Aston (Cheshire) Ormesby-Potter Heigham (Norfolk): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Salisbury-Exeter (S. Midland District) (Sections I, III): G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Llandrindod Wells and Pennybont, Dursley (Glos.) and Dursley (Berkeley Road), Salisbury-Exeter (Taunton Section) (Sections III, IV, V, VI): A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Breaun Down (Somerset): E. Ireland, Bath; Flitwick, Newton Blossomville and Woburn (Beds.) (including sections of London-

Derby): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norwich; Chorlton (Manchester): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport; Waxlow-Ruislip (Midx.) (Road Widening): W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Workington-Cockermouth (Sections I, II): Ormerod & Shields, Preston, Lancs.; Bedford-Luton (Section I): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Fontmel Magna: Wort & Way, Salisbury; Westminster, Chelsea, etc., West Ham, Dollis Hill, Edgware: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Staines Road, Starmore: Lavender McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park; Cleator Moor: Border Engineering Contrs., Ltd., Whitehaven; Broughton (Manchester), Barnsley: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Belper Extension, Nevin, Portmadoc: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Leamington Spa Extension: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick; Birmingham Suffolk Street, Newton Tracey (Devon): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Hartland, Torrington (Devon): W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Port Isaac (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Cuckfield (Sussex): A. J. Hayhurst, Hastings; Flamborough and Humanby: Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby; York, Linton-on-Ouse, etc.: A. Graham, Huddersfield; Glasgow-Edinburgh No. 4 Cable (Section IV), Falkirk-Stirling (Sections III, V), Aberfoyle and Kinlochard: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Kemnay: J. MacAdam & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Electric Lift**: North Telephone Exchange, Barnsbury, N.: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Ladbroke A.T.E., Bow Post Office Premises: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Electric Lighting**: Leatherhead A.T.E. and Sorting Office: Electric Power Installation Co., London, S.W.—**Electric Lighting and Power Wiring**: Abercorn A.T.E.: General Electrical Maintenance Co., London, S.W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Chippenham (Automatic Extension No. 2), Epping, London Trunk Ex. 6th Floor Main (South Block) Trunk Demand, Hadleigh (Southend-on-Sea) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Loose (Maidstone) (Automatic Extension No. 2), Whicham (Newcastle) (Automatic Extension No. 1), London Trunk Ex. 6th Floor Main (South Block) (Pneumatic Ticket Tubes), Summertown (Oxford) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Longford (Manchester) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Kingsbridge (Devon): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Cul-lompton (Exeter) Unit, Longton (Lancs.) Unit, Sheffield (Trunk Extension No. 2), Rottingdean (Brighton) (Automatic Extension No. 2), Southampton (Automatic Extension No. 11), Pewsey (Wilts) Unit, Woburn Sands (Beds.) Unit, Llandudno (Colwyn Bay) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Earby (Lancs.) Unit, West (Aberdeen), Central (Aberdeen), North (Aberdeen), Cupar (Automatic Extension No. 1), Dunblane Unit—Power Plant, Kilsyth Unit—Power Plant, Hawarden (Chester) Unit (Power Plant), Conway (Unit) (Power Plant), Burley-in-Wharfedale (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Hawarden, Conway and Burley-in-Wharfedale: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; Radstock (Bristol) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; West Wittering (Sussex) (Power Plant), Kidmore End (Unit) (Power Plant), Axminster Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Radstock, West Wittering, Kidmore End and Axminster: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; Bearwood (Birmingham) (Power Plant), Hillside (Birmingham) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Bearwood and Hillside: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C., for Rectifier; Gatley (Manchester) (Automatic Extension No. 2), Urmoston (Manchester) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Oatlands Mount (Yorkshire), Middlesbrough (Auto-Manual Switchboard Extension No. 4), Colchester (Automatic Extension No. 3): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Lime) Buxton (P.A.B.X. Equipment), Slough, Foxhall (Ipswich) (Automatic Extension No. 2), Manchester Trunk and Toll (Extension No. 3), Oban: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Berwick-on-Tweed (Newcastle) (Automatic Extension No. 2), Douglas (Glasgow), Bath (Automatic Extension No. 4), Colindale (London) (Automatic Extension No. 2); Edwalton (Nottingham), Hawick (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Terminal Apparatus of 40 Tp. Circuits**: London-Birmingham Co-axial Cable: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Vans**: Internal Fittings, Brighton and Tunbridge Wells Sections: Harrington, Ltd., Hove; Fittings for Lockers: W. S. Barron & Son, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Vehicles**: Equipping of 30 cwt.: Hampshire Car Bodies, Ltd., Southampton.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment**: Nottingham Telephonic Repeater Station (Extension No. 2), London (C.T.O. 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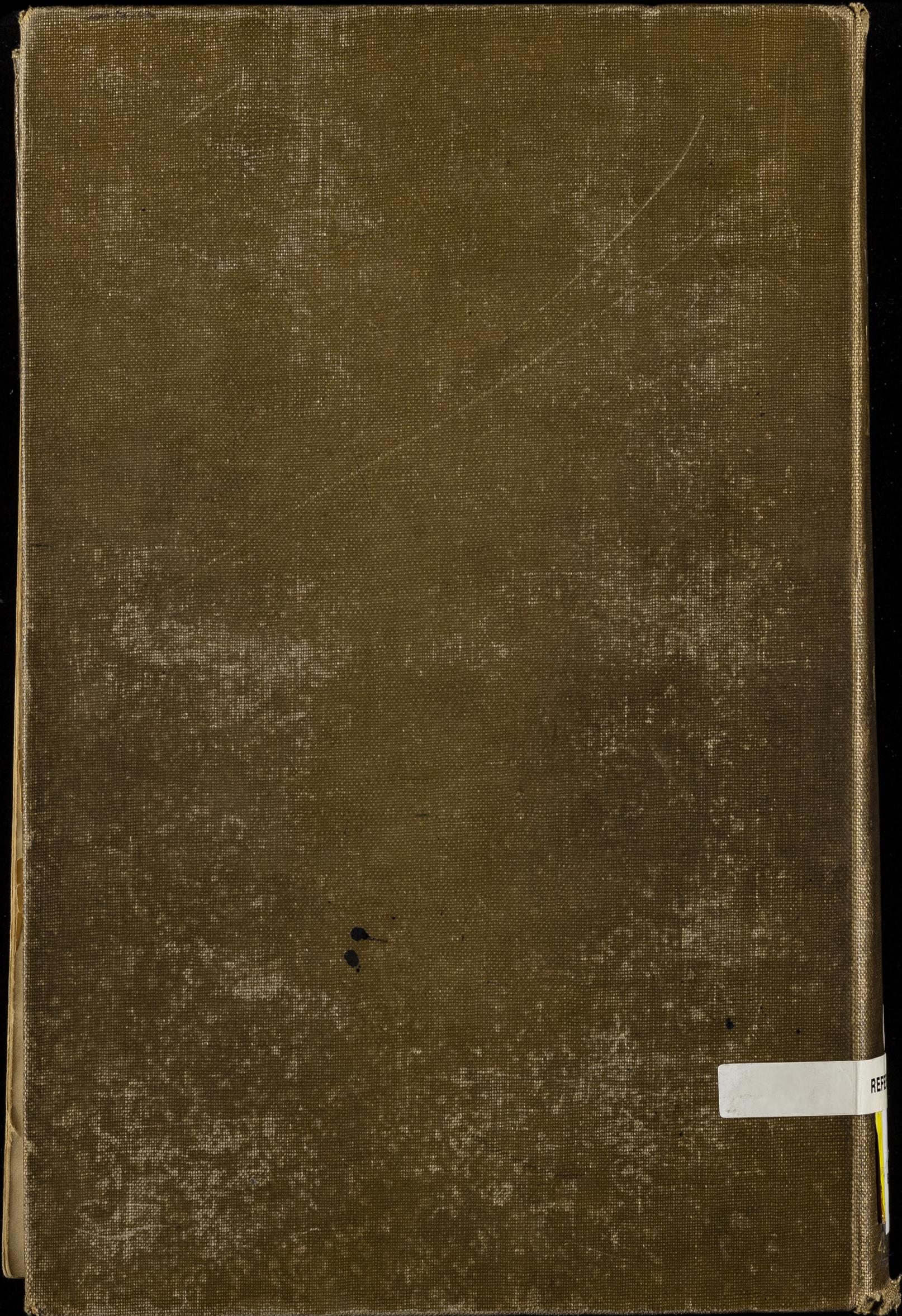
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