# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XLV.—No. 12.]

DECEMBER, 1937.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

# 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.

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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) | Northern Ireland in the industries in which the greatest numerical 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.

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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

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.

Thioste sur as			Approxima in empl			(+) or se (-).		
			June, 1937.	June, 1936.	Nur	nber.	Per	cent.
EGENOTIES OFF	el be	1509	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thou	sands.	21 9	du
Males:— Aged 21-64 ,, 18-20 ,, 16 & 17 ,, 14 & 15			7,453 692 677 494	7,050 708 549 512	+   +	403 16 128 18	+1+1	5·7 2·3 23·3 3·5
Total			9,316	8,819	+	497	+	5.6
Females:— Aged 21-64 18-20 16 & 17 14 & 15			2,404 548 553 405	2,312 567 445 413	+1+1	92 19 108 8	+-+-	4·0 3·4 24·3 1·9
Total			3,910	3,737	+	173	+	4.6
GRAND TOTAL	i.	Mar.	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 in 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

increases occurred :-

Todayan Baran	Increase.					
Industry.	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) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and	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					
Building	14,460	+ 8·3 + 1·5				
National Government Service	14,360	+ 11.8				
Cotton	12,520	+ 3.3				
Hotel, Restaurant, Boarding House, etc.,		1				
Service	11,400	+ 2.9				
Cramway and Omnibus Service	10,210					
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	9,690	+ 4.9				
Local Government Service	9,560	+ 5.4				
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron-	3,000	1 01				
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

In no industry was there a substantial decrease in the numbers

# 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	of insured aged 14	numbers i persons, 1-64, in yment.	Increases (+).				
		June, 1937. June, 1936.		N	umber.	Per cent.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland		2,881,000 985,000 998,000 2,096,000 1,351,000 706,000 1,301,000 512,000 248,000	2,763,000 952,000 952,000 1,985,000 1,271,000 1,892,000 657,000 1,236,000 453,000 240,000	+++++++++	118,000 33,000 46,000 111,000 80,000 98,000 49,000 65,000 59,000 8,000	++++++++	4·3 3·5 4·8 5·6 6·3 5·2 7·5 5·3 13·0 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-Fastern 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.

December, 1937. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In the Table below, the estimated total numbers of insured persons aged 16 years and over (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employ ment, 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.

		Great	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Year,		Estimated number in employment at end of June.	Index Number (1923 = 100).	Estimated number in employment at end of June.	Index Number (1923 = 100).		
1923 1924 1925 1927		Aged 16 years and over. 9,976,000 10,359,000 10,282,000 10,837,000	100·0 103·8 103·1 108·6	Aged 16 years and over. 10,188,000 10,577,000 10,483,000 11,062,000	100·0 103·8 102·9 108·6		
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1934 1935 1936 1937		A ged 16-64 years. 10,525,000 10,404,000 10,706,000 10,287,000 9,773,000 10,191,000 10,625,000 11,405,000 11,405,000 12,094,000	108-6 107-3 110-4 106-2 101-8 100-8 105-2 109-6 111-9 117-7 124-8	Aged 16-64 years. 10,745,000 10,508,000 10,930,000 10,494,000 10,065,000 9,967,000 10,387,000 11,034,000 11,034,000 11,631,000 12,327,000	108·6 107·2 110·5 106·1 101·7 100·7 105·0 109·5 111·7 117·6 124·6		

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (particulars of which were given on page 420 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 241 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:-

nonconmunicative .	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).										
Industry Group.		stimate red (ag			Estimated numbers of insured persons in employment.						
	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1936	June, 1937	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1936	June, 1937			
Fishing*	115-6	130-0	144-1	143-0	117-4	112.0	131-9	130-1			
Mining and Quar- rying Manufacturing Building and Public	90·4 104·4	88·0 105·3	76·4 108·3	74·5 113·1	76·5 110·4	54·9 93·5	56·2 112·8	62.8			
Works Contract-	123-1	142-6	162-7	165-3	128-0	117-8	156-4	160-9			
Transport and Dis- tribution	124-4	141-3	147-4	148-6	125-9	133-0	144-6	148-4			
Gas, Water and ElectricitySupply	98-2	105-6	127-2	132-4	100-3	101-8	126-5	132-8			
Miscellaneous Ser- vices† Commerce, Bank-	126.7	146.0	170-1	176-1	130-2	138-8	166-1	173-6			
ing, Insurance and Finance National and Local	101-4	108-7	116.3	119-5	103-4	107-4	116-8	120-8			
GovernmentSer- vices	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 increase of the state of the state

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

Industry Group.		Approximecreases (-insured pe	Total Increase (+) or Decrease (-)					
		1923–29.		1929-32.		1932-37.		1923–37.
Fishing†	+	3,750	_	1,180	+	3,940		6,510
Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Building and Contract-	+	298,750 507,930		273,920 823,550		99,830 1,378,000		472,840 1,062,380
ing Transport and Distri-	+	194,690	-	70,840	+	299,610	+	423,460
bution Gas, Water and Elec-	+	472,710	+	128,360	+	279,130	+	880,200
tricity Supply Miscellaneous Services* Commerce, Banking, In-	++	390 145,390		2,300 41,480		47,390 167,170		50,080 354,040
surance, and Finance	+	7,420	+	8,720	+	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 nclude 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 degress, 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, 1929, 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

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.				
Mining and Quarrying  Mining and Quarrying  Manufacturing  Building and Contracting  Transport and Distribution  Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Miscellaneous Services*  Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance National and Local Government Services	0·2 12·8 49·3 7·2 18·2 1·6 4·8 2·1 3·8	0·2 8·9 49·4 8·2 20·9 1·4 5·7 2·0	0·2 7·0 45·9 8·2 24·2 1·6 6·7 2·3	0·2 6·1 47·4 9·3 22·6 1·7 6·9 2·2	0·2 6·4 48·3 9·1 21·9 1·6 6·8				
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 manufac-turing 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

<sup>\*</sup> 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.			
The second is the second and	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	165,000	72.0		
House, Club, etc., Service	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:—

Males.		es.	Fem	ales.	Total.			
Dat (Jui		Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent.	
1923 1929 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936		7,190,080 7,812,790 6,945,740 7,228,700 7,645,510 7,852,750 8,306,530	72.6 71.5 69.7 69.6 70.6 71.0	2,706,600 3,117,560 3,021,260 3,158,250 3,190,040 3,201,250 3,324,630	27·4 28·5 30·3 30·4 29·4 29·0 28·6	9,896,680 10,930,350 9,967,000 10,386,950 10,835,550 11,054,000 11,631,160	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	

The increase in the percentage for females between 1923 and 1933 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 Females	100·0 100·0	108·7 115·2	96·6 111·6	100.5	106·3 117·9	109·2 118·3	115·5 122·8	
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:—

	Estima numb aged 16-	ers 64 in	Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1937.							
Industry Group.	employment at June, 1923.			Males	3.	Females.				
Comment of the Commen	Males.	Females. Nu		Number. Per cent.		N	umber.	Per cent.		
Fishing*	21,180	490	+	6,250	+29.5	+	260	+53.1		
Mining and Quarrying  Manufacturing	1,257,400 3,133,680	9,750 1,751,490	-+	467,990 746,010	-37·2 +23·8	-+	4,850 316,370	-49·7 +18·1		
Building and Pub lic Works Con- tracting	686,590	9,090	+	419,070	+61.0	+	4,390	+48-3		
Transport and Com- munication Distributive Trades Gas, Water and	625,010 678,850	28,370 480,700	++	131,150 474,180	+21·0 +69·9	++	12,210 262,660	+43.0		
Electricity Sup- ply Hotel, Boarding	146,140	6,440	+	46,700	+32.0	+	3,380	+52.5		
House, etc. Ser- vice	79,630	149,320	+	69,130	+86.8	+	95,900	+64.2		
Other Miscellaneous Services Commerce, Banking	111,160	141,320	+	83,480	+75.1	+	105,530	+74.7		
Insurance and Finance	137,820	77,680	+	35,360	+25.7	+	9,500	+12.5		
National Govern- ment Service	119,070	34,350	-	9,790	- 8.2	2 -	13,290	-38.		
Local Government Service	193,550	17,600	+	97,870	+50-6	+	6,630	+37.		

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.	Estim numbe employn June	rs in	Increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1937.			
The of programmes and at the first he application with an in-		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, dveing, 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, s 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.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1923-1937.

December, 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	Estimated number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment.							
Division.*	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.			
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,856 577 669 1,468 1,101 1,653 644 1,078 564 207	2,235 732 783 1,629 1,157 1,797 635 1,130 477 222	Thousands. 2,192 734 765 1,486 1,013 1,579 498 981 387 192	2,574 885 886 1,828 1,170 1,739 607 1,141 425 224	2,695 920 934 1,944 1,256 1,851 654 1,203 484 230			
The second of th		I	ndex Number					
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	120·4 126·9 117·0 111·0 105·1 108·7 98·6 104·8 84·6 107·2	118·1 127·2 114·3 101·2 92·0 95·5 77·3 91·0 68·6 92·8	138·7 153·4 132·4 124·5 106·3 105·2 94·3 105·8 75·4 108·2	145·2 159·4 139·6 132·4 114·1 112·0 101·6 111·6 85·8 111·1			
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

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 Eill 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

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

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 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, ghillies 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 spec 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

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in first column on page 467.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 (3½d., post-free).

<sup>\*</sup> 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. (2½d., 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.

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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 Covernment 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 engers, 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

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, 1957.

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 droft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3id., 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

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 12 per cent. will be earning  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., or at most  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., while paying  $3\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. or a little more on its debt of about £1CO,CCO,CCO. 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

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

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 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per cent. on a large reserve and paying interest at about 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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.

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.

		Males.		Fem	ales.	Total.		
Division.		Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.	
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western* Northern Scotland Wales		125,257 51,638 56,945 108,265 119,075 225,197 123,806 181,205 121,397	48,999 52,318 106,110 110,360 223,222 121,768 177,416	12,070 11,693 33,534 31,953 77,632 17,207 47,535	11,406 11,329 31,653 28,734 76,856 16,696	63,708 68,638 141,799 151,028 302,829 141,013 228,740	144,696 60,405 63,647 137,763 139,094 300,078 138,464 223,480 131,577	
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 Northern Irel		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.

Great Britain.

	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Total.		
all some transfer of the second	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.	Old Basis.	New Basis.	
Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Persons normally in	920,727 127,841		198,178 76,098		1,118,905 203,939	1,090,967 191,737	
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 Temporarily stopped Persons normally in	962,682 129,351				1,178,124 208,238	
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

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

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 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 (3½d. 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 "subeconomic 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

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 (2\dagged d. 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.)	3,781,000
Health (hospitals, sewerage and sewage disposal, street works, etc.)	4,323,000
Housing (principally through the North-Eastern	1,020,000
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	Ed 19 STREET WEEK
for school children, etc., 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

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

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:—

approved for assistance up to 31st July,	Total estimated cost of schemes.	Authorised total commitment of Special Areas Fund (approximate).
Industrial Development (including the Trading Estate at North Hillington) Public Works (sewerage and sewage	557,863	507,143
disposal, water supply, hospitals, etc.)  Land Development	4,192,615 212,230	1,564,145 206,905
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.

# 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 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.

December, 1937.

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,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours to be worked on each of the first five days of the week and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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  $7\frac{1}{2}$  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 fiveday 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

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-o 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

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

# 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 timplate 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 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. 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 enginee engineering, but was still moderate; it was also moderate in textile

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

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 car-

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 emained good; there was also a decline with millsawyers and coachbuilders 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 mprovement took place employment was still good.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed 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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment howed little change on the whole and remained slack. Among eamen 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

	Perc	entages eople, a	unemy ged 16-	ployed 64, at 1	amongs 5th No	t Insurvember,	red Wo , 1937.	rk-
	Genera	al Scher	ne (incl chemes	uding ).	Agr	icultura	Scher	ne.
Division.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals)
Great Britain: London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	7.8 7.3 8.3 7.7 11.1 15.3 17.8 16.4 21.9 2.0	4·7 8·0 6·7 9·9 12·2 11·2 11·9 15·7 0·5	6.8 7.5 7.9 7.4 10.8 14.3 16.8 15.2 21.2	+ 0.8 + 1.1 + 0.6 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 0.7 - 0.1 + 0.7	1.6 2.6 3.3 3.2 7.2 8.0 5.5 10.4	20·6 20·6 12·5 23·0 25·9 15·8 11·0 14·2 9·4	5.5 2.7 2.7 3.9 5.5 7.5 8.2 6.2 10.4	+ 1.8 + 1.0 + 0.4 + 1.0 + 3.1 + 1.5 + 1.4 + 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	+ 2.0	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:—

	Ge	neral So Specia	cheme (in	Agricultural Scheme†.				
			Males and Females.		Silven			
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Tem- por- arily Stop- ped.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1076								
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
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
Ath Mar	12.0	7.0	9.6	0.9	10.5	3.7	6.7	3.5
elst June	11.3	6.5	8.5	1.5	10.0	2.2	4.1	2.3
6th July	11.2	7.2	8.3	1.8	10.1	2.61	4-2+	2.7†
23rd August 13th September :—	11.0	7.1	8.4	1.5	9.9	3.0	5.9	3.2
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
5th 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.	4-135	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1936. 23 November 14 December		45,019 40,949	252,198 241,771	45,031 40,617	1,623,602	1,693,945
1937. 25 January 22 February 15 March	1,318,595 1,278,659 1,266,707	51,036 45,535 41,072	263,225 253,666 248,733	56,367 49,985 44,689	1,628,719 1,689,223 1,627,845 1,601,201	1,702,673 1,766,362 1,703,926 1,676,825
19 April 24 May 21 June 26 July	1,141,011 1,151,867 1,085,614 1,074,474	41,315 36,420 29,612 40,392	227,026 224,715 209,441 221,400	45,091 38,328 31,931 43,193	1,454,443 1,451,330 1,356,598 1,379,459	1,525,708 1,519,260 1,423,439 1,445,328
23 August 13 Sept. :— Old Basis‡	1,046,723	45,044	221,302	45,552 44,818	1,358,621	1,424,167
New Basis‡ 18 October 15 November	1,074,482	39,793 36,641 37,276	222,905 239,177 284,938	41,797 39,949 43,571	1,339,204 1,390,249 1,499,203	1,403,506 1,460,080 1,579,914

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 15TH NOVEMBER,

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

TOTAL STATE		Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	
		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.		
Indian.		Great Bi	ritain.			
Men Boys	 	959,636 33,853	120,815 3,236	52,967 187	1,133,418	
Women Girls	 	197,213 36,898	86,095 6,660	1,630	284,938 43,571	
Total	 	1,227,600	216,806	54,797	1,499,203	
	Great	Britain and	Northern Irel	and.	uide Lita elu	
Men Boys	 	1,007,617 36,417	122,544	55,459 187	1,185,620	
Women Girls	 :::	216,799 38,646	90,186 7,059	1,662	308,647 45,718	
Total	 	1,299,479	223,114	57,321	1,579,914	

\* Up to and including June, 1937, these are revised percentages calculated

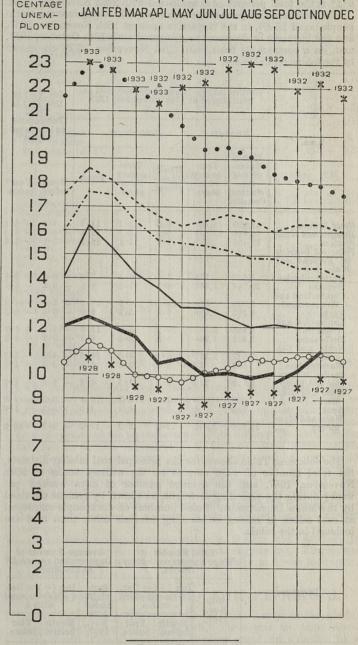
\* Up to and including June, 1937, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1937, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as 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 25th 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.	NO LEGISLASSIA DELL'A	1933.	
1935.		Mean for 1924-29‡	0-0-0-0

X 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.)

			Period 24th November, 1936, to 22nd November, 1937.						
	Boys 28,408 20,988 Women 52,637 38,731 Hirls 26,514 19,829	THE RESERVE	Vacancie	Vacancies Notified. Vacancies I					
N - 0 2		Number.	D	or (+) or ec. (-) s compared th a year before.	Number.	Dea	or ec. (-) s com- pared h a year pefore.		
Men Boys Women Girls	28,408 52,637	20,988 38,731	1,714,668 364,885 749,120 329,894	+-++	16,360 1,668 20,375 4,330	1,564,911 273,276 552,172 248,728	+-	1,067 6,106 3,993 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 foot-

\* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme.

note\* in previous column.

† See footnote ‡ in previous column.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, 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

# EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

### COAL MINING.

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 percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11·7 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 13·1 at 18th October, 1937. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9.6, the same as in the previous month, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 1.4 (from 3.5 to 2.1). On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 6.1\* in the total percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 15th November, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 18th October, 1937, and, on a comparable basis, with 23rd November, 1936, are shown in the following Table :-

	Insured	Insured persons (aged 16-64) recorded as unemployed at 15th November, 1937.					
Area.	Numl	pers.	Per	rcentages	Percentages as compared with a		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Unem- ployed (in- stop- cluding pages. Wholly Unem- porary Stop- pages.		porary Stop-	Total.	Month before.	
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	82,929 70,466 12,463	18,787 17,505 1,282	9.6 9.2 11.9	2·1 2·3 1·2	11.7 11.5 13.1	- 1.4 - 1.4 - 1.0	- 6·1 - 6·5 - 3·8
Wales:— Northumberland Durham	3,505 10,164	135 1,447	7·4 8·3	0·3 1·2	7·7 9·5	+ 0.2 + 0.5	- 3·6 - 6·0
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	1,906 8,392	408 4,569	22·5 5·8	4·8 3·2	27·3 9·0	+ 4.4	$-14.8 \\ -6.3$
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	8,955 2,301	2,123 1,994	12·9 4·3	3.0	15·9 8·1	- 1·5 - 0·7	- 6·2 - 6·2
Notts. and Lei- cester Warwickshire	3,557 560	2,177	6·5 3·9	4·0 0·3	10·5 4·2	- 1·1 - 3·5	- 2·3 - 1·1
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,199	728	5.5	1.3	6.8	- 1.0	- 1.5
erset Kent	695 210	16 6	7·3 2·9	0·1 0·1	7·4 3·0	-0.2 + 0.2	- 7.0
Wales and Mon- mouth	25,924	3,871	15.0	2.2	17-2	- 2.5	-10.0

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th November, 1937, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals. included in the totals.

	Tota Wage Ea	Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.			
Districts.	20th Nov.,	Inc. (+) (-)as co wit	mpared	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec (-)as compared with a		
	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	45,300 116,627	Per cent. + 0·3 + 0·2	Per cent. + 2.4 + 7.8	Days. 5.25 5.36	Days. -0.14 +0.04	Days. -0.17 +0.08	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs, and Cheshire	6,596 98,955 42,451 59,106	+ 0·3 + 0·8 + 0·5 - 0·5	+31.6 + 3.0 + 2.5 - 0.8	5·48 5·06 4·92 5·12	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.14 \\       -0.10 \\       -0.07 \\       +0.17     \end{array} $	-0.06 +0.57 +0.49 +0.18	
Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	44,341 53,328 16,895 23,575	+ 0·3 + 0·0 + 0·3 + 0·1	+ 1·2 + 0·1 - 0·6 + 2·5	4·26 4·80 5·50 5·39	+0·09 +0·20 +0·34 +0·05	+0·36 +0·54 -0·03 +0·36	
South Staffs.‡, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	26,779 8,688 7,106 9,818	+ 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·3 + 0·7	- 3·7 - 2·4 - 2·7 + 2·5	5·01 5·61 5·56 5·69	+0·21 +0·17 +0·20	+0·34 +0·81	
South Wales and Mon.	137,321	+ 0.6	+10.8	5.70	+0.10	+0.02	
England and Wales	696,886	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	5.22	+0.06	+0.24	
SCOTLAND: Mid. and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,135 23,463 54,098	+ 1.1	+ 2·1 + 5·3 + 3·5	5·73 5·52 5·68	+0·26 -0·06 -0·06	+0·30 +0·11 -0·07	
Scotland	90,696	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	5.65	-0.01	+0.03	
GREAT BRITAIN	787,582	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	5 · 27	+0.05	+0.21	

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

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

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th November, 1937, was 0.51 of a day per week, of which 0.36 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd October, 1937, were 0.56 and 0.41 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 21st November, 1936, 0.73 and 0.63 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under regions was about one fifth of a day per week. three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 20th November, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,761,700 tons, as compared with 19,517,200 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd October, 1937, and 18,751,500 tons in the four weeks ended 21st November, 1936.

# IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change and remained good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 7·1 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 6·9 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 3.8\* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

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

	peoj Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	3,207	Per cent. + 0.7	Per cent. + 9·3	Days. 6.00	Days. + 0·11	Days + 0.30	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,768 1,770	+ 0.4 + 0.2	+ 8.5	6·00 5·63	- 0.20	+ 0.45	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,745	+ 0.5	+ 7.6	5.90		+ 0.27	

# SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th November, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,091, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1937, but an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5.97 in November, 1937, as compared with 5.94 in October, 1937, and 5.97 in November, 1936.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and continued good in most districts. It was much better than in November, 1936.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8·3 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 8·6 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 5.3\* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,694 work-people at the end of November, 1937, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1937, and an increase of 19.9 per cent. compared with November, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1937, was 135, compared with 133 at the end of October, 1937, and 114 at end of November, 1936. The figures are analysed below:-

Districts.		er of Furin Blast.	naces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Nov., 1937.	Oct., 1937.	Nov., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.	
Durham and Cleveland	37	37	30		+ 7	
Cumberland and W. Lanca- shire Parts of Lancashire and	11	10	8	+ 1	+ 3	
Yorks. (inc. Sheffield, N. Wales and Cheshire)	8	8	9		- 1	
Derby, Le'ster, Notts, North- ants Lincolnshire	30 15	30 15	27 13		+ 3 + 2	
Staffs, Salop, Wores., War- wick South Wales and Mon	11 7	11 6	6 6	+"1	+ 5 + 1	
England and Wales Scotland	119 16	117 16	99 15	+ 2	+20 +1	
Great Britain	135	133	114	+ 2	+21	

The production of pig iron in November, 1937, amounted to 762,300 tons compared with 769,600 tons in October, 1937, and 643,100 tons in November, 1936.

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

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10·4 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 9·7 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 2·2\* in the percentage as compared with 2rd November, 1976. pared with 23rd November, 1936.

The following Table summarises the information from the employers

who furnished returns :-

1 9 kg 2 kg	emplo	of Workpoyed by I king return	firms	Aggre	Shifts.	ber	
	Week ended 20th	Dec. (	+) or -) as pared h a	Week ended 20th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
pen Hearth Melting Furnaces  ruddling Forges  colling Mills  orging and Pressing  ounding  ther Departments	9,118 1,026 26,804 1,573 9,578 12,320	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -7.0 \\ +2.0 \\ -6.5 \\ +1.6 \\ +0.5 \end{array} $	+10·7 - 2·5 + 4·5 + 7·7 +11·5 + 6·2	53,956 4,988 144,555 8,589 55,299 70,396	- 0.9 - 8.6 + 0.2 - 7.2 + 1.6 - 0.4	+10.6 - 4.1 + 2.2 + 7.2 +11.8 + 7.2	
lechanics, Labourers	18,273	+ 2.1	+ 5.5	106,293	+ 2.2	+ 5.7	
TOTAL	78,692	+ 1.1	+ 6.5	444,076	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	
DISTRICTS.				The state of the s			
Forthumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Cheffield, Rotherham Seds, Bradford, etc.	14,821 24,045 438	+ 1.6 + 1.0 +10.9	+10·0 +10·8 + 4·8	85,554 136,011 2,478	+ 1.5 + 1.0 + 11.8	+10·5 +10·0 +10·9	
umberland, Lancs. and Cheshire taffordshire	5,689 6,065	- 1·1 + 0·5	+ 3.8 + 3.3	31,142 33,920	- 1·6 + 0·8	+ 8·2 + 1·5	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	6,533 9,273	+ 2·1 + 2·1	+ 5·3 - 0·3	37,063 51,028	+ 0.6	+ 4·3 - 3·1	
otal, Eng. & Wales	66,864	+ 1.2	+ 7.1	377,196	+ 0.5	+ 6.6	
cotland	11,828	+ 0.4	+ 3.2	66,880	- 0.3	+ 2.3	
TOTAL	78,692	+ 1.1	+ 6.5	444,076	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	
		the release of the latest	A PARTY OF THE PAR	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	August House, or other	Automobile to the land	

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 15th November, 1937, as compared with 5.7 in October, 1937, and November, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,178,300 tons in November, 1937, as compared with 1,133,600 tons in October, 1937, and with 1,001,300 tons, in November, 1936. The production in November, 1937, was the highest ever reported.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in November showed a marked decline; it was, however, considerably better than in November of the previous year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.9 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 8.9 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 4.8\* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a further slight

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 20th November, 1937, and comparisons with a month before and a

Works. Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Nov.,	Month before.	Year before.	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before	
Cinplate Steel Sheet	64 9	- 5 - 2	+ 8 - 3	376 92	-24 -10	+37 - 9	
TOTAL	73	- 7	+ 5	468	-34	+28	

# ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November 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. Shortages of some classes of skilled labour were again reported from certain districts.

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

ear before :-

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

Employment was better than a year ago in most sections of the industry except motor vehicle manufacture, where a slight decline was recorded; in the industry as a whole it was better in all the administrative divisions except the London, South-Eastern and Midlands Divisions, which showed slight declines.

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

	Numbe	rs of II	at 1	Works 5th N	ovembe	aged 16- er, 1937.	64, Uner	nployed
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) rease (-) npared th a
12 W 202 52	General ing; En Iron a Four	Elec Engin	Ma Engin	Constr Engir	Wehicle and A		Month before.	Year* before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,397 1,333 819 2,824 4,735 7,836 3,177 5,585 688 776	613 218 102 742 187 935 401 197 86 74	75 142 291 9 175 134 1,484 1,619 24 493	258 160 137 589 224 425 683 1,028 173 48	3,059 1,119 1,146 9,296 759 1,965 522 1,067 472 399	7,402 2,972 2,495 13,460 6,080 11,295 6,267 9,496 1,443 1,790	+ 866 + 280 + 123 + 2,623 + 347 - 26 + 215 + 276 + 20 + 101	+ 1,850 + 560 - 90 + 5,370 - 3,740 - 1,120 - 830 + 20 - 820
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	31,170	3,555	4,446	3,725	19,804	62,700	+4,825	+ 1,170
	Pe	rcentag	ges Une	employ	red at 1	5th Nov	ember, 1	937.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2·9 2·9 2·4 2·9 5·5 7·0 8·8 7·9 12·5	3·2 2·0 3·1 2·0 3·5 3·7 4·7 5·3 11·0 16·8	21·4 3·7 3·8 9·0 11·7 15·4 9·7 9·1 6·9 8·1	4·3 17·6 12·1 5·8 9·6 9·0 11·3 14·4 11·2 32·0	4·3 2·6 2·3 7·9 4·8 6·7 11·3 7·4 14·3 12·1	3.4 2.8 2.6 5.1 5.4 6.6 8.9 8.3 12.6 11.0	+ 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 1.0 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.6	+ 0.6 + 0.2 - 0.5 + 1.7 - 0.5 - 3.0 - 2.7 - 1.6 - 2.5 - 5.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN TRELAND	5.1	3.1	8.3	9.3	5.6	5.3	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:— Oct.,, 1937 Nov., 1936*	+ 0.2	+0.1	+0.2	-0·2 -0·2	+1.0	+ 0.4	=	

On the North-East Coast employment was moderate in marine engineering and fair in general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment showed little change in general engineering and was good. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire continued good in motor vehicle manufacture; fairly good in general engineering; and fair in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment remained very good in general and electrical engineering, and good in constructional engineering; it declined in motor vehicle manufacture but was still fairly good. Employment continued good in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester districts; and very good in London and the Southern Counties. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture employment was still very good.

In Scotland employment showed little change and continued fair both in marine engineering and in general engineering. Employment remained slack in Wales; it declined slightly and was moderate in Northern Ireland.

# SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in the South-Western and North-Western areas but a decline in the other principal areas. Employment was better than in November, 1936, in most areas; the improvement was most marked on the North East Coast and in Northern Ireland.

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 or decreases as compared with 18th October, 1937, and 23rd November,

Division.	dWorkpeople ed 16-64, mployed at Nov., 1937.	Decre Number	ase (+) or ase (-) in s Unemployed pared with a	Percentage Jnemployed at 5th November, 1937.	Percease Unemp	e (+) or e (-) in entage loyed as pared h a
	Insured Waged Unemp	Month		P Uner 15th	Month before.	Year before
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,785 474 2,033 70 1,386 5,766 10,712 10,722 1,654	+ 11 + 1 - 28 - 34 - 64 + 42 + 28 + 2 + 16	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	17·8 8·3 7·1 24·1 25·5 22·2 28·9 23·7 33·5 23·8	+ 1·1 + 0·3 - 1·0 - 0·7 + 6·3 - 2·5 + 1·2 + 0·7 + 0·4 + 1·7	+ 2·3 - 2·7 - 2·1 + 6·4 + 1·9 - 3·0 - 8·9 - 5·3 + 0·7 - 17·5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	36,888	+ 44	1 - 6,390	21.3	+ 0.2	- 5-4

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

# 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 manufac-

turing department, as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

The following Table summarises the information received from

7777	, Tollo willie	Land	, Dulliane			
those	employers	who f	urnished	retur	ns :-	_

Alan Jack	Number	of Work	people.		Vages paid Vorkpeopl	
194 <u>- 19</u> 14	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
10.8 7 28.848.0 10.8 7 28.48.0 10.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.†
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	12,037 23,074 21,949 7,433	Per cent 0·3 - 2·0 - 0·9 - 1·2	Per cent 0.7 - 2.1 - 1.9 - 0.3	£ 21,015 40,038 38,810 16,545	Per cent 1·2 - 2·2 - 4·5 - 2·5	Per cent. + 7.6 + 5.5 + 4.4 + 2.3
Total	64,493	- 1.2	- 1.6	116,408	- 2.8	+ 5.0
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	4,456 5,632 11,244 12,251	+ 0·4 + 0·0 - 1·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.7 \\ -0.7 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.9 \end{array} $	7,674 9,513 22,282 21,880	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  - 2.2 \\  - 2.1 \\  + 0.3 \\  - 3.4 \end{array} $	+ 2·0 + 4·5 +11·4 + 7·6
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	6,031 4,289 3,511	- 0·5 - 0·2 - 4·0	- 4·3 + 0·4 - 5·5	11,582 7,436 5,746	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.3 \\ -0.1 \\ -10.5 \\ -4.2 \end{array} $	+ 5·2 + 8·8 - 5·8 +11·1
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson	3,948 3,359 2,607	-2.9 $-0.7$ $-0.7$	+ 3·1 - 1·4 - 2·3	7,275 6,603 5,802	- 4·8 - 3·3	+ 3.0 + 4.8
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,748 1,637 2,780	$ \begin{array}{r}  - 8.6 \\  + 2.1 \\  - 1.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -8.6 \\ -14.2 \\ -2.0 \end{array} $	3,859 2,675 4,081	- 8·7 + 1·9 - 7·4	+ 1·3 -16·7 - 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  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours

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

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

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th November, 1937.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
	Men.	Women.	Men. Women.			month before.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	769 4,925 850	1,786 1,686 2,730	276 2,292 822	1,662 1,913 4,510	4,493 10,816 8,912	+ 925 + 1,486 + 900			
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,777 576	6,465 195	1,434 195	4,432 159	15,108 1,125	+ 4,298 + 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  $6\frac{1}{2}$  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  $31\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on short time, losing  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, and 8 per cent. were on overtime, averaging  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 6 per cent. and 5 hours.

Among woolsorters 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  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, averaging  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours each. In the spinning department  $36\frac{1}{2}$  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 :-

		Number of Torkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926‡ = 100).	
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per cent.	Jacob 1 1963	£	Per cent.		
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 - 3·9	80.9	
Weaving	15,682	- 2·0 - 0·5	83·6 99·3	30,976 21,276	- 3.9	84.2	
Other Depts Not Specified	9,345 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:	000	0.6	68-2	1,875	- 9.9	68.1	
Wool Sorting	888 12,388	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 2.6 \\ - & 3.7 \end{bmatrix}$	87.8	25,800	- 9.1	93.6	
Spinning Weaving	21,688	- 2.6	93.7	38,379	- 7.9	94.3	
Other Depts	15,443	- 3.1	85·7 81·3	32,650	- 9·5 - 6·8	85.2	
Not Specified	1,946	- 1.5	91.3	3,333	- 00		
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.

December, 1937. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Aled Keymonths	NAL		ber o			Total all	W	ages pa rkpeop	id to le.
Capitals dissessed	Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	Dec. or mo	(+) or (-) n a onth ore.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100)		Week ended 20th Nov., 1937.	De	or ec. (-) on a nonth efore.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926* = 100).
Districts :§			er		-	SOUSEL H		Per	
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	30,869 7,031 8,129 7,399 7,137		nt. 1·3 1·6 0·4 1·0 1·9	85·3 88·6 77·1 88·5 87·3		£ 56,743 13,245 13,900 13,212 11,682		2·7 7·8 1·2 3·6 7·5	71·8 77·0 73·5 88·6 83·2
ley, etc.)	3,420		0.5	103.7		5,021	+	2.9	99.4
Total — West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	63,985 4,619 333 2,169		1·2 1·1 4·0 3·7	85·7 92·0 115·7 99·1		8,089 656 3,473		3·5 1·9 2·1 12·9	76·1 82·8 125·7 125·2
Total—Worsted	71,106	_	1.3	86.6		126,021	_	3.7	77.5
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,503	-	4.8	93.9		26,802	-	11.5	89.0
ley, etc.) Leeds	9,436 7,771	=	3.3	80·9 98·4		17,343 17,138	-	12.8	84·2 109·4
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,548 1,061	=	0.5	101·0 89·7		5,493 2,122	_	5·4 12·0	91·6 75·3
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	33,319 4,524	-	3·6 2·3	92·4 91·2		68,898 9,246		9.9	94·5 93·3
Wales Scotland	3,477 11,033	=	2.4	80·9 82·6		6,010 18,505	-	8·2 6·5	87·7 77·2
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

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th November, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd October, 1937:—

Perce	ntage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers
emplo	yed as compared with previous month
	, without a figure, signifies "few or no

there are it illered dates away are it illered to the control of t	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Rest of W. Riding	- 0·9 + 0·9	- 0·9 - 1·4	- 3·4 - 1·0	+ 0.2	- 1·3 - 1·1
Rest of Gt. Britain	- 2.9	- 4·2 - 1·5	+ 1.3	- 0·4 - 0·5	-2.0
TOTAL WOOLLEN SECTION:	- 0.6	- 1.5	_ 2.0	_ 0.5	- 1.3
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dews-	ONE WE	- 4.6	- 4.8	- 5.3	- 4.8
bury, Batley, etc.)	-	- 4·8 - 2·1	- 2·2 - 3·4	- 3·6 - 5·0	- 3·3 - 3·4
Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	Ξ	- 0.9 - 3.8	+ 0.3	- 0·4 - 1·4	- 0.6 - 1.9
TOTAL	=	- 3.7	- 2.6	- 3.1	- 3.0

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 15th November, 1937:-

# Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers

	0000								
Department.			Wholly Temporar Stopped			Total	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		month before.		
Wool Sorting	;	163	9	811	4	987	+ 687		
Wool Washing a Preparing	and	372	110	562	234	1,278	+ 259		
Wool Combing		232	254	1,216	1,079	2,781	- 58		
Wool Carding		348	43	716	90	1,197	+ 175		
Woollen Spinning		274	46	455	291	1,066	+ 464		
	and								
Spinning		263	783	465	2,803	4,314	+ 1,418		
	and			077	170	477	. 300		
Warping	273	66	19	211	137	433	+ 196		
	and	62	192	184	773	1,211	+ 226		
Warping Woollen Weaving		134	205	204	2,044	2,587	+ 1,354		
Worsted Weaving	:::	51	117	95	1,132	1,395	+ 518		
Other Processes		547	51	693	167	1,458	+ 437		
VIIOI Z Z OOODOCD									
Total		2,512	1,829	5,612	8,754	18,707	+ 5,676-		

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

§ Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns ut neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

# 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 :-

Charles and the control of		Vumber of orkpeop		Total all	wages pa Workpeo	aid to
10 (3) - 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Week ended 20th		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a
	Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before †	Year before
England and Wales :— London Leicester	1,177 7,861	Per cent 3.0 - 1.7	Per cent 20.6 - 1.7	£ 2,593 18,204	Per cent 3·2 - 2·4	Per cent 19.5 + 1.4
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	4,438 5,152	- 2·3 - 0·6	- 0·4 - 0·2	10,391 11,386	- 2·2 + 2·7	+ 6.6
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,556 4,710 1,204 2,330 5,085	+ 0·1 - 2·4 - 1·4 + 0·3 - 1·9	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  - & 0.1 \\  - & 2.2 \\  - & 5.6 \\  + & 9.8 \\  - & 3.6 \end{array} $	16,620 11,052 2,804 5,158 9,663	+ 1.4 - 3.8 + 1.8 + 5.5 + 2.4	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 13 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,397 1,479	- 0·5 + 0·7	- 0·3 - 1·6	2,675 3,569	- 3·4 + 0·3	+ 8·5 + 1·7
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District	7,640 840	-0.9 + 7.3	+ 0.3	15,496 1,618	-6.1 + 6.2	+ 6·6 - 6·2
Other parts of England and Wales	4,892	- 0.4	+ 4.0	10,098	+ 1.1	+16.0
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
Freat 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

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:—

	Num			asuals) or vember, l		egisters at
Department.		nolly aployed.		porarily pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		with a month before.
Boot and Shoe M'f're: Preparing Dept Rough Stuff Dept. Closing Dept Closing Dept Making Dept Finishing Dept Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	102 246 569 28 1,298 829 159 14	18 13 5 604 30 390 87 1	74 142 773 1 817 541 501 3	18 4 2 963 13 330 335	212 405 1,349 1,596 2,158 2,090 1,082 18	- 19 - 22 - 40 + 244 - 7 + 104 + 360 + 1 + 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.

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

# 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

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

	Numbe	r of Work	people.	Total W	ages paid orkpeople	to all
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year† before.
No.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per
Midlands and East- ern 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 work-people, aged 16-64, at 15th November, 1937, and the increases and decreases as compared with a month before and with a year before\*:—

vitu 30 serveda Lines Proske	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percent compare	( — ) in
1 - 2 - 10 - 10 - 10	Insured at July, 1937.	at 15th Nov., 1937.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.*
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to	146,150 102,300 21,700 9,060 36,100 138,940 42,930	9,620 6,556 1,587 955 2,797 28,683 3,094	241 315 96 110 171 903 106	6·6 6·4 7·3 10·5 7·7 20·6 <b>7·</b> 2	+ 1·1 + 0·9 + 1·2 + 1·6 + 1·7 + 6·8 + 0·2	+ 1·3 + 0·1 - 1·5 + 2·8 + 0·8 - 0·4 + 0·6
above and Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc.,	299,580	35,244	1,137	11.8	+ 1.3	- 1.2
and General Labourers All other occupa-	106,520	29,699	495 987	27.9	+ 2.1 + 0.1	+ 0.5
tions Total	132,010	27,386	4,561	14.1	+ 1.9	- 0.4
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	240,230 139,500 114,030 128,290 86,760 124,540 50,370 96,190 34,010 1 21,370	35,942 13,828 10,433 11,581 10,629 22,942 9,678 14,988 8,122 7,478	72 113 176 738 1,046 1,159 394 707 146 10	15·0 9·9 9·1 9 0 12·3 18·4 19·2 15·6 23·9 35·0	+ 2·7 + 1·7 + 1·2 + 1·0 + 2·5 + 1·9 + 1·4 + 1·6 + 3·3	+ 2·3 + 1·3 - 0·3 - 2· - 2· - 3·3 - 2· - 2· - 2·
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,035,290	145,621	4,561	14.1	+ 1.9	- 0.

# 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.

# POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline, but was still fair on the whole. At Bristol and at 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

		Number of orkpeop		Total wages pa			
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES. China	2,026 6,816	Per cent 2·2 - 1·7	Per cent. + 0.7 - 1.0	£ 3,622 13,568	Per cent 0·3 - 3·6	Per cent 2.4 + 1 9	
ing unspecified) TOTAL	2,328	$\frac{-0.6}{-1.6}$	+ 8.4 + 1.2	4,336	$\begin{array}{r r} -2.5 \\ \hline -2.8 \end{array}$	+ 4.3	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts	8,699 2,471	- 2·1 + 0·3	+ 0.3 + 4.3	15,080 6,446	- 4·8 + 2·1		

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 41 hours each on the average.

TOTAL ... 11,170 - 1.6 + 1.2 21,526 - 2.8 + 1.6

# 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

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

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentage loyed at			e (+) or use (-)
contour to has seen	at end of Nov., 1937.	Nov., 1937.	Oct., 1937.	Nov., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	35,815	3.3	3.1	3 4	+02	- 0.1
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	14,131	4.3	4.9	5.1	-0.6	- 0.8
Midlands and East- ern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,754 5,237 11,171	3·1 3·0 2·5	5·0 3·1 3·1	2·8 5·4 3·3	+0 1 -0·1 -0·6	+ 0·3 - 2·4 - 0·8
Total	74,108	3.3	3.4	3.8	-0.1	- 0.5
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,969 8,190	5·1 4·1	5·3 5·0	4·9 6·7	-0·2 -0·9	+ 0.3
binding (branches not distinguished)	31,678	1.1	0.9	1.2	+0.2	- 0

# 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

a decrease of about 1.4\* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding figures were 10.6, 10.1, and -1.2\*, and in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, 23.5, 23.7 and — 1.4\*.

London.—Employment showed a further improvement, and was

The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns

				ourers emp		
	In	Docks.	1911	1		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 6th Nov., 1937 13th , , , 20th , , ,,	4,817 4,379 4,595 5,134	2,355 2,072 1,845 1,901	7,172 6,451 6,440 7,035	6,451 6,302 6,250 6,158	13,623 12,753 12,690 13,193	
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Nov- ember, 1937	} 4,732	2,043	6,775	6,290	13,065	
Average for Oct., 1937	4,264	2,131	6,395	5,971	12,366	
Average for Nov.,	4,766	2,099	6,865	6,515	13,380	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,284, as compared with 1,100 in October, 1937, and with 1,006 in November, 1936.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed a slight seasonal decline at certain ports, but was fair on the whole.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and Salford showed little change, and remained fair. At Garston it continued good.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the

clearing houses under the Liverpool Dock Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th November, 1937, was 13,116, compared with 13,144 in October, 1937, and 12,845 in November, 1936. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £42,209 in the four weeks ended 26th November, 1937, compared with £41,368 in October, 1937, and £36,966 in November, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff and Swansea improved slightly. At Bristol it was fairly good; at Avonmouth there was considerable improvement, and employment was good on the whole. At Plymouth employment was described as fair; at Southampton it remained good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith showed little change and was fair. At Dundee it declined slightly and was moderate. At Grangemouth and at Belfast it was good.

# SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed a further slight decline during November. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service was 23.9 at 15th November, 1937, as compared with 23.0 at 18th October, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 0.5\* in the percentage as compared with 23rd November, 1936.

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

		Number of	Seament i	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	Nov., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven Months ended		
	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1937.	Nov., 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool; Manchester London Southampton	7,790 586 7,780 4,186	- 1,551 + 39 - 1,065 - 55	+ 771 + 35 + 943 + 415	97,434 6,661 95,322 55,370	89,602 6,373 88,764 56,816
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull	1,620 266 323 811	+ 230 + 82 + 63 - 267	- 138 - 51 + 37 - 75	18,409 2,617 3,024 9,791	20,466 2,264 3,529 9,217
Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff    Swansea	652 916 2,231 579	- 131 + 354 + 79 - 119	- 21 + 604 - 625 - 6	8,155 5,788 21,427 9,111	7,456 3,460 21,510 8,926
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	280	- 14	+ 41	2,897	2,492
Grangemouth Glasgow	285 2,112	+ 69 - 518	- 37 + 107	3,485 33,492	4,227 31,269
NORTHERN IRELAND:	196	+ 20	+ 73	2,373	2,483
Total for above Ports	30,613	- 2,784	+ 2,073	375,356	358,852

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 474.
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

|| Including Barry and Penarth.

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

Number of Persons on Register at 15th November, 1937.

Men. | Wo-men | Juven-iles | Total. | 18th Oct. | 23rdNov.\*

Rest of Northern Ireland	19,820	7,260	1,565	28,645	+	6,485	+	7,30
		CONTRACTOR OF STREET		F-55-19-11-15	1430		5030	
Lisburn Newry	1,528 1,210 1,903	1,096 479	95 104	2,401	+	638 438	+	780 670
Londonderry	3,527	1,289	425 134		+++	2,812 82 425	-	1,260 940
Rest of Division  Northern Ireland  Belfast	93,690 52,202 24,214	6,223 23,709 12,154	9,293 4,800 2,477	10,585 109,206 80,711	-+-	1,796 10,880	-+-	30,330
Newport Swansea	4,727 8,517	489 1.052	390 1,016	5,606	+	546 167	-	350 1,210
Cardiff Llanelly	9,544 2,478	1,560	990 318	12,094 3,018	+	85 80	-+	1,320
Rest of Division  Wales Division	1,311 70,227 118,956	327 16,327 9,546	9,222 12,007	1,820 95,776 140,509	+	98 6,985 1,252	131	7,730 33,040
Motherwell Paisley	5,242	739	515 290	4,953 4,271	+	27 235	-	1,010
Glasgow† Greenock	59,457 4,939 3,762	13,877	4,160 676	77,494 6,659	+	1,796	_	8,00
Dundee Edinburgh	8,268 14.467	6,070 2,954	545 602	14,883 18,023	+		+	830 1,290
Aberdeen Clydebank	173,646 6,093 1,880	43,595 1,128 453	16,680 280 208	7,501	+++	11,504 201 75		19,510 460 730
Rest of Division	12,526 59,696	1,393 4,748	1,112 6,153	15,031 70,597		256 2,987	_	2,450
Stockton-on-Tees	8,238 4,355	554 384	747 516	9,539 5,255	+	588 65	-	1,820
Newcastle-on- Tyne	14,740	2,288	914	17.942	+	576		2,380
Hartlepools Middlesbrough	6,465 3,724 7,873	376 673	563 817	4,663 9,363	+-+	489		2,370 1,490
Darlington Gateshead	2,060	11,607 291 900	11,593 336 435	2,687	+-+	175	_	31,120 570 1,360
Rest of Division Northern Division	7,591 61,669 119,677	1,707 23,981	349 4,337	89,987	++-	295 17,507	+	3,070 6,230
Stockport Warrington	4,079	2,267 591	177 269	6,523 3,679	++	689 320	++	470
St. Helens Salford	5,147 6,860	448 3,360	302 248	10,468	<u>-</u>	135	_	890 690
Oldham Preston Rochdale	7,253 3,803 3,238	2,307 1,833 875	111 194 93	9,671 5,830 4,206	+	427 615 252		2,490 1,110 540
Nelson	26,129 1,722	1,131	893 152	37,801 3,005	++	1,097		710 ‡ 2,490
Liverpool	1,622 53,146	723 9.531	4,326	67,003	-	267 5,946	_	720
Burnley	4,086 1,689	3,420 1,022	225 62	7,731 2,773 2,414	++	1,004 -	_	120
Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	5,036 6,437	5,964 3,130 3,339	358 484 355	11,596 8,650 10,131	++		-++	900 110 700
Birkenhead Blackburn	1,174 7,250 5,274	401 879 5 964	158 409	1,733 8,538		152		700 420
Ashton-u-Lyne	1,483 2,735	1,253	131	2,819 4,212	++	24,774 - 275 540 -	-	1,510
North-Western Division	220,242	80,287	13,785	314,314		ALL DESCRIPTION OF		24,180
York Rest of Division	2,221 41,904	229 14,383	62 3,364	2,512 59,651	+	209 - 8,613 -	+	260 80
Sheffield	12,623 2,348	378 2,559 620	307 164 141	4,163 15,346 3,109	++	2,288 - 552 - 219 -		920 5,160 860
Leeds Lincoln Rotherham	13,501 1,410 3,478	5,309	291 147	19,101 -	++	1,905 -	-	730 500
Huddersfield	2,201 10,684	2,110 1,516	197 712	4,508 - 12,912 -	++	977	-	2,160
Grimsby Halifax	4,581 1,856	571 899	578 47	5,730 -	+ + +	428 - 744 -	-	390 990
Dewsbury Doncaster	10,652 2,083 3,045	5,118 1,120 451	266 119 442	16,036 - 3,322 - 3,938 -	+	2,227 806 356		6,900 930 640
Division Barnsley Bradford	118,248 5,661	36,040 433 5 118	7,303	161,591 - 6,560 -	-00	16,488 H	- 0	2,680
North-Eastern		15,098	2,849	69,853 -	+	4,386		1,850
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	990 3,083	133 1,054	14	3,663 - 1,137 - 4,244 -	+	23 -	W. 1	30 220 270
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	1,111 11,184 2,989	5,075 605	13 240 69	1,563 - 16,499 - 3,663 -	-	202 + 486 + 331 +		310 780
Northampton	5,865 2,814 8,732	993	131 193	3,938 - 11,276 -	+	40 +		140 810
Derby Leicester	2 000	600 3,561	147 120	2,747 - 9,546 -	+	83 - 1.859 +		630 2,530
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	2 029	714	63	2,806		813 +		1,490
Birmingham Coventry	111,964 16,452 2,809	35,247 4,004 620	4,319 314 59	151,530 - 20,770 - 3,488 -	-010	11,292 + 2,361 + 159 +	100	7,180 5,040 640
Swindon Rest of Division Midlands Division	36,218	8,212 25,247	3,090	47.5201-	-	5,831 -		1,230
Portsmouth Southampton	5,224 5,310 4,698	1,081	545 308	6,936 5,681 741	- 0	490 + 576 +	184	110 610
Bristol Plymouth	10,463	1,718	4,743		-1111	5,821 - 200 - 288 -		3,100 1,450 960
Rest of Division South-Western Division	45,886 62,505	15,955	4,364	66,205 4		11,838 +		6,720
Norwich Reading	5,092 2,232	1,192	171	6,455 + 2,632 +		261 + 297 +	W)	360 150
Brighton Chatham Ipswich	3,417 2,266 1,489	1,346 657 241	271 276 89	5,034 + 3,199 + 1,819 -		376 + 274 + 39 +		420 340 120
South-Eastern Division	60,382	19,729	5,233	85,344	-	13,007 +		8,110
London Division	147,798	36,002	5,184	188,984 +	CO. 10	22,484,+		23,120

t Comparable figures are not available.
[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

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

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

# 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 unen ployed 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.

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.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IS	RELAND.			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Тимро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	SA TOP	TEMPO	Y UNEMPL RARY STOP ID CASUALS	PAGES	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I. PE	RSONS.	AGED 1	6-64, IN	SURED	UNDE	RTHE	GENER	AL SCHE	ME.*	NAME OF THE PARTY			
Fishing	5,827	32	5,859	102	8	110	5,929	40	5,969	5,874	39	5,913	
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	82,575 727 684 4,733 444 613 1,165 90,941	389 - 2 12 - 116 5 524	82,964 727 686 4,745 444 729 1,170 91,465	18,745 78 24 780 16 489 82 20,214	- 42 	18,787 78 24 780 16 503 84 20,272	101,320 805 708 5,513 460 1,102 1,247 111,155	-431 -2 12 -130 7 582	101,751 805 710 5,525 460 1,232 1,254 111,737	101,285 799 708 4,096 458 1,055 1,076 109,477	-431 -2 10 -130 7 580	101,716 799 710 4,106 458 1,185 1,083 110,057	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete  Cement, Limeklins and Whiting  Total, N-M Mining Products	1,305 2,344 745 4,394	10 94 14 118	1,315 2,438 759 4,512	67 457 130 654	- 11 1 12	67 468 131 666	1,372 2,801 875 5,048	10 105 15 130	1,382 2,906 890 5,178	1,371 2,756 816 4,943	10 103 15 128	1,381 2,859 831 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 1,875 3,487	319 135 454	1,931 2,010 3,941	622 467 1,089	42 23 65	664 490 1,154	2,234 2,342 4,576	361 158 519	2,595 2,500 5,095	2,210 2,342 4,552	158	2,571 2,500 5,071	
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, etc	5,219 521 873 3,368 9,981	182 208 765	6,168 703 1,081 4,133 12,085	320 12 51 621 1,004	89 9 14 127 239	409 21 65 748 1,243	5,539 533 924 3,989 10,985	1,038 191 222 892 2,343	6,577 724 1,146 4,881 13,328	5,427 532 912 3,953 10,824	191 221 876	6,458 723 1,133 4,829 13,143	
Metal Manufacture :-	1,294	2	1,296	139	1	140	1,433	3	1,436	1,429	3	1,432	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zine, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	10,284 2,239 978 1,811	114 109 111 43 195	10,398 2,348 1,089 1,854 1,453 18,438	8,588 465 2,904 1,768 449 14,313	24 201 17 39	8,606 489 3,105 1,785 488 14,613	18,872 2,704 3,882 3,579 1,707 32,177	132 133 312 60 234 874	19,004 2,837 4,194 3,639 1,941 33,051	18,861 2,649 3,880 3,565 1,689 32,073	132 312 60 234	18,993 2,781 4,192 3,625 1,923 32,946	
Engineering, etc.:  General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering.	2,605 3,996 3,280	644	27,321 3,249 4,014 3,327 37,911	3,555 176 423 390 4,544	130	3,849 306 432 398 4,985		55	31,170 3,555 4,446 3,725 42,896	3,623	773 7 26 3 54	3,953 3,677	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.  Total, Vehicles	12,383 1,136 1,356	1,032 83 83 20	13,415 1,219 1,376 16,010	5,843 108 466 6,417	28	136 474	1,244 1,822	111 28 1,717	19,804 1,355 1,850 23,009	1,160 1,800 20,79	0 6 9 1,710	1,270 1,834 22,508	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	34,365		34,572	2.278	38	2,316	36,643	245	36,888	34,36	0 242	34,602	

<sup>•</sup> Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures.

December, 1937. T	HE .	MINIS	TRY	OF	LAB	OUR	GAZ	ETTE	•		4	83
* T. T. S.			GREAT 1	BRITAIN A	ND NOR	THERN IR	BLAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN O	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		TEMPOR.	ARY STOR	PAGES.	in the	TOTAL.		ТЕМРОВ	V UNEMPLO ARY STOPI D CASUALS	PAGES
with any grastion de	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :- Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General	F 007	396	E 490	0.177	100	0.770	7.000	TCO.	7 000	7.019	500	
Iron Founding  Electrical Wiring and Contracting  Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,093 3,468 4,816 1,419	63 4,065 522	5,489 3,531 8,881 1,941	2,173 103 686 555	166 3 708 182	2,339 106 1,394 737	7,266 3,571 5,502 1,974	562 66 4,773 704	7,828 3,637 10,275 2,678	7,218 3,347 5,434 1,958	562 63 4,771 704	7,780 3,410 10,205
Riectric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	762 824 851	563 371 31	1,325 1,195 882	185 191 71	119 94 12	304 285 83	947 1,015 922	682 465 43	1,629 1,480 965	943 999 898	682 465 43	2,662 1,625 1,464 941
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately speci- fied	841 9,473	471 3,797	1,312 13,270	176 2,178	126 1,265	302 3,443	1,017 11,651	597 5,062	1,614 16,713	1,005 11,362	595 5,047	1,600 16,409
Total, Other Metals  Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	27,547 7,193	7,873	37,826 15,066	6,318 3,496	7,999	8,993 11,495	33,865 10,689	12,954 15,872	46,819 26,561	33,164 10,689	12,932 15,872	46,096 26,561
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)  Total, Cotton  Woollen and Worself and Manufacture and	4,615 11,808 4,790	11,071 18,944 4,629	15,686 30,752 9,419	2,829 6,325 10,316	8,458 16,457 14,805	11,287 22,782 25,121	7,444 18,133 15,106	19,529 35,401 19,434	26,973 53,534 34,540	7,420 18,109 14,994	19,525 35,397 19,338	26,945 53,506 34,332
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen	784 823 4,788	1,221 348 10,804	2,005 1,171 15,592	910 772 797	2,217 315 3,016	3,127 1,087 3,813	1,694 1,595 5,585	3,438 663 13,820	5,132 2,258 19,405	1,691 1,595 436	3,405 663 1,752	5,096 2,258 2,188
Jute	2,306 774 890	4,343 1,489 2,959	6,649 2,263 3,849	275 131 1,269	941 490 5,910	1,216 621 7,179	2,581 905 2,159	5,284 1,979 8,869	7,865 2,884 11,028	2,580 742 2,138	5,283 1,526 8,805	7,863 2,268 10,943
Lace Other Textiles	286 281 1,209	295 565 2,583	581 846 3,792	1,320 269	700 2,062 1,215	1,364 3,382 1,484	950 1,601 1,478	995 2,627 3,798	1,945 4,228 5,276	950 1,601 1,313	994 2,624 2,873	1,944 4,225 4,186
TextileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc.  Total, Textiles  Leather and Leather Goods:—	4,703 33,442	2,369 50,549	7,072 83,991	8,481 31,529	3,069 51,197	11,550 82,726	13,184 64,971	101,746	18,622 166,717	12,045 58,194	4,212 86,872	16,257 145,066
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	2,435 705 3,140	691 404 1,095	3,126 1,109 4,235	1,401 180 1,581	345 200 545	1,746 380 2,126	3,836 885 4,721	604	4,872 1,489 6,361	3,826 859 <b>4</b> ,68 <b>5</b>	1,036 594 1,630	4,862 1,453 6,315
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	10,492 682 1,194	7,088 3,531 1,940	17,580 4,213 3,134	1,937 89 1,214	9,743 3,117 4,286	11,680 3,206 5,500	12,429 771 2,408	6,648	29,260 7,419 8,634	11,725 769 2,408	15,887 6,504 6,225	27,612 7,273 8,633
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	534 352 5,989	5,785 477 1,808	6,319 829 7,797	117 479 3,567	4,159 788 2,093	4,276 1,267 5,660	651 831 9,556	1,265 3,901	10,595 2,096 13,457	478 826 9,300		6,289 2,082 13,191
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	19,243 10,013 1,573	4,043 162	39,872 14,056	7,403 675 229	24,186 478 12	1,153	26,646 10,688 1,802	4,521	71,461 15,209 1,976	25,506 9,927 1,565	4,367	65,080 14,294
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	2,029 6,269	2,630 7,406	1,735 4,659 13,675	128 290	670 1,015	798 1,305	2,157 6,559	3,300	5,457 14,980	2,127 6,345	3,286	1,730 5,413 14,645
Other Food Industries  Drink Industries  Tobacco, Cizars, Cigarettes and Snuff  Total, Food, Drink, etc.	5,550 546 25,980	2,099 915 17,255	7,649 1,461 43,235	245 23 1,590	417 87 2,679	662 110 4,269	5,795 569 27,570	2,516 1,002	8,311 1,571 47,504	5,456 535 25,955	2,458 763	7,914 1,298 45,294
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	5,637 1,042	102 149	5,739 1,191	401 144	12 20	413 164	6,038 1,186	169	6,152 1,355	5,667 1,137	114 167	5,781 1,304
Other Woodworking	10,283 1,649 18,611	1,196 339 1,786	11,479 1,988 20,397	969 427 1,941	198 147 377	1,167 574 2,318	11,252 2,076 20,552	486	12,646 2,562 22,715	10,901 1,947 19,652	471	12,275 2,418 21,778
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,775 889	562 1,401	2,337 2,290	405 61	131 375	536 436	2,180 950		2,873 2,726	2,158 918	<b>2</b>	2,844
Stationery	147	86	233	106	29	135	253	115	368	253 167	114	367
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc.  Building and Contracting:	12,082 15,056	4,133 6,349	16,215 21,405	556 1,133	548 1,097	1,104 2,230	<b>12,638</b> 16,189	7,446	17,319 23,635	12,305 15,801	7,164	16,817 22,965
Public Works Contracting, etc  Total, Building and Contracting	140,752 108.564 249,316	308 38 346	141,060 108,602 249,662	4,543 1,720 6,263	18 1 19	4,561 1,721 6,282	145,295 110,284 255,579	1 39	145,621 110,323 255,944	137,831 106,032 243,863	37	138,143 106,069 244,212
Other Manufacturing Industries :- Rubber Oilcloth, Lineleum, etc	2,559 1,008 655	1,678 134 216	4,237 1,142 871	585 132 96	511 8 113	1,096 140 209	3,144 1,140 751	142	5,333 1,282 1,080	3,133 1,138 729	142	
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus  Musical Instruments	774 808	316 422	1,090 1,230	34 181	24	58 281	808	8 340 522	1,148 1,511	798 986	337 521	1,135 1,507
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	506 6,310 16,504		1,016 9,586 16,680	1,090 447	130 886 13	192 1,976 460	7,400 16,95	0 4,162	1,208 11,562 17,140	7,35.	4,151	11,502
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply  Transport and Communication :—  Railway Service	11,537	376	11,913	492	9	501	12,02	9 385	12,414 8,294	11,72	7 378	12,105
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	6,978 6,293 16,778 30,916	204	7,587 6,497 16,848 31,689	637 336 909 261	70 9 5 49	707 345 914 310	7,61 6,62 17,68 31,17	9 213 7 75	6,842 17,762	6,31 16,82	9 207	6,526 16,899
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service: Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	32,304		32,398	704		704				31,58	3 94	31,677
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc.	2,378 34,682 2,597	23 117 179	2,401 34,799 2,776	230 934 107	7 7 20	237 941 127	2,60 35,61 2,70	8 30 6 124 4 199	35,740 2,903	34,02 2,55	9 124	34,148
Total, Transport, etc	109,781		112,109	3,676 4,716	3,565	3,845 8,281	113,45	The state of the s		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	THE PARTY OF THE P	
Finance*	8,473		9,600	176	25	201	1000000		100 200	TILL HOUSE		
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services	15,253 63,259 4,957 18,302	1,321 1,834	16,415 64,580 6,791 24,799	295 1,355 164 434	57 65 65 258	352 1,420 229 692	64,61 5,12	1 1,386 1 1,899	66,000 7,020	62,19 4,92	3 1,366 4 1,84	63,559
Entertainments, Sports, etc  Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	32,228 1,796	46,656	78,884 7,731	418 87	1,363 2,160	1,781 2,247	32,64 1,88	6 48,019 3 8,095	80,665 9,978	31,51 1,81	1 46,390	77,901 9,588
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	22,658 159,263	876 3,108	1,686 25,766 226,652	137	186 343	323	23,75	7 1,062 0 3,451	2,009 27,201	93 22,22	0 1,04 4 3,35	1,978 25,579
TOTAL (aged 16-64)	1,047,245		1,284,386†	-			-			1,123,44	0 308,31	1,431,750
II. PERS											55   4,21	5 1 20,080
Farming, Forestry, etc.  Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc  Private Gardening	19,70 2,96 2,32	9 2,901	5,870	65 84	140	205	3,03 4 2,44	34 3,04 05 2	6,07 4 2,42	5 2,99 9 2,26	3,03 38	
Other Gardening TOTAL (aged 16-64)	26,62		-	-	3 362	2 840	27,1		5 34,60	7 22,7	14 7,34	

\* See footnote \* on page 482.

† Including 57,050 casuals (males, 55,395; females, 1,655).

vers marret cause				G	REAT ]	BRITAL	N AND	North	ERN II	RELAND					GREAT
industry.	INSUREI	TED NUM PERSONS AT JULY,	s, AGED		PER			15TH I	Anna la				INCREASE DECREASE TOTAL F	ERCEN-	BRITALI ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGI
	20 04,	1	1001	(i	ncludin Casuals)	g •	ST	OPPAGE	ıs.		TOTAL.		COMPARE 18TH	D WITH	15TH Nov., 1937.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	males.	Total.	Males	males.	Total	Males.	males.	Total.	OCT., 1937.	Nov., 1936.*	
fishing	I. PE	RSONS 870	INSUR 34,250	The state of	3·7	17·1	E GE	NERA 0·9	0·3	HEM 17.8	E.†	17-4	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	17-4
Coal Mining	864,510 11,260 4,450 48,560 9,730 9,820 18,650 966,980	3,850 10 420 10 1,200 210 5,700	868,360 11,260 4,460 48,980 9,740 11,020 18,860 972,680	9·6 6·5 15·4 9·7 4·6 6·2 6·2 9·4	10·1 	9·6 6·5 15·4 9·7 4·6 6·6 6·2 9·4	2·1 0·6 0·5 1·7 0·1 5·0 0·5 2·1	1·1 - - - 1·1 0·9 1·0	2·1 0·6 0·5 1·6 0·1 4·6 0·4 2·1	11·7 7·1 15·9 11·4 4·7 11·2 6·7 11·5	11·2 	11·7 7·1 15·9 11·3 4·7 11·2 6·6 11·5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 6·1 - 3·8 - 2·6 - 2·6 - 0·8 - 2·7 - 2·3 - 5·8	11·7 7·1 15·9 9·1 4·7 10·8 5·9 11·4
Con-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	14,660 26,410 16,210 57,280 100,060	90 2,230 550 2,870 6,400	14,750 28,640 16,760 60,150	8·9 8·9 4·6 7·7	11·1 4·2 2·5 4·1 9·6	8·9 8·5 4·5 7·5	0·5 1·7 0·8 1·1	- 0·5 0·2 0·4 2·6	0·5 1·6 0·8 1·1	9·4 10·6 5·4 8·8	11·1 4·7 2·7 4·5	9·4 10·1 5·3 8·6 8·4	+ 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·5 + 0·3 + 0·5	- 4·9 - 2·7 - 1·9 - 3·0 - 0·9	9·4 10·0 5·1 8·5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33,580	41,310	74,890	8.7	5.8	7.1	5-6	7.2	6.5	14.3	13.0	13.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	13.6
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	23,830 17,480 41,310	7,420 2,470 9,890	31,250 19,950 <i>51,200</i>	6·8 10·7 8·4	4·3 5·5 4·6	6·2 10·1 7·7	2·6 2·7 2·7	0·6 0·9 0·6	2·1 2·4 2·3	9·4 13·4 11·1	4·9 6·4 5·2	8·3 12·5 10·0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$^{+\ 0\cdot2}_{-\ 1\cdot8}_{-\ 0\cdot6}$	8·2 12·5 9·5
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals  Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc  Total, Chemicals, etc	79,650 16,170 18,440 55,240 169,500	29,890 6,110 5,800 20,430 62,230	109,540 22,280 24,240 75,670 231,730	6·6 3·2 4·7 6·1 5·9	3·2 3·0 3·6 3·7 3·4	5·6 3·2 4·5 5·5 5·2	0·4 0·1 0·3 1·1 0·6	0·3 0·1 0·2 0·7 0·4	0·4 0·0 0·2 1·0 0·6	7·0 3·3 5·0 7·2 6·5	3·5 3·1 3·8 4·4 3·8	6·0 3·2 4·7 6·5 5·8	+ 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·2	- 1.5 - 1.0 - 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.9	5.9 3.9 4.9 6.4
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	17,190 177,250 46,180 25,500 30,370 21,550	4,650 4,050 2,630 2,340 4,120	17,300 181,900 50,230 28,130 32,710 25,670 335,940	7·5 5·8 4·8 3·8 6·0 5·8 5·6	1·8 2·5 2·7 4·2 1·8 4·7 3·2	7·5 5·7 4·7 3·9 5·7 5·7 5·5	0·8 4·8 1·1 11·4 5·8 2·1 4·5	0·9 0·3 0·6 7·7 0·8 1·0 1·7	0·8 4·7 0·9 11·0 5·4 1·9 4·3	8·3 10·6 5·9 15·2 11·8 7·9 10·1	2·7 2·8 3·3 11·9 2·6 5·7 4·9	8·3 10·4 5·6 14·9 11·1 7·6 9·8	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.3 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.1 \\ +6.0 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.4 \\ +1.0 \end{array} $	- 5·3 - 2·2 1·3 - 4·8 + 0·7 - 3·4 - 2·3	8·: 10·· 5·: 14·· 11· 9· 7·:
Total, Metal Manufacture  Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Total, Engineering	318,040 560,080 89,570 52,870 38,480 741,000	17,900 53,830 25,060 910 1,580 81,380	613,910 114,630 53,780 40,060 822,380	4·6 2·9 7·6 8·5 4·8	2·6 2·6 2·0 3·0 2·6	4·5 2·8 7·5 8·3 4·6	0·7 0·2 0·8 1·0 0·6	0·6 0·5 1·0 0·5 0·5	0·6 0·3 0·8 1·0 0·6	5·3 3·1 8·4 9·5 5·4	3·2 3·1 3·0 3·5 3·1	5·1 3·1 8·3 9·3 5·2	+ 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·2 - 0·4 + 0·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -3.0 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.2 \end{array} $	5. 3. 8. 9.
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	319,330 11,340 49,010 379,680 169,930	32,300 1,770 1,600 35,670 2,880	351,630 13,110 50,610 415,350 172,810	N THUSAN PRODUCT	3·2 4·7 1·3 3·2 7·2	3·8 9·3 2·7 3·9 20·0	1.8 1.0 0.9 1.7 1.4	1.7 1.6 0.5 1.6	1.8 1.0 1.0 1.6 1.3	5·7 11·0 3·7 5·6 21·6	4·9 6·3 1·8 4·8 8·5	5·6 10·3 3·7 5·5 21·3	+ 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.8 + 0.2	+ 1·3 - 0·5 - 0·3 + 1·0 - 5·4	5· 9· 3· 5· 21
Other Metal Industries:  Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	15,930 18,270 17,410 21,750	9,560 2,510 76,780 11,000 12,280 12,070 1,310 17,210	104,590 41,220 177,670 34,090 28,210 30,340 18,720 38,960	6·1 4·8 4·5 4·9 3·9	4·1 2·5 5·3 4·7 4·6 3·1 2·4 2·7 4·0 4·3	5·2 8·6 5·0 5·7 4·7 3·9 4·7 3·4 5·0	2·2 0·2 0·7 2·4 1·1 1·1 0·4 0·8	1.8 0.1 0.9 1.7 1.0 0.8 0.9 0.8	2·3 0·2 0·8 2·2 1·1 1·0 0·5 0·7	7·6 9·2 5·5 8·5 5·9 5·6 5·3 4·7 6·8	5·9 2·6 6·2 6·4 5·6 3·9 3·3 3·5	4.1	+ 1.4 + 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.5	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.9 \\ - \ 2.6 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.7 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.3 \end{array}$	7· 8· 5· 7· 5· 4· 6· 6·
Total, Other Metals  Fextiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing(Weaving, etc.)	80,250 63,930	236,710 128,930 135,470	739,820 209,180 199,400 408,580	9.0	6·1 8·2 7·2	7·2 7·9 7·5	4.3	6·2 6·2 6·2	5·5 5·6 5·6	13·3 11·6 12·6	12·3 14·4 13·4		+ 2.9	+ 0·7 - 0·4 + 0·2	12· 13· 13·
Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	144,180 92,670 20,160 18,260 23,010 11,580 7,320 27,150 5,930 12,950 18,420 72,310	264,400 130,590 31,680 10,640 53,310 18,450 12,450 92,720 9,090 18,520 39,630 30,140	223,260 51,840 28,900 76,320 30,030 19,770 119,870 15,020 31,470 58,050 102,450	5·2 3·9 4·5 20·8 19·9 10·6 3·3 4·8 2·2 6·6 6·5	3·5 3·9 3·3 20·3 23·5 12·0 3·2 3·2 3·1 6·5 7·9	3.9 4.1 20.4 22.1 11.4 3.2 3.9 2.7 6.5 6.9	11·1 4·5 4·2 3·5 2·4 1·8 4·7 11·2 10·2 1·4 11·7	11·4 7·0 2·9 5·6 5·1 3·9 6·4 7·7 11·1 3·1 10·1 7·2	11·3 6·0 3·7 5·0 4·1 3·2 6·0 9·0 10·7 2·6 11·3 7·1	8·4 8·7 24·3 22·3 12·4 8·0 16·0 12·4 8·0 18·2 14·3	14·9 10·9 6·2 25·9 28·6 15·9 9·6 10·9 14·2 9·6 14·2	9·9 7·8 25·4 26·2 14·6 9·2 12·9 13·4 9·1 18·2	+ 3·1 + 1·7 + 4·6 + 3·1 + 0·4 + 2·3 + 2·6 + 4·9 + 0·6 + 2·2	+ 9·3 + 0·1 - 2·5 + 7·0 + 3·4 - 0·4 + 5·2 + 9·2 + 0·5 + 2·3 + 3·3	15· 9· 7· 16· 26· 13· 9· 12· 13· 7· 17· 13·
Total, Textues  Leather and Leather Goods :— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	36,370 11,860	711,620 11,990 15,040	48,360 26,900	6.7	5·8 2·7	6.5	3.8	2·8 1·3 2·0	3·6 1·4	10·5 7·5 9·8	8·6 4·0 6·1	10.1	+ 2·8 + 0·6	+ 2.3	10-5-8-
Total, Leather  Glothing:  Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	66,650 10,150 12,330 10,170 8,170 80,330	27,030 148,470 92,300 20,130 92,750 21,200 54,780	102,450 32,460 102,920 29,370 135,110	15·7 6·7 9·7 5·3 4·3 7·5	2.3	8·2 4·1 9·7 6·1 2·8 5·8	2·9 0·9 9·8 1·1 5·9 4·4	6·5 3·4 21·3 4·5 3·7 3·8 5·6	5·4 3·1 16·9 4·2 4·3 4·2	18·6 7·6 19·5 6·4 10·2 11·9	7·2 30·9 10·7 6·0 7·1	7·2 26·6 10·3 7·1 10·0	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} + 3.0 \\ + 12.4 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{vmatrix} +1.9 \\ -0.2 \\ +4.3 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.9 \\ -1.4 \\ +1.1 \end{vmatrix} $	13 7 26 7 7 9 11
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	187,800	1	176,490	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline 0 & 10.2 \\ 9.2 \\ \end{array}$	5.9	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	9.9	6.6	8-6	+ 0.5	- 0·8 - 0·9	8 5
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Clears, Cigarettes and Snuff	27,370 70,740 89,780	50,350 63,780 24,250 27,350	77,720 134,520 114,030 42,380	7·4 8·9 6·2 3·6	5·2 11·6 8·7 3·3	6·0 10·2 6·7 3·4	0·5 0·4 0·3 0·2	1·4 1·6 1·7 0·4	0.9	9·3 6·5 3·8	13·2 10·4 3·7	11·1 7·3 7 3·7	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.3 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.4 \end{vmatrix}$	7 11 7 3 8

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

† See footnote \* on page 482.

	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PERCENTAGES AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.							0_	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN		GREAT BRITAIN	
INDUSTRY	INSURE: 16-64,	INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH		ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT
TOTAL STREET,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	18TH OCT., 1937.	23RD Nov., 1936.*	15TH Nov., 1937.
oodworking, etc.:  Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking  Total, Woodworkina etc	60,040 9,530 124,290 18,280 212,140	3,130 2,240 25,620 5,550 36,540	63,170 11,770 149,910 23,830 248,680	9·4 10·9 8·3 9·0 8·8	3·3 6·7 4·7 6·1 4·9	9·1 10·1 7·7 8·3 8·2	0·7 1·5 0·8 2·4 0·9	0·3 0·8 0·7 2·7 1·0	0·6 1·4 0·7 2·5 0·9	10·1 12·4 9·1 11·4 9·7	3·6 7·5 5·4 8·8 5·9	9·7 11·5 8·4 10·8 9·1	+ 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.7 + 0.8	- 0.8 - 1.3 + 0.8 - 0.3 + 0.2	9.3 11.3 8.3 10.3 8.9
per, Printing, etc. :— Paper and Paper Board	49,030	16,390	65,420	3.6	3.4	3-6	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	4.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	25,740 5,120	46,410 2,430	72,150 7,550	3·5 2·9	3·0 3·5	3·2 3·1	0.2	0·8 1·2	0·6 1·8	3.7	3.8	3.8	+ 0.5	+ 0·2 - 0·8	3.7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc		5,190 94,230 164,650	9,020 284,550 438,690	4·3 6·3 5·5	3·2 4·4 3·9	3·7 5·7 4·9	0·1 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·6 0·6	0·2 0·4 0·5	4·4 6·6 5·9	3·5 5·0 4·5	3·9 6·1 5·4	+ 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·2	- 0·7 - 0·3 - 0·2	3.9 6.0 5.3
ilding and Contracting:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	1,022,950 292,660 1,315,610	12,340 1,450 13,790	1,035,290 294,110 1,329,400	13·8 37·1 19·0	2·5 2·6 2·5	13·6 36·9 18·8	0·4 0·6 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·6 0·5	14·2 37·7 19·4	2·6 2·7 2·6	14·1 37·5 19·3	+ 1·9 + 1·1 + 1·7	- 0·4 - 4·7 - 1·3	13·6 36·9 18·8
ar Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Dilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,580 11,400 5,880	26,230 1,670 5,430	64,810 13,070 11,310	6·6 8·8 11·1	6·4 8·0 4·0	6·5 8·7 7·7	1·6 1·2 1·7	1·9 0·5 2·1	1·7 1·1 1·8	8·2 10·0 12·8	8·3 8·5 6·1	8·2 9·8 9·5	+ 0.8 + 0.7 + 1.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +2.0 \\ -1.0 \end{array} $	8·: 9·:
cientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus fusical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	25,020 11,000 8,210 100,090	12,110 4,090 9,580 59,110	37,130 15,090 17,790 159,200	3·1 7·3 6·2 6·3	2.6 10.3 5.3 5.5	2·9 8·2 5·7 6·0	0·1 1·7 0·7 1·1	0·2 2·5 1·4 1·5	0·2 1·8 1·1 1·3	3·2 9·0 6·9 7·4	2·8 12·8 6·7 7·0	3·1 10·0 6·8 7·3	+ 0·3 + 3·1 + 0·5 + 1·0	+ 0·3 + 4·9 + 0·1 + 0·2	3. 10. 6. 7.
s, Water and Electricity Supply	208,510	9,970	218,480	7.9	1.8	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.1	1.9	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8	7.
nsport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service  Souther Road Passenger Transport  Goods Transport by Road  Shipping Service  Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—  Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	166,080 192,570 46,400 152,520 127,240	10,920 11,280 3,650 4,600 6,840	177,000 203,850 50,050 157,120 134,080	6·9 3·6 13·6 11·0 24·3	3·4 5·4 5·6 1·5 11·3	6·7 3·7 13·0 10·7 23·6	0·3 0·4 0·7 0·6 0·2	0·1 0·6 0·2 0·1 0·7	0·3 0·4 0·7 0·6 0·3	7·2 4·0 14·3 11·6 24·5	3·5 6·0 5·8 1·6 12·0	7·0 4·1 13·7 11·3 23·9	+ 0.5 + 0.6 + 1.0 + 0.4 + 0.9	$ \begin{cases}     -0.4 \\     -0.1 \\     -2.0 \\     -0.5 \end{cases} $	6 4 13 11 23
etc.)  Harbour, River and Canal Service  Total Docks, Harbours, etc  Other Transport, Communication, etc  Total, Transport, etc	139,580 24,480 164,060 19,470 868,340	1,450 520 1,970 3,080 42,340	141,030 25,000 166,030 22,550 910,680	23·1 9·7 21·1 13·3 12·6	6·5 4·4 5·9 5·8 5·5	23·0 9·6 21·0 12·3 12·3	0·5 1·0 0·6 0·6 0·5	1·4 0·4 0·7 0·4	0·5 1·0 0·5 0·6 0·4	23·6 10·7 21·7 13·9 13·1	6·5 5·8 6·3 6·5 5·9	23·5 10·6 21·5 12·9 12·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ +0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	- 1·4 - 1·2 - 1·4 - 0·5 - 1·1	23· 10· 21· 12· 12·
stributive Trades	1,278,520	782,870	2,061,390	9.9	5.7	8.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.3	6.1	8.7	+ 0.2	- 0.5	8.
nmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance‡	181,320	88,060	269,380	4.7	1.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.3	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2	3.
National Government Service	122,390 347,860 93,850 85,000	21,790 24,930 71,950 54,620	144,180 372,790 165,800 139,620	12·5 18·2 5·3 21·5	5·3 5·3 2·5 11·9	11·4 17·3 4·1 17·8	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·5	0·3 0·3 0·1 0·5	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·5	12·7 18·6 5·5 22·0	5·6 5·6 2·6 12·4	11·6 17·7 4·2 18·3	+ 0·3 + 0·6 + 0·1 + 1·6	- 1.0 - 1.4 - 0.4 - 0.7	11: 17: 4: 18:
Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundry Service Fob Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous		272,100 117,410 18,060 61,610 642,470	444,110 145,920 27,970 166,150	18·7 6·3 8·2 21·7	17·1 5·1 4·9 5·0 10·5	17·8 5·3 6·0 15·5 14·1	0·3 0·3 1·4 1·0 0·4	0·5 1·8 1·0 0·6 0·7	0·4 1·5 1·2 0·9 0·5	19·0 6·6 9·6 22·7 16·9	17.6 6.9 5.9 5.6 11.2		$\begin{array}{c} + 2.1 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 1.0 \end{array}$	+ 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 3.6 - 0.8	17 6 7 15 14
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	9,947,300	3,749,700	13697000	10.5	6.3	9.4	1.3	2.6	1.6	11.8	8.9	11.0	+ 0.8	- 0·6§	10

\* 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.

TOTAL (Aged 16-64) ... ... 651,100 38,900 690,000 4·1 18·4 4·9 0·1 0·9 0·1 4·2 19·3 5·0 + 1·6 + 2·5¶

Farming, Forestry, etc. ... 455,060 25,610 480,670 4.8 16.2 5.0 0.1 0.9 0.1 4.4 17.1 5.1 + 1.8 Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc... 62,490 12,400 74,890 4.8 23.4 7.8 0.1 1.1 0.3 4.9 24.5 8.1 + 3.1 Private Gardening ... 103,820 410 104,230 2.2 5.9 2.2 0.1 — 0.1 2.3 5.9 2.3 + 0.3 Other Gardening ... 29,730 480 30,210 5.5 13.8 5.6 0.2 0.2 0.2 5.7 14.0 5.8 + 0.8

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 15th November, 1937, compared with 18th October, 1937.								
	1	Iales.	Fe	males.	Total.				
Building	+ +++++++ +++++	19,329 6,462 1,330 1,465 2,795 3,638 2,717 3,169 3,400 922 775 3,119 3,138 261 287	+ +++++++ +++++	12 5,004 3,406 4,357 7,763 5,617 6,383 2,923 1,044 3,090 2,780 359 7 2,856 2,438	+ +++++++ +++++	19,341 11,466 4,736 5,822 10,558 9,255 9,100 6,092 4,444 4,012 3,555 3,478 3,145 3,117 2,725			
Coal Mining	T	11,736	+	3	_	11,733			
Net variation for above Industries	+	38,276	+	40,279	+	78,555			

# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NOVEMBER, 1937.

	Men	Bo	ys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	3,267 1,295 1,037 1,321 858 1,192 365 1,012 526	972 465 485 437 424 555 297 515 319	4,150 1,198 1,263 3,283 2,919 3,730 1,207 2,468 1,113	3,817 1,164 790 1,183 841 1,072 410 751 363	1,054 569 500 446 497 555 440 572 373	4,073 1,030 1,119 3,318 2,604 3,226 974 2,157 649	17,333 5,721 5,194 9,988 8,143 10,330 3,693 7,475 3,343
Total	10,873	4,469	21,331	10,391	5,006	19,150	71,220
General Scheme	9,515	4,179	20,214	10,073	4,923	19,046	67,905
Agricultural Scheme	1,358	290	1,117	318	83	104	3,270

Great Britain. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Rove Girls Rove Girls

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register:— 1. Claims admitted for					
insurance benefit: (a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allowances authorised:	520,757 9,045	14,440 521	183,614 3,672	13,213 231	732,024 13,469
(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 4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:	30,177	1,948	16,531	2,210	50,866
(a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15	44,049	2,170 5,796	23,581	3,335 6,585	73,135 12,381
<ul> <li>B. Others on Register:—</li> <li>5. Unemployment allowances authorised</li> <li>6. Applications under</li> </ul>	16,753	576	5,823	1,006	24,158
consideration 7. Not in receipt of	407	22	254	94	777
allowances: (a) aged 16 and over (b) aged 14 and 15	23,927	2,340 7,279	17,233	3,637 11,474	47,137 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(g))	1,092,331	21,263	261,628	20,775	1,395,997
(items 1-3 and $4(a)$ ) 9. Two-months file $\dagger$	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) (b) Two-months file	=	5,796 2,164	=	6,585 3,113	12,381 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:—

AND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T	1		
	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 Employed persons	1,411,000§	2,037,000	1,694,000
Employed persons 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 42,000	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.	CALCULATE OF	1 4 2 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the state of
Contributions received from :-	44.000	47.000	
Employers	44,000	43,000	Figures
Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")	43,000 43,000	42,000 42,000	not
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	-	available
	-		
Total Income	133,000	127,000	
WE STANKE THE THE	2323 200		
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 the exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of the exclusion of benefit (numbering 4,230).

\* 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.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
	SELA TO	G	eneral Sche	eme.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	98,376 38,485 38,230 60,442 58,702 93,514 35,098 58,969 38,941	1,086 1,125 856 896 1,134 2,979 1,638 3,044 1,682	24,452 12,520 8,284 27,526 26,417 49,746 6,626 22,776 5,267	569 1,193 929 1,165 1,713 2,609 1,360 2,746 929	124,483 53,323 48,299 90,029 87,966 148,848 44,722 87,535 46,819
		Agric	cultural Sch	neme.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales	431 1,288 1,214 867 769 998 588 1,826 1,064	11 59 52 31 33 41 61 171 62	440 1,326 114 337 869 102 74 383 27	4 23 7 7 7 77 10 20 79 4	886 2,696 1,387 1,242 1,748 1,151 743 2,459 1,157
Great Britain	9,045	521	3,672	231	13,469

APPLICATION	ONS AUTHOR	ISED FOR U	NEMPLOYME	NT ALLOWA	NCES.†
Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	32,270 14,309 15,887 40,699 48,428 105,083 76,004 99,267 73,109	8 34 12 16 50 646 470 1,117 407	2,895 1,251 1,035 1,918 2,439 13,706 2,210 12,410 2,189	1 48 44 46 182 324 556 1,068	35,174 15,642 16,978 42,679 51,099 119,759 79,240 113,862 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.

	App	licants, age	d 16–64, w	ho had bee	en on Regis	ster
212	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
END.	in it	N	UMBERS.	HIARIA	ia tern	
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women,18-64 Firls 16-17	608,003 17,171 196,423 16,813	108,263 1,902 21,621 1,304	58,781 564 9,083 487	44,843 189 5,009 98	262,004 232 16,931 94	1,081,894 20,058 249,267 18,796
Total	838,410	133,290	68,915	50,139	279,261	1,370,015
	1000	PER	CENTAGES	·		
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Birls, 16-17	56·2 85·6 78·8 89·5	10·0 9·5 8·8 6·9	5·4 2·8 3·6 2·6	4·2 0·9 2·0 0·5	24·2 1·2 6·8 0·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	61.2	9.7	5.0	3.7	20.4	100.0

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

\* 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

December, 1937. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

(Magnetic State of St		Boys.		AMA	Girls.	
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	913 530 657 491 842 2,556 2,120 2,630 2,336	2,034 1,619 1,297 1,345 1,768 4,786 2,899 5,384 3,069	2,947 2,149 1,954 1,836 2,610 7,342 5,019 8,014 5,405	951 1,068 1,038 662 1,671 2,267 3,483 3,237 3,682	1,286 2,016 1,751 1,821 3,022 4,176 3,091 5,429 2,920	2,237 3,084 2,789 2,483 4,693 6,443 6,574 8,666 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 INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH NOVEMBER, 1937.

			Boys.		Girls.					
Division.		Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes		1,328 618 414 484 498 1,559 1,516 646	2,735 1,768 1,264 1,527 1,653 4,575 2,640 4,937 2,645	4,063 2,386 1,678 2,011 2,151 6,134 3,537 6,453 3,291 11	1,442 976 558 632 1,038 1,596 1,120 1,717 619	2,121 2,064 1,618 1,998 3,016 4,043 2,446 4,751 1,986 6	3,563 3,040 2,176 2,630 4,054 5,639 3,566 6,468 2,605			
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 N. Ireland	and	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.	Num	ber of Va Filled.	acancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
April 1 and 1 a	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	6,700 1,329 1,145 2,829 2,009 3,140 1,104 2,134 533	5,524 1,121 1,136 2,522 2,114 3,219 1,092 2,539 528	12,224 2,450 2,281 5,351 4,123 6,359 2,196 4,673 1,061	1,756 124 165 1,221 777 1,078 267 410 187	1,587 138 247 1,359 891 1,057 353 643 237	3,343 262 412 2,580 1,668 2,135 620 1,053 424			
Great Britain	20,923	19,795	40,718	5,985	6,512	12,497			

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

	2	Week				Nov.,		Total number of individuals		
Division.	Junio	and Cl		entres		Educat titution	who have attended Junior In-			
Ave.	No. No.		Averattend		No. of Insti-		rage dance.	struction Centres and Classes* since 1st		
diction of	Cen- tres.	of Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1937.		
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Northern Scotland Wales	2 8 8 4 11 30 35 37 24	- 3 - 1 7 2 - 13 3	121 264 219 209 646 3,035 2,610 3,926 1,896	45 430 264 96 715 1,428 2,649 3,062 1,244	4 2 38 66 60 26 2 102 14	38 2 37 83 120 109 3 293 36	17 7 105 136 192 132 27 427 87	2,539 2,665 2,345 2,872 8,909 23,433 22,231 28,855 12,136		
Great Britain	159†	29	12,926	9,933	314	721	1,130	105,985		

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not availated to these, three Junior Instruction Centres were temporarily closed.

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

THE following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 15th November, 1937:—

Industry.

	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
ishing	13	1	13	1
Tining :— Coal Mining	161	3	161	3
All other Mining, etc	26 187	7 10	28 189	7
on-Metalliferous Mining Products	18 95	3 6	20 96	3 6
rick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ottery, Earthenware, etc	15	35	15	35
emicals, etc	18 54	32 203	18 54	32 203
etal Manufacture	70	26	70	26
ngineering, etc. :— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	278	103	303	104
and Steel Founding Other Engineering	113	74	114	74
Total, Engineering  nstruction and Repair of Vehicles:—	391	177	417	178
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	178 28	37	183	38
Other Vehicles	206	44	212	45
pbuilding and Ship Repairing her Metal Industries :—	158	TOWN STATE	160	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	144 367	245 294	145 371	245 294
All others Total, Other Metal Industries	511	539	516	539
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	43	117	43	117
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)  Total, Cotton	35 78	97 214	35 78	97 214
Woollen and Worsted	42 16	149 166	42 18	149 170
Hosiery All other Textiles	93	376	154 292	527
Total, Textiles	229 40	905	40	1,060
othing :-	49	328	52	349
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	13 8	201 197	13	202 275
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	81	62	84	62
Other Clothing	27 178	116	188	1,004
ood, Drink and Tobacco :-	182	327	189	331
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-		313	55	313
fectionery Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	55 8	29	9	36
All other Food and Drink Total, Food, Drink, etc	116 361	1,110	123 376	1,125
oodworking, etc. :-	177	68	182	69
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. All other Woodworking	165	52	168 350	52 121
Total Woodworking, etc	342	120	330	101
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	20	130	21	140
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	158	320 66	174	332
Total Paper, Printing, etc	201	516	219	538
Building and Contracting :	397	18	420	18
Public Works Contracting, etc	87 484	19	89 509	1 19
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries:		TOTAL SECTION	16	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites All Others	16		82	136
Total, Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	96	216	98	2
Transport and Communication	281 2,737			
Distributive Trades	1			
Finance	76			
Professional Services	66			
Entertainments, Sport, etc. Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	165			
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	87	479	88	490
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc All other Industries and Services	291		298	217
Total, Miscellaneous	754			1,869
Total	7,532	9,501	7,998	9,933
ACRICULTURAL COURSE				
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.	272	59	290	59
Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening	94		Control Control Control	
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening)	62	7	64	1 7
	428		450	197
Total	. 46	1 101	101	

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

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

# 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.]

	Estimated of Insured aged 16 in employ	l Persons and over	Estimated of Insured aged 16 (inclusive employments)	Persons to 64 re) in			(S	ndex l	Number at foo	ers. J	une, 1	923 = n page	100. 489.)		
Industry.	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1937.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 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	1,211,559 15,906 3,950 30,574 7,781 24,300 11,875	965,610 13,626 5,345 40,619 11,043 16,862 14,782	937,400 13,100 5,100 38,900 10,600 16,200 14,200	699,097 10,375 3,902 44,252 9,246 9,676 17,765	85·7 135·3 132·8 142·0 69·4	83.6 126.9 129.4 135.1 65.1	92·5 118·4 134·2 125·2 66·1	84·2 98·4 131·3 106·8 63·6	47.9 45.3 136.1 113.9 55.7	45.8 38.8 122.2 96.2 47.5	39·3 37·3 121·7 118·6 45·4	58·8 86·0 128·0 123·9 44·6	51·9 88·6 130·2 124·1 41·8	60·7 85·5 141·9 124·7 42·7	68·1 102·9 151·2 124·0 41·5
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 Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	13,982 9,039 14,946	10,689 15,158 18,108	10,200 14,600 17,400	13,049 25,857 15,980	167·7 121·1	163·5 124·0	174·4 128·3	167·0 117·7	174·6 101·8	187·5 87·5	193.8	209.9	95·3	255·6 100·3	297 • 7
BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MAKING	56,240	82,861	78,500	98,873	1000000	OR BELLEVILLE	12 17 19	PORT OF S	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	THE PARTY	121 - 197 101	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
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) Glass Bottles	23,070 12,447	22,926 15,775	22,500 15,200	28,771 17,230	99·4 126·7	97·9 119·7	111 · 3 122 · 8	107·2 115·5	91·8 117·8	92·5 120·0	102·1 126·6	109·6 135·8	108·7 130·4	117·0 137·2	126·9 143·6
CHEMICALS, ETC.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	91,959 16,310 12,978 70,932	17,626 18,038	17,100 17,400	102,625 21,634 23,142 69,620	139.0	121.3	111.9	108 • 6	147 - 4	144.0	155.2	169.2	178-9	184.6	184.6
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Plg Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	26,112 166,840 35,006 28,786 20,910 21,962	161,869 36,527 24,125 24,646	156,300 35,000 23,000 24,000	15,750 163,687 47,848 24,884 29,820 23,884	97.1	87.0 100.7 107.7	89.6 110.2 87.6 130.0	78 · 8 100 · 5 82 · 8	54·5 80·7 67·8 84·7	54·0 81·9 57·8 80·2	62·7 93·7 79·2 93·4	79·2 99·3 72·5 118·6	77·0 104·9 65·6 126·5	89·4 120·0 69·9 130·9	64·4 101·6 142·5 90·6 146·2 114·4
Engineering, Etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	525,737 56,965 51,489 20,414	75,672 48,525	74,200 47,500	585,748 111,585 49,219 36,632	103·2 132·8 94·3 124·3	2 104 · 2 3 135 · 8 5 94 · 7 5 123 · 2	105 · 8 3 144 · 4 7 105 · 9 2 127 · 9	98.7 148.8 9101.1	81.6 141.8 57.4 111.7	77·3 141·4 42·2 96·0	78·4 137·5 46·2 96·4	87·7 150·2 65·2 126·6	91·0 156·0 66·1 138·1	101 · 8 174 · 7 86 · 5 160 · 8	115·8 199·6 97·7 184·0
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VEHICLES:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc  SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING	173,541 24,299 48,476 150,964	19,264 53,245	18,700 51,400	336,919 12,097 48,990 133,291	79.4	76.	105.	72-3	84.9	78.0	74.9	88.1	92.5	101.6	196·4 51·3 104·7 91·6
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding  Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Metal Industries not separately specified	9,924 64,989 25,132 24,641 25,790 5,265	13,841 77,954 29,100 23,463 26,684 7,171 40,997	13,400 77,200 28,400 22,900 25,900 6,900 39,900	98,710 37,288 170,777 31,516 26,696 29,204 17,924 37,137 252,176	139 - 1	5 149 .	160.	8 173.	199.6	210.6	236.	298.0	313.7	350.5	2 148.4 9 389.0 8 265.4 6 128.6 8 110.8 8 116.6 4 353.9 8 88.8 8 175.6
TEXTILES:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	250,755 34,888 68,772 36,249 16,870 83,732 16,303 24,482	5 225,179 51,799 78,079 36,026 17,796 94,747 1 16,766 4 23,150 2 40,600	216,600 50,400 76,000 34,700 17,300 7 93,100 16,000 22,800 40,000	203,85; 75,36; 63,18; 23,61; 17,34; 112,02; 13,85; 30,11; 53,39	9 89. 148. 113. 6 99. 6 105. 113. 102. 94.	8 88. 5 197. 5 88. 4 103. 5 100. 2 117. 9 102. 5 94.	7 85. 0 199. 9 102. 3 98. 3 102. 9 121. 2 98. 1 98.	2 75. 6 179. 1 87. 2 74. 3 88. 2 110. 4 90. 9 92.	3 66. 4 151. 3 81. 2 56. 8 85. 7 109. 9 84. 9 86.	167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 · 167 ·	1 173 · . 8 85 · . 8 85 · . 9 121 · . 6 86 · . 2 104 · .	74. 3 186. 9 93. 3 58. 2 90. 3 126. 9 88. 3 118.	85.4 85.4 85.4 85.4 1124.5 1 92.4 115.8	215· 83· 61· 99· 132· 87· 119· 8130·	83.4 84.5 7 222.1 7 94.4 67.7 1 105.6 7 136.2 89.2 125.0 3 146.7 89.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	25,686	24,615	24,100		9 106.	0 108-	1 103 - 96 -	2 98· 0 86·	7 93· 5 76·	2 96· 1 82·	107.	0 111.	110.	1118.	0 122.0

<sup>•</sup> Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age and agricultural workers.

† It has been possible this year to distinguish more clearly the electrical apparatus sections of certain firms manufacturing radio apparatus from other sections of their works. In previous years, considerable numbers of insured persons employed in the radio apparatus departments of such firms have been classified under other industry groups. This has now been corrected, and the correction accounts to some extent for the large increase between June, 1936, and June, 1937, in the numbers in employment in the electric cable, apparatus, etc. industry.

December, 1937. THE			OF L		UR	G.	AZI	51-1	E.					48	9
Industry.	estimated of Insured aged 16 as in employs	Persons nd over	of Insured P aged 16 to (inclusive employmen	Persons o 64 e) in nt at		AU r y	10.72	(8	ee not	e at fo	ot of !	Table.)	1		
Canada de Cara	June, 1923.	June, 1927.		June, 1937.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.
Manufacturing Industries—contd.	Array Abadrah	2000 E			10 THE	a nois	7587 2000		osii) i		tysau,	9740	oli eli	10 M	105
CLOTHING:				Hantak	1 menu						110	707 6	107.	100 7	777.6
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	75,947 110,493 31,802 61,707 29,116 129,070	194,905 102,725 32,359 72,801 26,031 132,242	192,000 102,000 31,800 72,400 25,500 128,700	196,922 98,334 27,721 94,898 28,235 121,608	93.0	92.9	91.7	89·0 103·6	98.7	100 - 2	101.0	100.5	91.3	92.3	88.7
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:-															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	143,233 27,388 63,532 86,330 93,203 41,407	138,321 29,220 69,648 103,323 105,379 41,200	136,100 27,500 68,700 100,800 102,900 40,600	162,923 31,196 69,681 120,140 106,429 40,536	96.6 106.7 109.6 119.7 113.0 99.5	95·9 104·2 106·6 118·7 110·6 103·2	96·2 107·0 104·6 122·0 111·7 2 108·2	97 · 5 101 · 4 102 · 0 120 · 5 109 · 3	97. 97. 92. 119. 3107. 3102.	1 100 · . 5 105 · . 7 95 · . 8 120 · . 7 101 · . 5 106 ·	3 104 · 6 117 · 99 · 0 130 · 7 106 · 1 104 ·	5 106. 0 120. 5 95. 2 131. 8 108. 8 103.	7 108. 5 115. 7 101. 2 131. 8 108. 1 95.	8 137 · 9 4 112 · 9 9 7 · 9	9 115.6 9 121.2 9 111.1 9 142.6 8 116.9 9 99.3
Woodworking, etc.:	Top State	i journal i													
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. Other Woodworking	10,610		52,600 11,500 105,100 21,500		8 109·0 112·2 125·3 94·1										
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.:-			.0	67.70	0 99.	107	5 106	7 102 -	7 08.	4 105	0 112	4 113	5 115	5 119.	2 127 - 2
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery		53,946	53,600	00.40	0 705	105.	6 110.	105.	0 107	1 109	5 113	9 120	4 122	7 127.	4 137-2
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisiter (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	4,428	5,537	5,400		7 115.	1770	0 770	- 174	0 126	1 130	7 152	4 181	. 5 183	2 185.	5 198 .
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:		50.355	54.700	CO E5	1 110.	4 119.	9 122.	8 118.	1 109	4 106	.9116	.1111	.5 110	4 108	8 122
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instrument	7,89	13,595	13,100	12,10	118.	9 118 . 3 127 .	5 116	8 111 7 122	8 99 6 113	1 120	.4 142	· 8 105 · 2 136	.0 184	6 127	7 224
and Apparatus Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Other industries	10,61	9 11,042	10,800	3001	57 104 33 126	O TOT	CITIE	11107	. 01115	.9 122	2 128	-3 144	• 3 145	4 150	8 158
Total, Manufacturing Industries .	5,019,66	5,468,50	5,321,900	5,947,5	52 108	9 107	8 110	4 102	93	• 3 93	-5 99	104	1.3 106	0 112	8 121.
	626,44			927,2	89 126 56 140	5 123	· 5 126 · 8 136	· 8 121 · 0 146	· 8 117	· 9 106 · 5 188	3 · 2 118 3 · 0 159	3 · 8 132 9 · 6 154	2·5 143 4·7 159	· 5 152 · 7 178	·8 155· ·7 193·
1 4000 110000 0000000000000000000000000	103,27			1,119,1											
Tom, Summy and Comments											N.				
Transport and Distributive Trades :-															
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:— Railway Service (non-permanent workers					599 79 557 124										
Other Road Transport	122,82	155,44 123,09	9 151,500 121,200	182,4	29 126 99 115	· 6 131 · 6 112	· 9 136 · 8 114	0 135	3 · 0 10	8.310	4.2 9	9.114	0.910	0 - 3 100	0.9100
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service	141,09		16,000	19,5	81	-0 80	0.7 83	0 73	3 - 5 7	6.1 8	2.3 8	6.3 9	8.7 10	1.3 100	0.8 99
Distribution	1,180,5	1,509,30	1,482,100				and the			STATE OF THE	May 1				1001 (600)
Total, Transport and Distribute	1,855,4	2,212,36	2,163,200	2,693,	132 119	121	1 - 9 128	5 - 9 12	7 · 2 13	0 · 4 13	3.0 13	4 · 6   13	8.5 13	9 · 2 14	4.6 148
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	160,0	27 162,92	155,300	202,	661 101	1.8	0.8 100	0.3 10	1.1 10	4.4 10	1.8 10	7.6 11	16-5 11	8 - 1 12	6 · 5 132
Miscellaneous Services :				REL								77 0 77	70.014	0.014	9.4 156
Entertainments Sport etc	104,2			0 116,	747 109 597 120	0.2 12	2.5 13	0.7 12	9.1 14	5.0 15	22.2	11.11	30.313	5 0 21	1 0 22.
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardi House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	101 7			0 165,	989 12 133 12	1.0 12	6.2 13	1.1112	2.117	00.1	20.9	11.01	10 01	3 0 20	
Total, Miscellaneous Services	490,6				466 12										
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Final	nce 216,7	65 217,9	53 216,70	0 260,	354 10	0 - 5 10	0.6 10	3.4 10	04-2 10	04-2	07.41	09.51	14.2	15-8 11	16.8 120
		The same													
National and Local Government:  National Government Service	159,9				,339 ,646 10	0.3 7	7.3 7	2.5	32.21	71.6	69.9	64·3 38·2	63·5 39·61	69.6	75·6 8 45·0 14
Local Government Service	227,5	275 0	95 352 00	00 445	.985 9	6.8 9	7.7 10	0.3 10	05 - 1 1	10.5	07.2 1	07.4 1	07.81	10.5 1.	16.0 12
Total, National and Local Government All Industries and Services	10,188,1	101 11,061,6	10,745,20	12,326	,790 10	8 - 6 10	7.2	10.5	06-1	01.7	00.7	05.0	.09-51	11.7	17.6 12

<sup>\*</sup> The increase between June, 1936 and June, 1937, in Tramway and Omnibus Service, and the decrease in "Other Road Transport," are due in part to the transfer of certain unemployment books from the latter classification to the former.

\*\*NOTE.\*\*—For the years 1928–1936 the available information relates only to persons aged 16-64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years NOTE, were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates were in respect of persons aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers from each those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of age, it should not be assumed that the index numbers industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, or the numbers in employment under 16 years of age, it should not be assumed that the index numbers industry represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, employed in any industry.

# **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.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :— Grounds on which Insurance Officers	Resident to	199		
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 (b) Agricultural Scheme	199	51	169 20	419 110
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 (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds	20 2 252 477	4 1 70 140		24 4 334 628
Total Claims disallowed	751	215	24	990

# (2) Other Cases.

		· Control of the cont	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
4,775	4,320	931	10,026
9	2	-	11
1	1000-201	-	1
THE SECOND		2	
972	1,384	70	2,426
1 2 2 2 2	A CONTRACTOR	BARRETTEN.	THE RESERVE
75		10	197
-	3,300	-	3,300
6,931	4,050	2,651	13,632
3,352	1,024	1,169	5,545
1.252	1,901	412	3,565
	95	20	357
844	1.244	140	2,228
		563	1,034
14.034	13.227	5.035	32,296
	9 1 972 75 6,931 3,352	9 2 1 — 972 1,384 75 112 — 3,300 6,931 4,050 3,352 1,024 1,252 1,901 242 95 844 1,244 356 115	9 2 — 972 1,384 70 75 112 10 — 3,300 — 6,931 4,050 2,651 3,352 1,024 1,169 1,252 1,901 412 242 95 20 844 1,244 140 356 115 563

# C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

tales allow participations and participations	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	7,762	7,793	15,555
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Gourts of Referees Juveniles		82 13 2	129 13 2
Total Appeals	47	97	144

D.—DEPENDANTS DENEE	IT CASE		No.
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 (2) Other cases	107	443 124	550 190
E.—Decisions by U	MPIRE.		302.AT
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:— (1) Against allowances	24 29 31	76 31 70	100

<sup>·</sup> Except in "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases, which are given separately in Parts C and D.

70 71

248

129

377

Appeals by Associations ...
Appeals by Claimants ...

# 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.

Increase (+) or

Indoor.   Outdoor.   Total.   Event   Total   Find   Total   Find   Total   Find   Total   Find   Total   Find		Numb Po	Decrea in ra 10,0 Popul	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared			
County of London   23,380   74,970   98,350   237   + 2   - 41		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula-	Month	h a Year
Birkenhead Birmingham		4	1000				
Birmingham	County of London	23,380	74,970	98,350	237	+ 2	- 41
Balckburn				6,670			
Bolton		4,424	2 312	3 063			
Brighton	D. U		3,692	4,530			
Bristol	Bradford			7,116		+ 3	
Burnley				2,783			
Cardiff 1,087 9,040 10,127 457 + 25 -132 Coventry 397 1,644 2,041 105 + 2 - 12 Croydon 785 4,168 4,953 205 + 8 - 57 Derby 566 2,650 5,216 229 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 18,305 559 + 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 5,975 284 + 5 - 99 Neweastle-on-Tyne 784 11,649 12,433 428 234 Notwingham 1,104 9,314 10,418 373 + 42 - 234 Nothingham 1,104 9,314 10,418 373 + 48 - 35 Nothingham 881 3,040 3,921 299 - 4 - 81 Plymouth 473 4,670 5,143 249 4 2 - 72 Portsmouth 433 2,839 3,677 146 - 6 - 11 Preston 502 1,798 2,300 200 + 6 - 62 St. Helens 390 4,939 5,329 493 + 3 - 59 Salford 1,289 20,787 22,006 426 + 5 - 249 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,278 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,278 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,278 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,278 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,278 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,278 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 - 268 Southampton 2,286 2,296 2,285 2,285 10 - 27 - 44 South Shields 400 4,240 4,640 415 + 7 - 9 9 11,360 12,099 657 + 3 - 196 South Shields 400 4,240 4,640 415 + 7 - 9 4 South Shields 400 4,240 4,640 415 + 7 - 9 4 South Shields 400 4,240 4,640 415 + 7 - 9 4 South Shields 400 4,240 4,640 415 + 7 - 9 4 South Shields	D 1	328	2,220	2.548			
Coventry 397    1,644    2,041    105    + 2    -12    Croydon 785    4,168    4,955    205    + 8    -57    Derby 566    2,650    5,216    229	01:46	1,087	9,040	10,127	457	+ 25	-132
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          4362         49,927         54,289         641         + 1         - 432           Manchester          2,754         30,129         32,883         442         + 8         - 140           Norwastle-on-Tyne         784         11,649         12,433         428          - 234           Nortingham         1,104         9,314         10,418         373         4         4         - 25           Nottingham         1,104         9,314         10,418         373	Coventry			2,041		+ 2	
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           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         226           Nottingham         1,104         9,314         10,418         373         4         4         - 234           Nottingham         1,104         9,314         10,418         373         4         4         32           Pyrostram				3 216		+ 8	
Gateshead	70. 4 TT			4,338		+ 19	
Kingston-upon-Hull 1,580 16,725 18,305 569 + 17 -114 Leeds	Gateshead	552	5,664	6,216	522	+ 3	-261
Leicester			1,452			+ 8	- 29
Leicester 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 -939 Newcastle-on-Tyne 784 11,649 12,433 428234 Norwich 1,104 9,314 10,418 373 + 4 -355 Oldham 881 3,040 3,921 299 - 4 -81 Plymouth 473 4,670 5,143 249 + 2 -72 Portsmouth 838 2,839 3,677 146 + 6 -111 Preston 502 1,798 2,300 200 + 6 -62 St. Helens 390 4,939 5,329 493 + 3 -59 Salford 512 6,044 6,556 318 -9 -148 Sheffield 1,289 20,787 22,076 426 + 5 -249 Southampton 1,295 4,173 5,468 308 + 4 -266 Southend-on-Sea 320 2,499 2,819 207 + 14 -37 South Shields 400 4,240 4,640 415 + 7 - 9 Stockport 660 1,654 2,314 176 + 8 -16 Stoke-on-Trent 1,760 8,570 10,330 378 + 8 - 4 Sunderland 273 11,560 12,099 657 + 3 -196 Swansea 452 6,203 6,655 406 + 8 -110 Wallasey 273 1,992 2,265 236 + 10 -25 Walsall 278 2,411 2,689 255 - 7 - 44 West Ham 2,056 10,677 12,733 479 + 3 -102 Wolverhampton 595 2,476 3,071 216 + 8 -116  Totals, London and 42 Boroughs 4,633 88,731 93,364 830 + 1 -545 Dundee 335 5,689 7,226 404 + 13 -130 Totals for above 42 County Boroughs 4,6107 114,542 120,649 621 + 3 -392  Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs 6,107 114,542 120,649 621 + 3 -392	T 1	1,300	11.951	13.073		1 + 3	
Liverpool			3,972	4,808	184	+ 2	
Middlesbrough         345         3,630         3,975         284         + 5         - 99           Newcastle-on-Tyne         784         11,649         12,433         428          - 234           Norwich          771         4,378         5,149         416         - 2         - 286           Nottingham          1,104         9,314         10,418         373         + 4         - 35           Oldham          881         3,040         3,921         299         - 4         - 81           Plymouth          473         4,670         5,143         249         + 2         - 72           Portsmouth          838         2,839         3,677         146         + 6         - 61           Preston          502         1,798         2,300         200         + 6         - 62           St. Helens          390         4,939         5,329         493         + 3         - 59           Salford          1,289         20,787         22,076         426         + 5         - 249           Southend-on-Sea         320         2,499	Liverpool	4,362		54,289	641	+ 1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nortingham Nottingham 1,104 9,314 10,418 373 10,418 373 14 373 14 373 14 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 374 4 373 4 4 373 374 4 373 4 4 373 4 4 373 4 4 373 4 4 6 7 373 14 4 373 4 6 7 373 14 4 373 4 6 7 8 881 3,040 3,921 299 - 4 - 81 19ymouth 19ymout		2,754	30,129			+ 8	
Norwich			11,649	12,433		T 3	-234
Oldham        881       3,040       3,921       249       - 4       - 81         Plymouth        473       4,670       5,143       249       + 2       - 72         Portsmouth        838       2,839       3,677       146       + 6       - 11         Preston        502       1,798       2,300       200       + 6       - 62         St. Helens        390       4,939       5,529       493       + 3       - 59         Salford        512       6,044       6,556       318       - 9       - 148         Sheffield        1,289       20,787       22,076       426       + 5       - 249         Southampton       1,295       4,173       5,468       308       + 4       - 249         Southend-on-Sea        320       2,499       2,819       207       + 14       - 37         Stockport        660       1,654       2,314       176       8       570       10,330       378       + 8       - 4         Stoke-on-Trent       1,760       8,570       10,330       378       + 8		771	4,378	5,149	416		-286
Plymouth				10,418			
Portsmouth 338   2,839   3,677   146   + 6   - 11   Preston 502   1,798   2,300   200   + 6   - 62   St. Helens 390   4,939   5,329   493   + 3   - 59   Salford 512   6,044   6,556   318   - 9   - 148   Sheffield 1,289   20,787   22,076   426   + 5   - 249   Southampton 1,295   4,173   5,468   308   + 4   - 26   Southend-on-Sea 320   2,499   2,819   207   + 14   - 37   South Shields 400   4,240   4,640   415   + 7   - 9   Stockport 660   1,654   2,314   176   + 8   - 16   Stockport 660   1,654   2,314   176   + 8   - 16   Stockport 391   1,360   12,099   657   + 3   - 196   Swansea 452   6,203   6,655   406   + 8   - 110   Wallasey 273   1,992   2,265   236   + 10   - 25   Walsall 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   42,671   313,347   356,018   343   + 5   - 116    Totals, London and 42 Boroughs 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   6,107   114,542   120,649   621   + 3   - 392    Totals for all 47   70,152   500,250   575,017   349   + 4   - 129    Totals for all 47   70,152   500,250   575,017   349   + 4   - 129    Totals for all 47   70,152   500,250   575,017   349   + 4   - 129	TVI		4 670	5,921		1 4 2	
St. Helens       390       4,939       5,329       493       + 318       - 9       -148         Sheffield       1,289       20,787       22,076       426       + 5       -249         Southampton       1,285       4,173       5,468       308       + 4       - 26         Southend-on-Sea       320       2,499       2,819       207       + 14       - 37         South Shields       400       4,240       4,640       415       + 7       - 9         Stockport       660       1,654       2,314       176       + 8       - 16         Stoke-on-Trent       1,760       8,570       10,330       378       + 8       - 4         Sunderland       739       11,360       12,099       657       + 3       - 196         Swansea       452       6,203       6,655       406       + 8       - 110         Wallasey       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       278       2,411       2,689       253       - 7       - 44         West Ham       2,056       10,677       12,733       479       + 3       - 102         Wolv	D 4 41		2,839			+ 6	
Southampton       1,295       4,173       5,468       308       + 4       - 26         Southend-on-Sea       320       2,499       2,819       207       + 14       - 37         South Shields       400       4,240       4,640       415       + 7       - 9         Stockport       660       1,654       2,314       176       + 8       - 16         Stocke-on-Trent       1,760       8,570       10,330       378       + 8       - 4         Swansea       452       6,203       6,655       406       + 8       - 196         Swansea       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       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       42,671       313,347       356,018       343       + 5       - 116         Clasgow       4,633       88,317       454,368       313       + 5       - 94 <td< td=""><td>Preston</td><td></td><td>1,798</td><td></td><td></td><td>+ 6</td><td></td></td<>	Preston		1,798			+ 6	
Southampton       1,295       4,173       5,468       308       + 4       - 26         Southend-on-Sea       320       2,499       2,819       207       + 14       - 37         South Shields       400       4,240       4,640       415       + 7       - 9         Stockport       660       1,654       2,314       176       + 8       - 16         Stocke-on-Trent       1,760       8,570       10,330       378       + 8       - 4         Swansea       452       6,203       6,655       406       + 8       - 196         Swansea       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       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       42,671       313,347       356,018       343       + 5       - 116         Clasgow       4,633       88,317       454,368       313       + 5       - 94 <td< td=""><td>0 10 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>+ 3</td><td></td></td<>	0 10 1					+ 3	
Southampton       1,295       4,173       5,468       308       + 4       - 26         Southend-on-Sea       320       2,499       2,819       207       + 14       - 37         South Shields       400       4,240       4,640       415       + 7       - 9         Stockport       660       1,654       2,314       176       + 8       - 16         Stocke-on-Trent       1,760       8,570       10,330       378       + 8       - 4         Swansea       452       6,203       6,655       406       + 8       - 196         Swansea       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       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       42,671       313,347       356,018       343       + 5       - 116         Clasgow       4,633       88,317       454,368       313       + 5       - 94 <td< td=""><td>01 m 11</td><td></td><td></td><td>22,076</td><td></td><td>+ 5</td><td></td></td<>	01 m 11			22,076		+ 5	
South Shields         400         4,240         4,640         415         + 7         - 9           Stockport         660         1,654         2,314         176         + 8         - 16           Stoke-on-Trent         1,760         8,570         10,330         378         + 8         - 4           Sunderland         739         11,360         12,099         657         + 3         - 196           Swansea         452         6,203         6,655         406         + 8         - 110           Wallasey         273         1,992         2,265         236         + 10         - 25           Walsall         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         42,671         313,347         356,018         343         + 5         - 116           Scottals for above 42         4,633         88,731         93,364         830         + 1         - 545           Glasgow	C	1,295	4,173	5,468	308	+ 4	- 26
Stockport          660         1,654         2,314         176         + 8         - 16           Stoke-on-Trent         1,760         8,570         10,330         378         + 8         - 4           Sunderland         739         11,360         12,099         657         + 3         - 196           Swansea         452         6,203         6,655         406         + 8         - 110           Wallasey         273         1,992         2,265         236         + 10         - 25           Walsall         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           ScotLand.           Glasgow         4,633         88,317         454,368         313         + 5         - 94           ScotLand.           Glasgow	Southend-on-Sea		2,499	2,819		+ 14	
Stoke-on-Trent       1,760       8,570       10,330       378       + 8       - 4         Swansea       452       6,203       6,655       406       + 8       - 196         Swansea       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       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       - 3	041		1 654	2,314		+ 8	
Wallasey       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       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	O1 -1 M		8,570	10,330		+ 8	
Wallasey       273       1,992       2,265       236       + 10       - 25         Walsall       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	Sunderland	739	11,360			+ 3	
Walsall        278       2,411       2,689       253       - 7       - 44         West Ham        595       2,476       10,677       12,733       479       + 3       - 102         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.       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       - 392         Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs       6,107       114,542       120,649       621       + 3       - 392	Swansea		6,203			+ 8	
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        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       70,158       500,850       575,017       349       + 4       -129	TIT - 1 11		2,411			T 10	
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 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       70,158       500,850       575,017       349       + 4       - 129	TT 1 TT		10,677			+ 3	-102
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.       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       70,152       502,950       575,017       349       + 4       -129		595	2,476	3,071	216	+ 8	- 12
Scotland		42,671	313,347	356,018	343	+ 5	-116
Scotland	NEW CONTRACTOR OF STREET			-			THE PARTY OF
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		66.051	388 317	454 368	313	+ 5	- 94
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	42 Doloughs	00,051	300,017	701,000	010		0804
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	SCOTLAND.						
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     70,158     502,850     575,017     349     + 4     -129	Glasgow					+ 1	
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 70,158 500,850 575 017 349 + 4 -129	D 1		6.891	7,226			
Scottish Burghs 6,107 114,542 120,649 621 + 3 -392  Totals for all 47			5,184	5,596			
70 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1		6,107	114,542	120,649		+ 3	-392
	Totals for all 47 areas above	72,158	502,859	575,017	349	+ 4	-129

<sup>\*</sup> 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

# 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.t

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.

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.

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.

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 176,308, and at the end of October, 1936, 317,201 and 228,624,

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

Dentscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 14th December, † Dentscher Reichsanzeiger und Pleisseicher Statestungs |
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,

### 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 n 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

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, 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 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,277. If the approximation of the statistics was 1,277. with 1,198,058 at the beginning of October, 1937. If the average with 1,198,058 at the beginning of October, 1937. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st November, 1937, was 125·2, as compared with 125·7 at 1st October, 1937, and 111·0 at 1st November, 1936.

At the end of October, 1937, 8·9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 209,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed as compared with 7·7 per cent. at the end of

were unemployed, as compared with 7.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1937, and 11.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1936.

\* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

† Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, October, 1937. Budapest.

§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th November, 1937. Warsaw.

| Prager Tagblatt, 5th December, 1937. Prague.

¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th December, 1937. Copenhagen.

\*\* Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

†† Survey of Current Business, November, 1937; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, November, 1937.

Washington.

## Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce,

§§ The November Employment Situation, 1937, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

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

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

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :-

Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople ed by	of cha	ed Amount ange in Wages.
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Shipbuilding	293,500	4,500	£ 52,775	£ 75
and other Metal Clothing Other	650,000 135,000 48,300	2,300	52,700 13,675 7,450	175
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; ironscone inners and roadstone and pennant stone quarryworkers in South Wales and Monmouthsire. 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; tinplate 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 mines in West Yorkshire. minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for certain junior. The changes reported du

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 Northern Ireland; bakers in Manchesia I and district; workers employed in mastic asphalte manufacture in London and district; and workpeople employed in the coffin furniture and cerement 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 ng 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

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.		te Number kpeople† d by net	Amount of Change		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	676,500 41,350	=	£ 145,750 8,500	£ _	
cal, etc Iron and Steel Shipbuilding	169,750 160,100 622,950 101,000	Ξ	15,400 64,100 93,600 23,250	E	
Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	260,700 368,600 686,350 128,600	<u>-</u> 2,300	46,050 50,600 82,450 16,450	= 170	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Contracting, etc	70,950 17,250 706,900	= -	11,850 2,200 54,800	Ξ	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport‡ Public Administration Ser-	94,300 673,800		9,400 79,600	- 10	
other	58,350 90,550	=	6,900 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

The changes reported during the eleven completed months of 1937 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

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1937

Industry.	Date from which Change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.	pple. Particulars of Change.			
	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.§			
Agriculture {	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	8 Nov. {	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds.  Other male workers	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (34s. to 35s.)\$    Increases in minimum rates of 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 4d. at under 15 years, increasing each			
	Radnor and Brecon	1 Nov.	Male workers	year to 31s. at 21 years and over.\$   Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 5d. at under 15 years, increasing each year to 33s. at 21 years and over.\$			
economic de la companya de la compan	Carmarthenshire	15 Nov.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of ls. per week. Minimum rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increasing each year to 33s. 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 there- with).	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.§			

<sup>\*</sup> 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. Who to		Date from which Change took effect		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
1	Cumberland	making- up day after	Surface workers 18 years and over (except mechanics and appren- tices) and female screen workers. Underground day-wage workers 18	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
1 77 M 2 72	West Yorkshire	Nearest making-up day to	years and over.	less per shift.  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
The field to	South Yorkshire	Nearest making-up day to 1 Sept.‡	A TOTAL CONTROL OF THE TOTAL C	rates adopted resulting in increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for underground workers (23 years and over), and 2½d. to 10d. per shift for surface workers (22 years and over).*†  Minimum percentage addition to basis rates increased from 32 to 3s. Revised basis rates adopted, resulting in increases of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for underground workers (23 years and over), and of 2½d. to 10d. per shift for surface workers (22 years
e-afilta vente	Nottinghamshire	1 Nov.	aroud live and an arrange and	and over).†‡ Increase of 8.27 (55.83 to 64.10) in the percentage addition to balls rates.†
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about ) coal mines.	Increase of 1 (67 to 68) in the percentage addition to basis rates
and anything	Kent	3 Nov.		Basis rates of boys 18 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,
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	North Wales Scotland	11 Oct.	produk (1 dans mat 12 filosoficam) may man hand such de frances de transcentista des control di transcentista manona a	of 4\d. 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. 5\darkleft d. per shift.  Increase of 0.60 (106.25 to 106.85) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
			Adult day-wage workers	Increases resulting from the merging of subsistence allowances
and the same of th	Leicestershire West Yorkshire	1 Nov.	All workers	into the basis rates.  Decrease of 0.93 (43.39 to 42.46) in the percentage addition to basis rates.  Increase** of 11 (51 to 62) in the percentage addition to basis
Coke, etc.,	South Yorkshire	pay in Nov. 1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers	rates.††  Minimum percentage addition to basis rates increased from 32 to 38, and revised basis rates adopted involving increases of
Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements	rates.
	North Lincolnshire	7 Nov.	in the coal mining industry).  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.	day in Nov.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase** of 7.25 (31.5 to 38.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Line States and Line Line Line Line Line Line Line Line	Corby, Northamp-tonshire.	7 Nov.	Certain ironstone miners and quarry men.	standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 6d. and over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for those on basis wages and 7s. 8d. per shift.
	Thames and Medway districts.		Chalk quarryworkers (pieceworkers	Increase \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d. per hour in bonus.}  Increase of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d. per hour for timeworkers and a corresponding or timeworkers.}
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Counties of Glamor- gan, Monmouth drecon and Radnor	,	Roadstone quarryworkers	increase of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Der nour for timeworkers at a constant a constant increase for pieceworkers. Rates after change: adult unskilled timeworkers, 1s. 1d. per hour\\$\frac{1}{2}\$ unskilled boys and youths, 5\frac{1}{2}d\$. at 15 years increasing to 11\frac{1}{2}d\$. at 20 years.
	Counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth Brecon, Radnor Carmarthen, Car digan and Pem		Pennant stone quarryworkers, except those whose wages ar regulated by wages movement in the building industry.	Increase of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for timeworkers. Rates after change drillers and barrers down, 1s. 3d. per hour; crusher men and breakers-up, 1s. 2d; labourers, 1s. 1d.; unskilled boys and youths, 5\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. at 15 years increasing to 11\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. at 20 years.
	broke. Aberdeen and district and Kemnay.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Granite quarryworkers	Increases of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6d. per ton of the making price of setts.
	West Cumberlam and North Lan cashire.	mence- ment of pay period	d > on maintenance work at blast-	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week for those workpeopl whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineer ing industry.
	Nottinghamshire an	d beginnin	g furnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
	Leicestershire. Nottinghamshire an Leicestershire.	d st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work	)   Standard races.
Pig Iron and	North Lincolnshire.		employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase** of 14.75 (42.25 to 57) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire.	7 Nov.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed of maintenance work at blas furnaces and at iron and stoworks.	Increase** of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to base rate.
	Corby, Northam tonshire.	p- 7 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blas	standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of its. od. at over per shift, and of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) for those on basis wag
	North-East Coa	st 29 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen	under 7s. 8d. per shift.  Increase     of 10·5 in the percentage additions to standard rate making the percentages 42·5 and 40 for puddlers and million 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 55 at two collieries, 58 at one colliery and 63 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 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years and over and of 43d. per shift to other made 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 quoted.
| § The increase consists of 5 per cent. due under the selling-price sliding-scale, 3 per cent. as an agreed restoration of a deductionmade 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.
A speciment per	North-East Coast	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	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 wage under 6s. 2d. per shift.
	West of Scotland	29 Nov.	of age. Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet	Increase* of 7.5 (62.5 to 70) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Great Britain†  North-East Coast Area Barrow-in-Furness	7535030	mills.  Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)  Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.  Rail millmen, merchant millmen,	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 upder 7s. 8d. are shift.
	Workington Scunthorpe Bilston, Staffs West of Scotland		enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed	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. Great Britain†		in steel rolling mills.  Bricklayers employed at blast- furnaces.  Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel	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.
	North-East Coast		works in Wales and Scotland.  Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces 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 blastfurnaces and in iron and	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,
15 to -2 498.0	North-East Coast Area.		steel works.  Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Is. 0.25d. per hour plus 42.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.  Increase* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, ls. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture —contd.	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.	case 42.5 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.  Increase* of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, ls. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, ls. 0.75d.; plus in each case 42.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.  Consolidated shift war bonus of 3s. 7d. increased to 3s. 10d.
	Sheffield	Commence- ment of first full pay period in week beginning 15 Nov.	Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen.  Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.  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, hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops.	Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 3d. per shift, making bonus 2s. 8d. for productive workers and 3s. 10d. for datal workers, the percentage bonus of 17.5 on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged. War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.).
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	§ [	Building trade operatives employed in steel works.  Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works.  Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manu-	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, 75s.; labourers, 56s.; navvies, 53s.; War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
in shiring made			facture:— Adult workers on basis rates of 71s. and over per week.  Adult workers on basis rates	Increases in the percentage addition to basis rates of 3.59 (20.16 to 23.75) for those on a basis rate of 71s, per week, 4.58 (19.17 to 23.75) on a basis rate of 72s., and 5 (18.75 to 23.75) on basis rates of 73s. and over per week.  Increase of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 73.75 for those on basis rates up to and
	South-West Wales	7 Nov.	under 71s. per week.  Youths 18 and under 21 years	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.  Increase of 2·5 (62·5 to 65) in the percentage addition to basis
s relicoles santiela tajut sit asistisko <b>t</b>	West of Scotland	3 Oct. }	Boys under 18 years  Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at steel plants and mills.	rates.  Increase of 2·5 (26·25 to 28·75) in the percentage addition to basis rates (plus an ex gratia bonus of 3d. per shift, previously paid).  Base rates increased by ½d. 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.	Commence- ment of pay period in week beginning	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,	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ship- repairing, etc.	Sheffield	15 Nov.  Commencement of first full pay period in week beginning	electrical contracting, outside steelwork erecting, etc.). Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, 75s. per week; labourers, 56s.; navvies, 53s.;

\* 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 56s. 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 in Great Britain; in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, nut and bolt, nail, tank, spring, tube, and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts; in aircraft manufacture at Southampton, Portsmouth and Cowes, and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and at Belfast.

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

Industry.	Industry. District.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
2 1.0 1.00 1.0 .7 .7	Sheffield and district	1st full pay period in week com- mencing 21 Nov.	Skilled fitters, turners, skilled machinists, millwrights, electricians, boilersmiths, 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.
Med edds to ta	Oldham		Machinemen	Increase of 1s. on basis rates.†
Engineering,	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.
Shipbuilding, hip-repairing, etc.—contd.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Bristol Channel).	Commence- ment 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.
refrage to B	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' labourer 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: moulder
Railway	Portsmouth \$  Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway.	Com- mence- ment of pay period in week begin-	Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., industries. Railway shopmen whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: moulder 65s. per week; other mechanics, 68s.; labourers, 48s.  War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.
Workshops.	Northern Ireland	ning 15 Nov.	Skilled   railway shopmen	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
	a mide or the first of the		Male workers 21 years and over employed as polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, and	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 3d. to 6s. 6 per week, and in piecework basis time rates of 5s. 9d. to 7s. pweek.¶
			dippers and annealers.  Male workers under 21 years employed in the above occupations	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. to 3s. week, and in piecework basis time rates of 2s. 6d. to 3s. week.
Manufacture of Stamped or Pressed Metal	Great Britain	1 Nov. {	Other male workers  Female workers employed as polishers, drop-stampers, hand brush japanners, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe braziers, solderers and	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. per hour for the 21 years and over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those under 21 year Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework ba time rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.\(\frac{9}{2}\)
Wares.		1	dippers. Other female workers	Increases of \{\}d. per hour in general minimum time rates and ld. 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 \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. to \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour in the general minimum time ra and piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour in the general minimum time rates and \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. or per hour in the piecework basis time rates for female workers.
was and En	re Great Britain	1 Nov.	Male timeworkers 21 years and over (other than home-workers).  Male timeworkers under 21 years	nour.
in, Hook and Ey and Snap Fastener Manufacture.	dicat billiam		(other than home-workers). Female workers (other than home-workers).	Increases in minimum time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}d\}, per hour and \{\frac{1}{2}d\}, per hour in the piecework basis time rate.\{\frac{1}{2}}
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 bobbers, of 1s. 6d. for those in Class B, and of 1s. in Class and D. Rates after change: Class A, 58s. to 70s.; Class 56s. to 65s.; Class C, 54s. to 61s.; Class D, 53s. to 5 bobbers, 63s. 6d. to 77s. 8d.
	To either each sprace	and the late	Male timeworkers 21 years and over	men, 45s.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal		following <	Male timeworkers under 21 years  Apprentices	per week. Increases of of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to
Pens and Stationers' Meta Sundries.		I Nov.	Female pieceworkers	per week. Increases†† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and o 23s per week. Increase†† of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (24s. le
ort to a St or 1	Willenhall an	d Nov.	Adult male workers	24s. 6d.).
Malleable Ironfounding.	district.	14 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	Bon to show the same	Percentage addition to standard basis rates where these are
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mor mouthshire an Gloucestershire.	d state State State	Workpeople (excluding those en gaged on maintenance work employed in tinplate manu facture.	6s. 10½d. per day increased to 17.5 (consisting of 2.525) under the sliding-scale plus an ex gratia bonus of 14.875 lieu of a percentage of 13.5 previously paid, the percentaddition for adult male datal workers whose basis rates 6s. 10½d. per day or less increased from 22.75 to 25.
	Tees - side (certai	n Commence- ment of pay period	Adult male workers employed in engineering, boilermaking, bridge building, etc., shops.	G - hange a shoot
Constructional Engineering.	firms).  West of Scotland .	in week	Adult male workers employed i bridge-building and structure engineering.	Increase of 16d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: shee ls. 71d.; erectors, ls. 6 dd.; erectors' helpers, ls. 4 dd.

\* 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.

† These increases affected workpeople employed by members of the Portsmouth and District Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of These increases took effect under Orders issued under 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 Midland area are contained in the Midland area are contained in the Midland area are confirmed to the rates quoted.

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

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

Industry.	Industry. District.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)		
	Sheffield	1	Workpeople employed in the file trade:— Datal workers (except grinders	Increases in honors of la 6d non-week (19g 6d to 20g ) for make		
	Author and all the second		and hand cutters).  Pieceworkers (except grinders and hand cutters).	Increases 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.  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		
	/ 145,000	Com-	Grinders (men and youths)	years. Rates increased for females 18 years and over from list price nett to list price plus 2.5 per cent.  Deductions from the datal rates and piecework price lists		
File, Edge Tool, Machine Knife, Saw, etc.,	Sheffield	ment of pay	Workpeople employed in the light and heavy edge tool trade.	reduced from 7.5 to 5 per cent.  Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for male workers 21 years and over.		
Manufacture.	Sheffield	period { in week begin- ning 15 Nov.	Machine knife, scythe, sickle and hook makers.  Jobbing grinders	Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for male workers 21 years and over.  Increase in flat-rate bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, making bonus where calculated on nett		
	Sheffield	2011011	Slacks machine grinders	earnings 45 per cent. plus 8s. per week; where calculated on gross earnings 30 per cent. plus 8s. per week.  Increase in flat-rate bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, making a bonus of 40 per cent. on earnings plus 8s. per week.		
	Sheffield	And to be a second	Saw makers, grinders, etc  Smiths and strikers employed on daywork in laminated spring	Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (18s. 6d. to 20s.) for male workers 21 years and over.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: smiths, 69s. per week; strikers, 55s.		
Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield Sheffield	Pay period in week beginning	annufacture. Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers. Coil spring workers	Bonus addition to piece price list of September, 1922, increased from 17.5 to 20 per cent.  Increases of 3s. per week for datal workers and of 5 per cent. fo pieceworkers. Time rates after change: Grade I men, 68s.; Grade 2, 65s.; Grade 3, 60s.; Grade 4, 54s.; Grade 5, 51s.; Grade 6 (labourers), 48s. 6d.		
	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	Nov.	Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (64s. 6d. to 66s.).		
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.	Com- mence- ment of pay	Adult male workers	With the Wall of the State of t		
Tube Manufacture. {	Sheffield and Chesterfield West of Scotland	period { in week begin- ning 15 Nov.	Adult male workers Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.).	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.		
Machine Rivet,	Atherton and district (federated firms). Midlands and other districts in Great	26 Nov.	Adult male workers employed in the nut and bolt making trade.  Adult male dayworkers employed in the machine bolt and nut trade.	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week.		
Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Britain,* Scotland	Commence- ment 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.		
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture.	Bury and district	1st pay day in Nov.	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.‡	Mechanics and hackle-setters	Increase of ls. 6d. per week. Rate after change for mechanics, 7ls. 2d.		
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee	19 Nov.	Skilled mechanics, joiners and other skilled and semi-skilled mechani-	Increase of \$\frac{1}{6}d\$, per hour. Rates after change include: fitters and turners, ls. 4\frac{1}{16}d.; shop labourers, ls. 0\frac{1}{6}d. to ls. 1\frac{1}{6}d.		
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 13 Nov.	cal workers.  Workpeople employed in the sllk 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.		
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Dec.§	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	Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. to ½d. per hour for those 19 years and over, decreases of ½d. or ½d. per hour for those 15 and under 19 years, and increase of ld. per hour in piecework basis time rate.		
Hat, Cap, and Millinery Manufacture,	England and Wales	1 Nov.	Female workers (other than learners)  Learners	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour, except for those in the felt hat manufacturing section employed in stitching, binding, trimming, lining-making or wool-forming. Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. to 6s. per week		
d shi taraa a			Factory branch:  Male workers other than those under 15 years of age.  Female workers other than learners.  Female learners commencing at under 21 years.	except during fourth year of employment.    Increases in general minimum time rates of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to \( \text{ld. per hour} \) and of \( \text{ld. per hour in the piecework basis time rate.} \( \text{lmcrease of } \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate.} \( \text{lmcrease of minimum rates.} \( \text{lmcrease of minimum rates.} \) resulting in increases of various amounts during most periods of employment.} \( \text{lmcreases of employment.} \)		
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	1 Nov.	Retail bespoke dressmak ing branch: Female workers other than learners.	Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. per hour for those 21 years and over in towns with population over 2,000, except Belfast and Londonderry, and of ½d. per hour for those under 21 years who have completed four years' learnership in all areas.		
	* 1,2 May 250 .53 .82 vo		Female learners	Increases in general minimum time rates of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d. per hour,} except during third year of learnership in Belfast and London-derry.}		
	la signification and	[	Male timeworkers	Increases† 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.		
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay week in Nov.	Female timeworkers  Pieceworkers	Increases† 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.  Restoration of deduction from piecework statements of 32 per		
		l	Pieceworkers	Restoration of deduction from piecework statements of 33 per cent. for male workers and of 21 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	ndustry District.  Date from which Change took effect.  Classes of Workpeople.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.			
	Sheffield, Rother- ham and district.	1 Nov.	Horsemen, motormen and youths employed by bakers and confec- tioners.	Adoption of scale of weekly rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: adult workers, drivershorse-drawn vehicles, 55s. 6d.; mechanically-propelled vehicles, 52s. 6d., 56s. and 60s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle;			
Tickettad :			Male workers	youths, 35s. at 18, increasing to 47s. 6d. at 20 years. Increases* 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,			
Baking.	Manchester and district.†	lst pay day in Nov.	Female workers	56s.; bread packers, 52s.; tin greasers, cleaners and other general workers, 47s.  Increases* of 1s. 4d. per week for adult workers (jobbers 2½d. per day), and of 1°d. 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. 10½d. per day; juveniles (18 and under 21 years), 27s. 6d.; bread			
A THE STATE OF	Border district‡	1st pay day in	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	packers, 34s. 8d.; tin greasers, cleaners and other general workers, 31s. 4d. Increases* of 1s. per week for adult male workers, and of pro- portional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for			
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Various Districts in Great Britain.	Nov. Commencement of pay period in week beginning	Engineers employed in beet sugar factories.	journeymen, 68s. War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.			
_ [	North - East Lanca- shire.§	15 Nov. 1 Nov.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, polishers, upholsterers and machinists.	Increases* of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.) for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers.			
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 27 Nov.	Journeymen	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Standard rates after change: men on skilled processes, ls. 6d.; Wycombe section, packers markers-out and benders, ls. 5½d.  Increases* of 3d. to 10d. per week.			
Building	Kincardineshire	1st full pay week after	Building trade operatives	Adoption of uniform rates resulting in increases of 1d. to 2d per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s, 61d.; other			
Asphalte Manufacture.	London and district	11 Nov. 1st pay day following 1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalte.	craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; masons' labourers, 1s. Adoption of scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum hourly rates after change: crandrivers, 1s. 5d.; charge hands on machines, 1s. 4d.; labourer 1s. 3d.; youths, 16 to 17 years, 8d., 17 to 18 years, 1s.; night			
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain. South Wales ports	15 Nov.	Coal trimmers Coal tippers, teemers, weighers,	gangs, 1s. 4½d.  Percentage deduction from National Tariff rates of 16th Augus 1920, reduced by 6% per cent. (40 to 33½).  Minimum weekly rate of 60s. per week adopted in lieu of minimum			
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Various Port, Har- bour, River and Canal Authorities in Great Britain.	Commence- ment of pay period in week beginning	hoistmen and boxmen. Workpeople employed under engineering and allied industries con-	rates varying from 54s. to 60s. previously in operation. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.			
		15 Nov.	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 indusries).  Establishments outside Lon-				
	1212 X 124 X		don:—  Men in receipt of standard bonus of 18s. 6d. per	Bonus increased to 20s. per week.			
		14 or 15 Nov.	week. Men on a 7-day basis	Bonus increased from 21s. 7d. to 23s. 4d.  Bonus increased from 21s. to 22s. 2d. in London and from 21s.			
	Great Britain		Yardcraftmen Skilled men in the London Area Skilled men in the London Area	19s. 10d. to 21s. elsewhere.  Bonus increased from 20s. 6d. to 22s. per week.  Bonus increased from 23s. 11d. to 25s. 8d. per week.			
	in and Line has been		on a 7-day basis.  Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area.	Bonus increased from 19s. 6d. to 21s. per week.			
Government Industrial stablishments.			Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area on a 7-day basis. Certain classes on consolidated	Increase of ls 6d per week.			
		Com- mence-	rates (night watchmen, ship- keepers, caretakers, etc.)  Men employed in War Department Establishments (including those	Bonuses increased by 1s. 6d. per week, making bonuses 21s. 22s, in London and 20s, elsewhere.			
	es ladere nichtige to de de la	ment of pay period in week beginning	at Naval Dockyard Stations) who are paid on an engineering trade (or similar) basis. Crews of War Department vessels				
		15 Nov.	Adult male engineering staff of H.M. Office of Works:—				
	London	19 Nov.	Engineering fitters, attendants,	lift attendants.			
	Provincial districts in Great Britain.	]	labourers, lift attendants, stokers, etc.  Men employed in Air Ministry Establishments who are paid on	Bonuses increased by ls. 6d. per week, making bonuses 21s.			
	Various Local Auth orities in Grea Bu ain and North	- Commence	an engineering trade basis.  Fitters (engineers) and maintenance men whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.			
Local Authorities (Non-Trading	ern Ireland.	period in week beginning 15 Nov.	engineering industry.				
Services).	Chester-le-Street		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 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change 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.
† Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft.
† Including Galashiels, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweedmouth.
† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, Preston and Todmorden.
| Further increases of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. 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,
| This increase applied to the principal coal exporting centres, where the men work on a tonnage basis, including the Firth of Southampton where
| 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 2½ per cent. less, i.e., tariff rates less 30% 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.
	Hartlepool	1 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Rates after change include: genera labourers, 1s. 2d.; roadmen, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; street sweepers, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Local Authorities	East Riding of York- shire. Norfolk	11 Nov. 1 Nov.	Roadmen and paviors employed by the County Council. Roadmen employed by the County	refuse collectors, 1s. 24d. Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: road paviors 56s. 9d. to 58s. 9d.; road labourers, 40s. to 43s. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (38s. to 39s. 6d.).
(Non-Trading) Services)—	Soke of Peterborough	11 Nov.	Council.  Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: road labourer and road scavengers. 5s. 11d. to 6s. 3d. per day: road paylor
	Bedfordshire	8 Nov.	Road workers employed by the	and masons, 6s. 7d.  Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for road scavengers
	Wiltshire	29 Nov.	County Council.  Road workers employed by the County Council.	and road labourers, 10d.  Increase of 1s. 4½d. per week. Rates after change include: road scavengers, 35s. 3½d. and 37s. 1½d.; road labourers, 38s. 11½d
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 55 to 60 per cent. on basinates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d. semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d., plus in each case 60 per cent.
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Nov.	Skip and basket makers	Increase* of 3 per cent. on list prices, making wages 85½ and 75½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making.	Great Britain	15 Nov. {	Coffin furniture trade:  Male workers:  21 years and over  17 to under 21 years  Female workers:  18 years and over  17 to 18 years  Cerement making trade:  Female workers	Increases in the general minimum time rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week, with consequential increase in piecework basis time rates. Increases in the general minimum time rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. †  Increases in the general minimum time rates of 1s. or 2s. per week with consequential increase in piecework basis time rates. †  Increases in the general minimum time rate of 1s. per week. †  Increases in the general minimum time rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour, with consequential increase in piecework basis time rates. †
	Northern District (England).  North Western District.	lst pay day in week com- mencing 15 Nov. 8 Nov.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Northern District Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.  Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North Western District Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts: Minimum weekly rates after change include males, 24 years and over—skilled, 63s. 6d.; unskilled, 61s. 6d. clerks, 66s. 6d.; females 24 years and over—clerks, 39s. others, 36s.  Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change include males—assistants, 23 years and over, 65s.; clerks, 24 years and over, 70s.; warehousemen, 22 years and over, 60s.; females 23 years and over—assistants, 37s.; clerks, 42s.
Retail Distribution.	London and district	Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Nov.	Transport (goods) and outside sales workers employed by retail co-operative societies.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change include drivers, 21 years and over—motor, 66s. to 82s.; horse, 65s and 68s.; bakery and milk roundsmen, 21 years and over, 66s.
	Great Britain (certain multiple firms).	29 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery and provision trade.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change include male shop assistants, vanmen, cashiers and central warehouse staff, 25 years and over, London 58s.; Provinces, 55s.; male workers employed in retail shops, 24 years and over (other than branch managers, vanmen and shop assistants), London, 55s.; Provinces, 50s.; female shop assistants and cashiers, 24 years and over, London, 37s.; Provinces, 34s.§
l	Newry	8 Nov.	Butchers	Minimum rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts.  Rates after change: 10s. at 14 years increasing to 50s. at 22 years and over.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
Agriculture	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	8 Nov.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates became payable reduced from 60 to 58 for stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds and all workers under 21 years of age, and from	
1	Radnor and Brecon	1 Nov.	Male workers	54 to 52 for all other workers 21 years of age and over.   Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 50 to 48 in winter, the summer hours (54) remaining unchanged.	
Coal Mining	West Yorkshire	1st making-up day in	Surface workers	Weekly working hours reduced from 49 to 48.¶	
Local Authorities (Non-Trading	Gloucestershire	Sept. 8 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 46 for general yard labourers and from 47½ to 46 for others.	
Services). Retail Distribution.	London and district	1 Nov.**	Transport (goods) workers (excluding sales staffs in bakery, coal and dairy departments) employed by retail co-operative societies.	Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46½.¶	

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under 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.

\$ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

\$ See article on page 472 of this GAZETTE.

|| These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

\$ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

\*\* The agreement provides that the societies shall be allowed until 10th January, 1938, in which to effect the change over to 46½ hours for a 5-day week.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.\*

in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 91. In addition 26 disputes, which began before November, were still in progress at the beginning of that month, making a total of 117 disputes in November. These disputes resulted in an aggregate loss during November estimated at 152,000 working days for a gross total of 55,100 workpeople, counting each group of workpeople as many times as they were involved, directly or indirectly, in a stoppage during the month. Some workpeople are counted more than once in the latter total, owing to more than one stoppage having occurred in the month at certain collieries. Allowing for duplication occurred in the month at certain collieries. Allowing for duplication in the figures on this account, the net number of workpeople (separate individuals) involved, directly or indirectly, in the above 117 disputes was about 45,000.

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

The state of the state of		er of Disp gress in M	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	8	42	50	46,200†	121,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Other	8 10	22 27	30 37	4,800 4,100	9,000 22,000	
Total, November, 1937	26	91	117	55,100†	152,000	
Total, October, 1937	24	126	150	65,300	285,000	
Total, November, 1936	16	100	116	34,700	156,000	

Causes.—Of the 91 disputes beginning in November, 30, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 25, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, arose on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages directly on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 26,900 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action in support of workpeople involved in other disputes.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes | Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning | November have been effected in the case of 68 new disputes, directly

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1937 AND 1936.1

-		Janu	ary to Nov 1937.	vember,	Janu	ary to Nov 1936.	ember,
	Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
	Fishing and Agri-	6	1,700	19,000	5	2,200	12,000
	Coal Mining	439	383,900‡	1,516,000	252	168,000‡	705,000
	Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	13	1,100	7,000	20	4,100	117,000
	Glass, Chemical, etc.	37	2,500	16,000	29	2,400	15,000
	Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal	117 96 81	91,200 15,800 23,100	691,000 72,000 155,000	80 54 70	28,400 15,200 12,100	101,000 82,000 92,000
	Textile Clothing	32	9,900	71,000	26	12,200	155,000
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	16	1,900	6,000	8	4,200	12,000
	Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	57	2,800	30,000	39	5,700	98,000
	Paper, Printing, etc Building, etc	10 87	1,400 7,100	7,000 37,000	8 70	1,800 7,400	21,000 43,000
	Transport Commerce, Dis-	46	52,200	747,000	62	24,800	85,000
	tribution and Finance Other	11 28	800 3,500	7,000 25,000	9 27	8,800 3,600	69,000 27,000
	Total	1,076	598,900	3,406,000	759	300,900‡	1,634,000

# PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Number	oximate of Work- Involved.	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.					
	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	In- directly.§	Began.	Ended.		
Coal Mining:— Colliery workpeople—near Glasgow (one colliery).	650		12 Oct.	4 Dec.	Dissatisfaction with tonnage rate offered by employers.	Work resumed at rate offered by employers prior to stoppage.					
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire (majority of collieries). Surface and underground workers—near Glasgow (one colliery).	24,500	00	30 Nov. 18 Oct.	30 Nov. 20 Nov.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute. Claim on the part of surface workers for increase in wages.	Work resumed pending negotia- tions.					
Underground and surface workers- near Worksop (one colliery).	1,126	212	28 Oct.	6 Nov.	Dispute arising out of alleged ab- normal conditions in certain working places.	Amicable settlement effected.					
Colliery workpeople—Risca, Mon. (one colliery).	800		3 Nov.	10 Dec.	Against introduction of shot-firing during working shifts.	Shot-firing to take place between morning and afternoon shifts, subject to certain reservations.					
CLOTHING:— Workpeople employed in wholesale clothing manufacture—Leeds (one firm).	894	of Ari	25 Nov.	27 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed; question of non- unionists to be negotiated by means of the recognised machin- ery for dealing with questions in dispute.					
TRANSPORT: — Lightermen, etc.—Port of London (one firm).	22		24 Aug.	25 Nov.	For the suspension of two men alleged to have infringed cus- tomary river practice in con- nection with night work.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.					
Lightermen, etc.—Port of London	1,000		23 Nov.	25 Nov.	Workpeople's refusal to operate barges owned by the firm involved in the above dispute.						
LIFE INSURANCE:— Insurance collectors—Birmingham and district (one firm).	167		22 Oct.	18 Nov.	Alleged unfair dismissal of a collector.	Collector reinstated on certain conditions.					

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† Some workpeople are counted more than once in the total shown for mining and quarrying, owing to recurrent stoppages during the month at certain collieries. The net totals were 45,000 for all industries combined, and 36,100 for mining and quarrying alone.

‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 210,000 in 1937, and 116,000 in 1936. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 414,000 in 1937, and 243,000 in 1936.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.

| Work was resumed on 27th November.

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

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	4	 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,	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	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— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	d. + 4½ + 1½	<u>d.</u>
Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9 <del>1</del> 0 5	0 9 <del>1</del> 0 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	=
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 41 0 81	1 41 0 8	$+ 5\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{2}$	-01
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 10½ 0 4½ 1 3½	+ 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 4	0 <del>1</del>
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Fea Sugar (granulated) Wilk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \end{array}$	1 4½ 0 9½ 2 2½ 0 2½ 0 7	+ 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Fresh Salt Cheese†	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 6½ 1 5¾ 0 11 0 6¾ 0 2½ 0 6¼	1 5½ 1 4½ 0 11 0 6½ 0 2½‡	+ 3½ + 2½ + 2½ - 0½ + 1½ + 1½	- 03 - 11 - 01 + 01;

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

	Decrease	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st December, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Nov., 1937.		
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	7.0	Per cent. 46 19	Per cent. 46 18	Per cent. 46 18		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0	35 .7	34	33 4		
Legs Mutton, Frozen—	0.7	58 25	55 24	56 25		
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	55	49 7 37	52 4 37	52 3 39 102		
Flour Bread	108 52 64	91 55 62	100 53 63	54 63		
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	43 30 95	47 23 103	45 26 99	45 26 98		
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese†	17 13 26	27 17 29	22 15 28	28 25 26		
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	- 6 113 40	- 8 110 19	7 112 29	- 6 98 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 workingclass 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:-

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74 73	70 71	69	69	71 71	73	75 76	75	8
1924	77	79	78 79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1925 1926	80 75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1925	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6'
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	41
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4.
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4.
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	4.3	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	5
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60

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 (3\frac{1}{2}d. 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. quantities.

# I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1934. 1935. 193	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent. 26	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1937. 1 Dec.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris) (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam)  Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland United States	0 553 18 755 391 370§ 20 23¶ 1,805 25 15	2 585 19 809 325 305§ 23 18¶ 40 1,889 32 15 27	0 575 14 792 362 352§ 24 19¶ 45 1,963 35 20 33	0 579 870‡ 500 477§ 25 30 61 2,444 41 /31 36	0 560 8 918‡ 562 477 21 29 64 2,433 42 30 36	Nov. Oct. Dec., '36 Oct. Nov. Aug. Nov. Sept. Nov. Sept. Oct. Oct. Sept.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	19 1 34§ 11 3	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25	31‡‡ 17 54§ 36 2	33‡‡ 20 54 39 3	Oct. Nov. Aug. Oct. 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 REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.**	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 60	1937 1 Dec.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	4 554	5 554	574	5 640	5 658	Nov. Nov.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	593 66 27 867 411††	617 73 30 896 369††	609 74 30 888 404††	623 80 28 952‡ 530††	621 83 28 991‡ 530 25	Oct. Oct. Sept. Oct 3rd Qr.	
Holland (Amsterdam)   Italy (Rome) Norway Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	40¶ 283 48 55 29 37¶	36¶ 300 51 56 28 40	31¶ 324 55 58 30 43	39 363 68 62 37 47¶	39 367 71 65 38 48	Sept. Aug. Nov. Oct. Oct. Sept.	
Baitish  Dominions, &c. Australia Canada Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	19†† 22 52§ 29 16	22†† 23 56§ 33 16	25†† 26 59§ 37 16	28†† 30 70§ 47 18	28 33 77 49 20	3rd Qr. Nov. Nov. Oct. Oct.	

• Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all 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.

The ngures for June.

Figure for June.

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.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1	—continued.
Engine Drivers, Motormen	Shipbuilding 8
Firemen 2	Other Metal Trades 2
Guards (Passenger)	Cotton
Permanent Way Men 5	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1
Porters 6	Other Textile Manufacture 5
	Textile Printing, Bleaching
Mechanics 2	and Dyeing
	Tanning, Currying, etc
011 0 1	Food and Drink 3
0	General Woodwork and
Contractors' Servants 1	Furniture 4
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 19	Paper, Printing, etc 2
MINES.	Rubber 1
	Gas Works
Underground 71	Electric Generating Stations 1
Surface 5	Other Industries 2
TOTAL, MINES 76	
TOTAL, MINES 10	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 8	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc 11
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Buildings 13
	Warehouses and Railways
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 94
tery and Glass 5	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 54
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc 5	Use or Working of Tram-
Metal Extracting and Re-	way 1
fining 2	
Metal Conversion and	Total (excluding Seamen) 198
Founding (including Roll-	
ing Mills and Tube	SEAMEN.
_ Making) 10	Trading Vessels—
Engineering, Locomotive	Steam and Motor 35
Building, Boilermaking,	Fishing Vessels—
etc 12	Steam and Motor 19
Railway and Tramway	THE RESERVE THE ROBERT STREET LESS TRANSPORTED TO
Carriages, Motor and	TOTAL, SEAMEN 54
other Vehicles, and Air-	Total (including Seamen) 252
craft Manufacture 7	Total (including Seamen) 252

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under

	again	st Poisoning) Act, was 38; twas 6.	
I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD Poisoning.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	N
Among Operatives engaged in Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Printing Tinning of Metals	 1 1	Pitch Paraffin Oil	9 4 7
Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead	1	TOTAL	20
		CHROME ULCERATION.	
Works Pottery	ï	Manufacture of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning	
Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator Works	1	Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating Other Industries	2
Paint and Colour Works India-rubber Works	3	TOTAL	-2
Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other In-		Total, Cases	38
dustries Other Industries	4	II. Deaths.	
Painting of Buildings	1	LEAD POISONING.	
TOTAL	13	Pottery Other Industries	1
OTHER POISONING.	1	TOTAL	2
ANTHRAX.	_	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	MO
Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of	1	Tar Oil	2 2
Hides and Skins Other Industries	1	TOTAL	4
TOTAL	2	Total, Deaths	6
			DEP.

\* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

NOVEMBER, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November, have been received from 141\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,813,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with November, 1936, in respect of the same 141 Authorities :-

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	C4urches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with Nov., 1936.
ENGLAND AND				E STATE	CRI LICENSE	
WALES:— NorthernCounties*	£ 352,700	£ 20,300	£ 2,500	£ _	£ 23,800	
Yorkshire	533,900	72,300	63,000	63,200	120,500	+81.7 $852,900$ $-13.0$
Lancs. & Cheshire	567,500	126,400	221,200	129,000	122,300	1,166,400
North and West- MidlandCounties*	985,100	71,000	112,100	55,200	93,500	
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	284,700	47,000	60,200	364,600	39,100	795,600 + 52·8
Outer London*†	891,600	64,700	214,400	154,000	122,300	1,447,000 - 23.0
South-Eastern Counties.*	412,700	6,200	96,000	86,500	72,900	674,300 + 10.2
South-Western Counties.	101,100	-	20,600	-	29,900	151,600 - 61.6
Wales and Mon.	349,100	1,600	700	300	21,400	373,100 + 143.9
SCOTLAND*	419,900	4,600	19,000	62,300	128,700	634,500
TOTAL, Nov., 1937	4,898,300	414,100	809,700	915,100	774,400	7,811,600
Total, Nov., 1936	6,043,000	678,800	619,800	846,800	846,900	-13.5 $9,035,300$

### OCTOBER, 1937.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 142 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during October, 1937. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 1937. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,810,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £8,698,000, compared with £9,284,200 in September, 1937, and £8,985,600 in October, 1936. Of the total for October, 1937, dwelling houses accounted for £5,538,200; factories and workshops, £520,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £839,400; churches, schools and public buildings, £674,100; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,125,800. and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,125,800. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in October, was 11,377, as compared with 10,523 in September, 1937, and 12,369 in October, 1936.

# COMMITTEE ON NURSING SERVICES.

THE Minister of Health and the President of the Board of Education have appointed an inter-departmental Committee to enquire into the arrangements at present in operation with regard to the recruitment, training, registration, and terms and conditions of service of persons engaged in nursing the sick, and to report whether any changes in those arrangements or any other measures are expedient for the purpose of maintaining an adequate service both for institutional and for domiciliary nursing.

The Chairman of the Committee is the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., and the Secretaries are Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, Bart., of the Ministry of Health, and Mr. W. A. B. Hamilton, of the Board of Education.

All communications intended for the Committee should be addressed to The Secretary, Inter-Departmental Committee on Nursing Services, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

EFFECTS ON HEALTH OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC SOLVENTS.

In response to a request from the Home Office, the Medical Research Council appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of various volatile substances, chiefly solvents, having injurious effects upon the health of workers using them under industrial conditions. As a preliminary to this investigation it seemed desirable o prepare a summary of the available literature on the subject; and a Report has now been issued, prepared by Dr. Ethel Browning, M.D., containing a summary of the information which has been published on the subject.

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); North and West-Midland Counties (one); Outer London (one); South-Eastern Counties (one); and Scotland (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
† Toxicity of Industrial Organic Solvents. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 80. H.M. Stationery Office; price 7s. 6d. net (8s., nost.free).

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:-

# Case No. 4702/37 (16.11.37.)

SECTION 26 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SEC-TION 1 (a)—EMPLOYMENT LOST THROUGH TRADE DISPUTE— STOPPAGE OF WORK DUE TO STRIKE OF COLLIERS—HAULIERS NOT FINANCING OR PARTICIPATING IN THE DISPUTE BUT POSSIBLE THAT AS RESULT OF DISPUTE THEY MIGHT EARN HIGHER WAGES OR HAVE BETTER PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT-NOT DIRECT

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is allowed, the claimant not being disqualified for receiving benefit from and including 26th April, 1937, to the date of the termination of the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute.

"On 22nd September, 1937, I heard the appeal of this claimant, who is a haulier, that of another haulier to whom hereinafter this decision is said to apply, and that of a collier, all of whom had been found by the Court of Referees to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the colliery. of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the colliery at which they were employed, and therefore disqualified for receiving benefit. The result of the appeal of the collier is to be found in

"The point was taken before me that the hauliers were not directly interested in the trade dispute. It was admitted that they were not financing, or participating in the dispute. As the question of the hauliers' interest in the dispute had not been raised at the Court of Referees, and as the burden of proving that he and members of his grade or class are not directly interested in the dispute is placed upon the claimant by the statute, the Court could not allow the claim for benefit on the ground that the claimant escaped disqualification for the receipt of benefit by virtue of the proviso to section 26 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"In these circumstances I agreed to delay deciding the appeals of the hauliers until a request had been made to the Court of Referees to hear further evidence, and to find whether the hauliers had proved that they were not directly interested in the trade dispute. The Court has heard further evidence and has found that the hauliers were not so interested.

"The evidence before the Court of Referees was 'Hauliers are paid on tonnage rates. If the tonnage increases over a certain mark then further hauliers are engaged, otherwise if tonnage decreases owing to abnormal conditions over which there is no control their wages are adjusted . . . It would be to the advantage of the hauliers if there was no restriction of output.'

"The dispute related to the question whether there was a restriction of output by the colliers.

"There is a dictum in Decision 2160/25th which reads 'If the dispute, to which the stoppage of work was due, was a dispute with regard to the right of employers to dismiss labourers for malingering I should have no hesitation in saying that the miners were directly interested in that dispute for, as they point out, their earnings are dependent upon the labourers working diligently, and they are as much interested as are the employers in the efficient work of the

"This was a dictum, and nothing more, as the opening words of the quotation show, and benefit was allowed on the ground that the dispute related to the labourers' wages, in which the miners had no interest. Furthermore it is a dictum with which I do not agree.

"The evidence in the present case discloses that the hauliers might as a result of the dispute earn higher wages, or the issue of the dispute might result in more hauliers being employed. In such circumstances I agree with the Court of Referees that the hauliers' interest in the dispute is indirect, as it was held was the interest of the colliers in Case 21942/32.†

"In the last-mentioned case the drivers in a colliery struck work, alleging they were over-worked, because the employers refused to employ an additional driver. The Umpire observed 'It is said that

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

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. The sections of the guide that have been revised up to date are as follows:—Part I: Introduction and statutory conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and V of the 1930 edition (price 2s. 6d. net). Part IV: Anomalies Regulations (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 3 (to Parts I and IV) price 2d. net. Amendment No. 4 (to Parts I and IV) price 2d. net.

† Not printed. ‡ See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 270 (Pamphlet No. 17/1925).

the claimants were directly interested in the dispute because the number of drivers allotted might have a distinct bearing on the colliers' earnings . . . It would be going beyond the principles of decided cases to bring the present claimants within that expression

merely on the ground, more or less problematical, that their earnings would, or might be, affected by the issue.'

"Although I agree with the findings of fact made by the Court of Referees on 25th October, 1937, yet, as the appeal is against the decision of the Court given on 28th July, 1937, when the question of the claimant's interest in the dispute was not raised, my decision must be to allow the appeal of the claimant's association.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

# NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of section 59 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour, not later than the end of February, 1938, on the financial condition of the general account of the Unemployment Fund and of the agricultural account of that Fund on 31st December,

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 31st December, 1937. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,

23rd November, 1937.

26th November, 1937.

# NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (No. 2) Regulations, 1937, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 24th December, 1937. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

REPORT ON THE DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the above-mentioned regulations, which were referred to the Committee by the Minister of Labour, has been published.\*

The purpose of the draft regulations is to amend the Unemployment Insurance (Special Arrangements) Regulations, 1936†, in order to remove certain doubts which have arisen as to their adequacy. It is not clear from the existing regulations how certain provisions of the Acts are to be applied when a claim for lenefit is made through an association instead of direct from the Fund.

The draft regulations propose to clarify the legal position in this respect, and the Statutory Committee recommended that the regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to

The Minister has accepted the recommendation of the Committee, and made the regulations on 8th December, 1937.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Trade Board Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A company and its agents were each charged with underpaying seven male workers, the agent being charged also with producing a false wages record. The underpayment charges against the two defendants were not dealt with separately, and the company was fined £14, with three guineas costs. The false record charge against the agent was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of three guineas costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £135 were paid. Rex v. Holborn Dairies Limited, and Richard Jones as agent. Clerkenwell Police Court. 29th October, 1937, and 5th and 12th November, 1937.

An employer pleaded guilty to underpaying four male workers, iling to keep adequate wages records, and failing to post the trade board notice, and was fined £4 15s., with ten guineas costs. A court order was granted for payment of £66 arrears of wages, this sum having been agreed upon out of court .- Rex v. Richard Phillips Hall. Penzance Petty Sessions. 22nd November, 1937.

\*Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draf Unemployment Insurance (Special Arrangements) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free). † See the issues of this GAZETTE for February and April, 1936, pages 75

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

# Recent Proceedings.

# INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

CHARGEMEN: ADMIRALTY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments submitted a claim that the rate of charge pay for all chargemen of trades, of minor and titular grades, and all chargemen on the permanent list in Admiralty industrial establishments at home, should be 12s. a week on first appointment, increasing by annual increments of 1s. 6d. a week to a maximum of 21s. a week, in lieu of the present rates of 8s. to 12s. a week; men already serving to enter the new scale with the benefit of the number of increments corresponding to the number of years approved service reckonable under the regulations. Chargemen receive charge pay in addition to the basic rate of pay of their trade or grade, plus industrial bonus, and, when supervising men on systems of payment by results, extra pay is granted according to the number of men supervised. The claim rested mainly on the responsibility of the men, the rates in outside industry, and the recent improvement in the scale of inspectors, the grade immediately above. The official side opposed the claim, on the ground that substantially the duties of the chargemen had remained unchanged since a previous award of the Court in 1934, that the industrial bonus had increased by 8s. a week since 1934, and that

chargemen had also received this increase.

In addition to the above claim the Court also had referred to them a claim by the Chargemen's Association (H.M. Dockyards) affecting the same body of chargemen. The claim of the Association was that the present rates of charge pay and the allowances paid for the supervision of piece work and job work should be replaced by a scale of 15s. on first appointment, increasing by annual increments of 1s. to a maximum of 25s., men already in the service to enter the scale with the benefit of the number of increments corresponding to the number of years approved service reckonable under the regulations. It was claimed that under the present system chargemen supervising workmen on a complicated job, which cannot be dealt with under the payment by results system, find themselves at a disadvantage as compared with their colleagues in charge of workmen remunerated under that system. The Admiralty were opposed to the merging

of the charge pay and allowances. The Court made a similar award in each case, namely, that all chargemen concerned serving at the operative date of the Award shall be paid on either scale A or scale B, as hereafter set out:

Chargemen v	with—	202	LES OF P	Your	Se	cale A.	Scale B.
Less than		r's serv	vice			15s.	9s.
1 year and	less the	n 2 ve	ars' service			16s.	10s.
2 years'	,,	3				17s.	11s.
7		4	,,			18s.	12s.
	,,	5				19s.	13s.
4 ,,	,,	6	"			20s.	14s.
4 ,, 5 ,, 6 ,,	"	7	**			21s.	15s.
17	"	8	"		70.4307	22s.	16s.
0	"	9	service de		100	23s.	16s.
8 ,, 9 years' se	"	and or	"	1000000000	Cod County	24s.	16s.

Scale A .- This is an inclusive scale, and no allowances are payable in addition in respect of supervision of piece work or job work.

Scale B.—The present allowances in respect of supervision of piece work or job work shall be paid in addition to this scale

The above scales shall be operative as from 3rd December, 1937, and all new entrants after that date shall be paid on

Chargemen in the service at that date shall be raid on scale B, unless and until they give notice that they elect to le raid for the future on scale A, such notice to be given at any time before 1st March, 1938, but must be given in writing and may not be

Awards Nos. 1688 and 1689; dated 29th November, 1937.

# CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

INSPECTORATE AND RELATED GRADES: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-TURE FOR SCOTLAND.—The Institution of Professional Civil Servants claimed increased scales of pay for the grades concerned. The Tribunal awarded revised scales of pay in the following grades:—

Senior Inspectors.—£635, rising by £525 to £850, with a yearly allowance of £75 for the post of Senior Inspector for Agricultural Education, and a yearly allowance of £50 for the post of Senior

Inspector, Live Stock Section.

General Inspectors.—£525, rising by £25 to £635.

Inspectors.—£275, rising by £18 to £365, then rising by £25 to £525. Chief Assistant, Seed Testing Station.—£275, rising by £18 to £450.

Award No. 13; dated 3rd November, 1937.

ESTIMATORS AND DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATORS, RATEFIXERS AND DEPARTMENTAL RATEFIXERS: ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.—The Institution of Professional Civil Servants claimed increased scales of pay for the grades concerned, members of the grades to be assimilated to any new scale awarded at the point corresponding with the point which they had reached in the existing scale.

During the hearing it was agreed that the claims made on behalf of departmental estimators and departmental ratefixers should stand over for further discussion by the parties.

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. 89s., rising by 3s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. a Provinces 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

# 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 fed respectively.] 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, twentyfourth 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 1800, 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. £d.] (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

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. F. Park Steel: Derman Long. 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., Itd., London, S.E., British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; W. T. Glover & Co., Itd., 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.—Capstans 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.—Cells: 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.—Chains 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, Trunniens, etc.: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlestrough.—Clothing, Oilskin, etc.: Abbott Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Great Grimsby Coal Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; 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., Barkingside. 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, 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 & Lynes, 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 Canners, Ltd., Paddock Wood; Lincolnshire Canners, Ltd., Boston, Lincs. and West Lynn.-Gauges, Pressure, etc.: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Joseph Tomey & 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., Crovdon; 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.—Hawsers, 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., Derwentaugh-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; Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Bird Stevens & Co., Ltd., Brierly 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.-Pullovers: 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., I.td., London, S.W.—Racks, Bottle: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birming-ham.—Rations, Meat and Vegetable: Poulton & Noel, Ltd., Southall.—Razors: Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffeld; 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., Hurdsfield 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;

Angola: J. Bradbury & Co., Oldham; Kelsall & Kemp, Rochale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Rochale; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds—Silk, Sewing: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Hudderfiled.—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.,

brough.—Steel Troughing: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Motherwell Bridge & Eng. Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel (Various): United Steel Cos. (Steel, Peech & 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

son, 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., Slovek, Washers, Dermatine: Degraphing, Ltd., London, S.E.—

Slough - Washers Dermatine: Dermantine, Ltd., London, S.E.-Water and Oil Cooling Unit : Spiral Tube & Component Co.,

ash; Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.-Buildings and Works Services : Bulford—Erection of Garages : J. Drewitt & 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. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Portsmouth and Hilsea—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. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Birtley—Repair and Construction of

Roads—Tarslag (1923), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Bovington Camp and Lulworth 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' Wakenam Bros., Flymouth. Brighton and Newhaven—Archicets—Archicets. Archicets. Archicets? Work: 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—Altera-

tion 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. Shrivenham—Reconstruction of Cottage:

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 Work-

Topsham Barracks—Internal Painting: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Pontefract—Term Contract: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Chilwell—Mechanical Transport Sheds, Electric Light

Bration.

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:

Ordnance Factory—Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings: D. Davies & Son (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff. Blackdown—Construction

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Exeter-

Derby.-Weatherproof Kiosks: Foster Engineering Co., London, S.W.—Webbing Elastic : Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Barrow

Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchgear : Crompton

London, N.W.-Steel Rods: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd.,

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; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Switchgear: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Switches: Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; neers, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley, A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bertram Thomas, Man. A. Granam & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bettiam Indinas, 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. Stenning & 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 Tinplate & 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, 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; 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.—Voicepiping: 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 Tubes, Steel: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; 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., Chalmeford: Cambrall Besic Communications Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Ltd., London. 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.

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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.,
Norwich.—Bodies. Workshop: Eccles Motor Caravans, 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, Stirchley.—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., Birming-Walsall: S. D. Rivet Co., Leicester; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birming-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.—Canneluring Machine: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas: F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, ath; 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.—Cap-Sules, 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 nkenstein & 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.—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 & 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 Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cord Bedford: J. Walton & Son, Calverley; J. Pilley & Sons, Eccleshill J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd. Holmfirth.—Covers W.P.: J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-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 Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield.—Dishes: H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich: W. H. Bragman, London, S.W.—Drawers, Woollen: Moore Eady & 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 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., Broadheath; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Haversacks: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Helmets, Bodies: J. Sankey & Naple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Heinets, Boules: J. Sainley & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Hessian: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Indicators, Telephone: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Jackets and Goats, 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 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; Odfield & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Od 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 & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. 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Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Booth & C. (Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., 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.—Pantalons: 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. 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., Chippenham.—Rope: Forth & Clyde Roperies Co., Kirkealdy; British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—Ropes, Towing. Steel: Edge & Entitish 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 (Milnsbridge), Ltd., Milnsbridge; 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: 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, Porthawl. Taunton Barracks—Improvements to Married Soldiers' quarters: F. C. Spear, Taunton. Exeter—Town Barracks—Improvements to Married Soldiers' quarters: Staverton Builders, Ltd., cawl.

# 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 Engines and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines and Possites: De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. Hetfield 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 Aircraft Modifications: 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 Pelapone 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, Lines—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 Rissington, 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. Coslord, Salop—Foundations for Various Buildings: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, 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, Warwicks—Artificers' Works: T. Johnson (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Sutton Bridge, Cambs.—Married Quarters and External Services: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Notting-ham. 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 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., -Cable, Electric : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Calibrators, Altimeter: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., W.C.—Calibrators, Attimeter: Stebe Gorman & Co., Ett., Bondon, 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., London, N.W.—Collars, Cotton: A. Rice & Co., Ltd., London, D.W.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason.—Companyason. Exeter.—Compressor, Air: Holman Bros., Camborne.—Compressor, Air Spares: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Controls, Pneumatic Firing for Cameras: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Bridport.—Couplings, Automatic: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Bridport.—Cuplings, 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, Middle-sex—Engines and Avias Pages. Singer Maters Ltd. Coventry. sex.—Engines and Axles, Rear: Singer Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Equipment, Speaking Tube: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Filters, Water Domestic: Metafiltration 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, —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: Pickerings, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Machines, Flexible Drive: F. Gilman (B.S.T.), Ltd., Smethwick.—Machines, Milling Drive: Desired Legalisten & Song Shipley. 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, 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: 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 Com. munications, 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.

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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; Motor Repairs, Ltd., Wembley; Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Cloydon, 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 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.; Cromptor Parkinson, Ltd., Derby; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; 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., Wellington, Shropshire.—Capping, Steel: R. A. Skelton & Co., Wednesbury.—Cartage: J. & J. Cumpstey, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases, Cl.: Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—Castings, Iron. Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.: Carron Company, Carron: Dudley & 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. Bullin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough; Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch, Wellingboroular; 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., Alperton, 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., Swad-lincote.—Figures, C. I.: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—Fittings, lincote.—Figures, C. I.: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—Fittings, Building: Yannedis & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Home Safes: 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 Radios: John Chamers & Sons Ltd. Rediill. Duple Radios 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 Cotters: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—Pipe, Steel: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pilers: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Pole Labour Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Pole Labour Services, Greosoting, etc.: Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex Bruce & Co., Leven; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Southampton; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., Grangemouth; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—Poles, Telegraph: James Jones & Sons, Ltd., Larbert; John M. Macdonald, Inverness; Thos. H. Wilson, Perth.—Reinforcing Material: Twisteel Reinforcement, Ltd., New Malden.—Roofs, Pole: Bert Birks & Co. Cradley Heath —Webbing Hemm: R. Bird & Co., Ltd. Birks & Co. Cradley Heath.—Webbing, Hemp: R. Bird & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne.—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, New-

Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cabing, etc.: Swansea-Carmarthen, New-port-EbbwVale-Abertillery, Matlock-Bakewell: Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Kendal-Ambleside, Durham-Darlington, Darlington-Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland-Wolsing-ham: 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 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-Harrietsham (Kent), Salisbury-Exeter (Exeter Section) (Sections III, IV), Birchington (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-By-Pass 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, Northill 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 don-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 (Cambs.), Liverpool (Wirral Area) 3rd Portion (North), Liverpool (Wirral Area) 4th Portion (East Supplementary), Stubbington and Tichfield, Lynton (Devon), Glasgow-Edinburgh No. 4 Cable (Section II), Character Toll, Shawlands Cross: Norwest (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-Factor, (Exotor Section) (Sections II V) (Taunton Section) (Sections Cranfield and Bedford: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Saisbury-Exeter (Exeter Section) (Sections II, V), (Taunton Section) (Sections II, 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; Cheshire (Norfolk): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; District (Sections I. III): G. H. 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 (Berkley Road), Salisbury-Exeter (Taunton Section) (Sections III, IV, V, VI): A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Brean Down (Somerset): E. Ireland, Bath; Flitwick, Newton Blossomville and Woburn (Beds.) (including sections of London-

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