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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed little change, on the

whole, as compared with 14th March.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 4th April, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 4th April, 1938, there were 1,321,061 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 29,060 less than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 98,000

as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 4th April, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 358,278 persons who were on short time or otherwis, temporarily suspended from work. This was 27,031 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 238,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 4th April, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 68,425 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 812 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6,000

as comparable basis there was an increase of about 6,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at 4th April, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 54,615 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598

were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th April, 1938, was 12·9, the same as at 14th March, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 5·7 at 4th April, 1938, and 6·4 at 14th March, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 4th April, 1938, was 12·5, as compared with 12·6 for 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about 2·7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 2.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 2.7 between these two dates.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There was an improvement in employment, between 14th March and 4th April, in the building industry, the tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, and agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching, printing and dyeing industries.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an increase estimated at £34,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 463,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £16,000 in those of 330,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, North Staffordshire and Scotland; building trade operatives in Scotland; and motor drivers and statutory attendants engaged in the carriage of goods in England and Wales. The principal decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, and workpeople engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the four completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £244,000 a week in the full-time wages of 2,316,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £8,200 in those of about 105,000\* workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 30th April 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 56 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 37 and 36, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war workingclass family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 83. In addition 21 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 104 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 37,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in April is estimated at about 151,000 working days.

\* Of the 330,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April, over 200,000 had received increases of greater amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

### HOLIDAYS WITH PAY: REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, appointed by the Minister of Labour in March, 1937, under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree, to investigate the extent of paid holidays and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays, have recently issued a unanimous Report.\*

The introduction to the Report gives an account of the proceedings which have taken place in Parliament on the subject, the development

of holidays with pay and holidays in general, and the position overseas In Part I the Committee make an examination of the available information with regard to the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople, and estimate that some  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millions, or a little over 40 per cent., of the total of the 18½ million persons in the employment field who are either manual workers, or non-manual workers not in receipt of more than £250 a year, are already rovided with annual consecutive holidays with pay in some form.

In Part II of the Report the Committee set out the arguments for

and against legislation making it compulsory for all employers to provide holidays with pay and for and against a contributory scheme. They refer to the question of the organisation of holidays, and attention is drawn to the present congestion at holiday times and the possible effect of the extension of holidays with pay. It is suggested that some greater effort should be initiated from the central Government in aiding the spreading of holidays and the encouragement of improvement in holiday accommodation. The Committee also call attention to the problem of special classes of workpeople, e.g., intermittent workers, transport workers and agents, and they refer to the position of holidays in relation to unemployment insurance. They suggest that with the development of holidays with pay the provisions in the Unemployment Insurance Acts respecting benefit and contributions during a period of a paid holiday should be reconsidered with a view to amendment.† Another question discussed is, whether it should be permissible to take other paid employment during a paid holiday. The view is taken that employment in an occupation other than that in which a person normally earns his living might be permitted.

In Part III the Committee describe the nature of the problem as it emerges, and set out their conclusions. They state that they found little lack of understanding of the value of holidays with pay as a social measure, but the arguments directed against a statute rest upon considerations which are less obvious and less generally appreciated concerning industrial relations and less generally appreciated concerning industrial relations and collective The differences in the terms and conditions of employ ment in various industries are so great that any attempt to apply at once to all industries and trades one uniform rule would be likely to produce serious difficulties. Flexibility is the key-note to success, and collective bargaining should be left to settle as wide a sphere of the matters at issue as can be arranged. Legislation in regard to holidays with pay would be intervention by Parliament in one particular item of remuneration; and whatever was momentarily achieved by statute would have to be re-determined in its financial aspect in the ordinary wage negotiations in individual industries, except in so far as it was possible for workpeople to enjoy a greater proportion of the earnings of individual industries and to the extent to which productivity as a whole was increasing. It is pointed out that the case for a general enactment, imposing holidays with pay at once, rests on its financial side primarily on the assumption that industry as a whole was increasing. industry as a whole has more to give to workpeople than the amount at present received in wages. For a fortnight's holiday with pay extra remuneration might have to be available up to the extent of four per cent. of the wages bill, but this extra charge would fall unequally

per cent. of the wages bill, but this extra charge would fall unequally owing to the great variation in wages costs in relation to costs of production in different industries.

Reference is made to the notion that holidays with pay should be regarded as a social matter; that it be removed from the sphere of wage negotiations and accepted as a right to which an employee is successfully entitled by being employed. The Committee agree that if this were accepted there would be less likelihood of friction, and that over the whole of industry the cost of providing a week's holiday with pay is relatively so small as to make it absorbable over a period under rising trade conditions, without industrial dislocation, if a period of re-adjustment were allowed. The acceptance of the principle would, however, involve a measure of sacrifice, varying according to different of re-adjustment were allowed. The acceptance of the principle would, however, involve a measure of sacrifice, varying according to different industries, by the parties in industry other than labour; and it is a question how far the conditions necessary for such a step exist. The Committee did not find any general acceptance of the principle among employers, except in industries where the proportion of wages costs to total costs of production is small.

The Committee conclude that the time is opportune for more active steps to encourage the taking of holidays and that for the enjoyment of holidays it is necessary that money should be available to the employee at the time of the holiday period. In cases where payment for holidays is inherent in the wages at present agreed upon, although

holidays is inherent in the wages at present agreed upon, although holidays with pay are not actually given, and those wages are not susceptible of increase, the problem is one of re-arranging the wage payments so that they are spread over the holiday period as well as the period of work. It is suggested that industry should be able largely to solve the question on a voluntary basis if allowed a probationary period. The Committee refer to the danger of hasty legislation and the possibility of industrial dislocation and reduced employment resulting from any action taken on this matter which would not leave industry the opportunity to adjust itself. They also point out that time should be available to organise holidays in a better manner

The recommendations of the Committee relate to employees covered by the compulsory State insurance schemes, and are as follows. They strongly recommend that, in industries where holidays

\* Cmd. 5724. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post-free).
† The Minister of Labour has referred this question to the Unemployment assurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice. See page 203.

with pay are not already provided, an annual holiday with pay consisting of at least as many days as there are in a working week should be established without undue delay as part of the terms of the contract of employment. Every possible effort should be made to deal with the matter by voluntary arrangement, and a probationary period of two to three years is proposed before the introduction of contract legislation.

general legislation.

In industries where employment may be with many employers in the course of the year it may be necessary to introduce a card system so that the various employers can contribute to the employees' holiday. It is recommended that where such a scheme is agreed upon the cost of administration should be borne by the State and any legislation necessary to enable such schemes to operate should be introduced at

Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, and any other trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, and any other statutory bodies which may be set up for the regulation of minimum rates of wages, should be empowered to consider and determine whether the provision of a holiday with pay should be granted. Domestic staff in full time employment should be entitled to two weeks' holiday with pay where the service has been for a year or more in one household. Legislation for these matters should be introduced

During the Parliamentary Session of 1940–41, legislation should be During the Parliamentary Session of 1940-41, legislation should be passed making provision for holidays with pay in industry generally. The precise nature of the legislation will depend upon the progress made by that date. In any such legislation the terms and conditions of holidays with pay should be left to the parties concerned; if necessary, arbitrators might be appointed by the parties concerned, or failing that, the Minister should refer the matter to a tribunal nominated by him. Any employer employing only one employee should not be subject to the general legislation. Nothing in any compulsory scheme should adversely affect any existing more favourable provisions for heliday and the provisions for heliday

compulsory scheme should adversely affect any existing more favourable provisions for holidays with pay.

The Ministry of Labour should give every encouragement for the spreading over of holidays, and education authorities should try to arrange school holidays to fit in with industrial holidays. A branch of the Ministry of Labour should be set up to supervise the application and observance of the provisions of holidays with pay, to stimulate the "staggering" of holidays and to encourage the provision of bottom accommodation. better accommodation.

It would aid the spreading of the holiday months if the date of the Easter bank holiday were to be fixed. The position would be eased if the Easter bank holiday were taken on the first or second Monday after the beginning of the Summer Time, or if the Easter Act, 1928, which sought to fix Easter as the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, were to become operative.

#### ROAD HAULAGE WAGES.

THE Road Haulage Wages (No. 2) Bill\*, the object of which is to regulate the remuneration of workers on motor goods vehicles, was read a second time in the House of Commons on 11th May, 1938. The Bill follows in the main the recommendations in the Report of Sir James Baillie's Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Service in the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).†

ditions of Service in the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).†

Part I deals with employment in connection with motor goods vehicles requiring A or B licences under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 (i.e., vehicles used for hire or reward).

It provides for a Central Wages Board for Great Britain and Area Boards for Scotland and the existing ten Traffic Areas in England and Wales. The Bill proposes that the Central Board shall be empowered, after consultation with the Area Boards, to submit to the Minister of Labour proposals concerning the remuneration, including holiday remuneration, of the workers concerned; and that the Minister shall be empowered to make an order giving effect to such proposals. Special power is to be given to the Scottish Area Board to make recommendations to the Central Board.

Part II deals with employment in connection with motor goods

Part II deals with employment in connection with motor goods vehicles requiring C licences under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 (i.e., vehicles used for or in connection with any trade or business, but not for hire or reward). It is proposed in the Bill that a worker under Part II who considers that his remuneration is unfair, the trade union or a trade union representing a substantial or his trade union or a trade union representing a substantial number of road haulage workers, may make a formal complaint to the Minister. If the complaint is not frivolous or vexatious and is not withdrawn after the Minister has made representations to the employer, the Minister will be required to refer the complaint to the Industrial Court for settlement, unless the complaint concerns an employer belonging to an organisation which is a party to joint arrangements of a certain kind for settling disputes. In that case the Minister will be required to refer the complaint for settlement in

Remuneration is not to be deemed to be unfair if it is equivalent to the statutory remuneration payable for corresponding work under Part I, or if it is in accordance with a trade union agreement with the employer or his organisation, or is equivalent to the remuneration payable for corresponding work by other similar employers in the district under a trade union agreement or under a decision of the

If, in any case referred to it, the Industrial Court finds that the remuneration was unfair, the Court is to be empowered to fix the remuneration payable having regard not only to the above considerations, but also to any collective agreements concerning the remuneration of similar workers in comparable trades or industries, and to the general level of remuneration of other workers in the

trade in which the employer concerned is engaged.

Part III includes provisions necessary for the operation of Parts I and II, and deals generally with the enforcement of orders made under Part I and decisions of the Industrial Court under Part II.

\* H.C. Bill 132: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net (7d. post-free). † Cmd. 5440: see May. 1937. issue of this GAZETTE, page 177.

### REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

In the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour,\* particulars are given of the work of the Ministry during the year 1937.

Employment.—In a general review of the state of employment during the year, it is stated that the year 1937 repeated, in its three main features, the experience of 1936. There was a large expansion of the numbers available for employment; a large increase occurred in the numbers actually in employment, which reached the highest total yet recorded; and a considerable reduction took place in the average amount of unemployment. Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, and persons insured under the agricultural scheme. years of age, and persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the total number of insured persons in the industrial field reached a the total number of insured persons in the industrial field reached a total of 13,400,000, an increase of 350,000 over the year 1936. The increase was particularly marked in the case of boys and girls aged 16–17. The average level of the numbers in employment during the year was considerably over half-a-million higher than in 1936. The average level of unemployment was over a quarter-million less than in 1936, and the average rate of unemployment fell from 12·9 per cent. in 1936 to 10·6 per cent. in 1937, this percentage being the lowest annual average recorded since 1929.

The Report gives separate figures relating to agricultural workers; a total of 663,000 persons aged 16–64 were insured under the agricultural unemployment insurance scheme, and their rate of unemployment, which averaged 4½ per cent., compared very favourably with that in other branches of industry.

The Special Areas shared in the general improvement in employment, accounting for 99,000 out of a total increase of 689,000 insured persons in employment between June, 1936, and June,

insured persons in employment between June, 1936, and June, 1937. At 31st December, 1937, the commitments of the Special Areas Commissioners were £13,644,000 in England and Wales, and £3,355,000 in Scotland.

The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.-The exchanges continued to experience difficulty in meeting the demands of employers for certain types of skilled workers owing to the lack of employers for certain types of skilled workers owing to the lack of qualified applicants on the registers, but the proportion of employers' requirements which were met during the year diminished only slightly. The number of vacancies notified in 1937 was 3,140,024, an increase of 37,266 over the previous year, while the number of vacancies filled increased by 765 to 2,624,978. The latter total represents 83.6 per cent. of the vacancies notified, compared with a corresponding percentage of 84.6 in 1936. The increases

with a corresponding percentage of 84.6 in 1936. The increases in the number of vacancies notified and filled were smaller than those in 1936, due mainly to the more regular employment conditions.

An analysis by industries is published in the Report relating to the vacancies for men and women filled during 1937; this gives, for each industry group, the number of engagements of wholly unemployed workpeople made through the exchanges expressed as a percentage of the total number of engagements. The overall percentage for 1937 was 29.2 rcentage for 1937 was 29.2.

The Report refers to the special arrangements made for supplying seasonal labour for holiday resorts and for agricultural work in Jersey; to the closer co-operation effected between the joint supply organisation in the shipping industry and the exchange service with the object of further facilitating the engagement of seamen; to the obligation of contractors to make use of the exchange service for the engagement of any additional labour required to carry out Governengagement of any additional labour required to carry out Government contracts; to the placing of ex-service men in employment; and to the work of the Local Employment Committees, the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, the King's Roll National Council, etc. In a section relating to schemes for industrial transference, it is stated that 24,000 men and women from the depressed experience of the standard forms. the depressed areas were placed in employment in other areas during 1937, and nearly 7,700 families were helped to remove to

Training and Instructional Centres, and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.—The number of places available at Government Training Centres increased during the year from 6,255 to 7,603. Two new centres were opened at Southampton and Leeds. Four centres, with a total of over 2,000 places, were reserved for soldiers under the scheme, which came into force in November, for training serving soldiers during the last six months of their colour service. During the year 16,000 men were admitted to the centres, and, out of 10,761 men who completed training in 1937, 10,424 entered employment.

Twenty-four residential Instruction Centres were open at the end of 1937, with accommodation for 4,500 men; in addition 8 summer camps were held in 1937. Nearly 21,000 men were admitted to instructional courses at these centres (including camps) during the year.

Assistance by various other means was rendered in training unemployed workers, either by the provision of special courses (e.g., for hotel workers and domestic servants) or by grants to outside institutions engaged in such work. For the financial year 1937–38 a grant of £110,000 was made to the National Council of Social Service towards the cost of occupational courses for the unemployed

Boys and Girls.—During the year there was an improvement in juvenile employment in practically all areas and an increase in the number of areas affected by a shortage of juvenile labour. Post-war changes in the birth rate caused a further rise of 91,000 in the estimated number of boys and girls aged 14–17 available for employment but in the 14–15 age group there was a decline of 56,000. The average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age was 83,549 (40,105 boys and 43,444 girls), or 22,366 less than in 1936.

\* Cmd. 5717. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net. (2s. 2d. post free).

The Report states that by June, 1937, there were indications that owing to improved trade in many areas, the peak for the juvenile transference scheme had been reached. During the year 14,1:5 juveniles were transferred as compared with 15,407 in 1936, a fall of eight per cent.; the decrease was restricted to boys, the total number of girls transferred throughout the year being higher than in 1936. Reference is made in the Report to vocational training schemes, junior transfer centres and camps, accommodation, and after-care n respect of transferred juveniles.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—In an appendix to the Report a list is given of the Regulations and Orders relating to Unemployment Insurance and of Acts and Rules relating

to Unemployment Insurance and of Acts and Rules relating to Unemployment Assistance passed or made during 1937.

During the year private gardeners numbering over 100,000 persons were brought within the scope of the agricultural scheme, and steps were taken which extended unemployment insurance to various additional classes under both schemes as from 4th April, 1032

The "waiting period" for the receipt of benefit was reduced from 6 days to 3 days, and the provisions governing the grant of "additional days" to claimants with good employment records were made more generous, both alterations operating under the general schemes.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, in 1977 the income of the general second ways 564 967 999.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, in 1937 the income on the general account was £64,967,000, being £740,000 less than 1936. The decrease was due to the operation throughout the year of the reduced rates of contribution introduced in July, 1936, though the effect of this was offset by increases due to (1) growth of insured population, (2) decline in unemployment and (3) income from investments. Expenditure totalled £43,565,000 compared with £48,180,000 in 1936. The decrease is mainly due to the decline in unemployment. The receipts of the Agricultural Scheme totalled £1,878,000 and the expenditure £700,000. The report covers the first complete year for persons insured under the original covers the first complete year for persons insured under the ori agricultural scheme.

The Transitional Payments Account closed on 31st March, 1937;

the "second appointed day" under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme having been fixed at 1st April, 1937, as from which date payments of unemployment assistance have been made from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, The expenditure on transitional payments in the three months before the closure of the account was

The total cost of administration of unemployment insura unemployment assistance (other than the cost borne on the Vote for the Unemployment Assistance Board), and taking into account the whole cost of Employment Exchanges in so far as they deal with the persons concerned, was £7,577,000 in 1936–7 and is estimated to amount to £7,825,000 in 1937–8.

Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).—The Report states that the continued improvement in the industrial position and the rising cost of living again stimulated widespread movements for higher wages and improved conditions of employment. Some of the negotiations tested the existing joint machinery to the full; but the considerable adjustments effected by agreement, and the few instances of breakdown, testified to the effectiveness of the confew instances of preakdown, testined to the electiveness of the constitutional methods of settlement based on agreements between employers' and workpeople's organisations.

In the retail distributive trades, joint committees, representing organisations of employers and workpeople, were set up to formulate proposals for regulation of wages and working conditions.

The question of legislation as a means of enforcing wage standards in the success of the second of

received considerable attention, as a result of the success of the experiment in the cotton manufacturing industry and of the Report of the Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions in the Road Haulage Industry.\*

The Report reviews the position of industrial relations in 1937 with regard to holidays with pay, hours of work agreements, conditions in the baking trade, revised wages of cotton weavers, conditions in the road haulage industry, the fair wages clause in government contracts, courts of inquiry, the Railway Staff National Tribunal, Whitley Councils, the Industrial Court and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

The Industrial Court issued 20 awards during the year and the Civil

Service Arbitration Tribunal, 15. In addition, six cases were referred by the Department to single arbitrators; and officers of the Department. nent were directly associated with 66 conciliation settlemen disputes, of which 56 were industrial, and ten were cases under the

Trade Boards.—There was no change during the year 1937 in the trades to which the Trade Boards Acts have been applied. The number of trade boards and district trade committees r

147 and 27 respectively.

Thirty-six trade boards met during the year and for the most part the meetings were concerned with questions of minimum rates and were convened to discuss motions for increases submitted on behalf of the workers. Increases in the minimum rates for the whole, or a substantial body of, the workers in the trade, were decided upon by 25 boards. Except for minor adjustments, none of the boards reduced minimum rates.

An account is given of other activities of the boards, and of the measures to ken to enforce payment of the statutory minimum rates.

measures taken to enforce payment of the statutory minimum rates.

International Labour Organisation.—The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference, and at four sessions of the governing body of the International Labour Office. An account is also given of a technical tripartite conference held at Washington to discuss the economic and social aspects of the textile industry.

<sup>\*</sup> See the May, 1937, issue of the GAZETTE (page 177).

### SCHEMES PROVIDING FOR PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES ON RETIREMENT FROM WORK.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE following article summarises the results of an enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain information as to the extent to which employers have voluntarily adopted schemes providing for the payment of pensions to their employees on

The particulars given relate only to schemes under which definite arrangements are in operation providing for the payment to employees, on retirement, of pensions towards the cost of which the pensyers, on reurement, of pensions towards the cost of which the employers have contributed. They exclude (a) cases in which a pension may be granted to employees on retirement, but for which no definite schemes, on a pre-arranged basis, are in operation, the grant of a pension to any individual employee being wholly at the discretion of the employer: (b) pension schemes towards the discretion of the employer; (b) pension schemes towards the cost of which the employers make no direct contribution; and (c) arrangements providing only for a lump sum payment, on retirement, without any option as regards an annuity or pension.

With the exception of Government Departments and Local Authorities,\* all employers throughout Great Britain who were known or believed to have such schemes in operation at the end of known or believed to have such schemes in operation at the end of 1936 were asked to furnish particulars as to the numbers and classes of employees covered, and as to the principal provisions of the schemes; where the arrangements were operated through group schemes covering a number of firms or undertakings, application was made to the central organisations administering the schemes. An undertaking was given that the particulars supplied would be used only for the purpose of compiling general information and statistics on this subject, and that details relating to individual applications would not be disclosed. With your few exerctions the employers would not be disclosed. With very few exceptions, the employers and organisations concerned readily responded to the application for information, and the particulars obtained are believed to cover all but an insignificant proportion of the firms and establishments with retirement pension schemes in operation at the end of 1936, apart from the national and local government services.

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WITH PENSION SCHEMES, AND NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED.

The total number of employers, exclusive of Government Depart ments and Local Authorities, who were found as a result of the enquiry to be contributing to retirement pension schemes for some or all of their employees at the end of 1936 was 6,544.† This total includes not only industrial and commercial undertakings, but also numerous other organisations and institutions (e.g., hospitals, nursing associations, and certain classes of educational establishments which are not covered by the provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Acts\*) with pension schemes for some or all of their employees.

Of the 6,544 employers who were found to be contributing to pension schemes, 4,944‡ were doing so under arrangements applying exclusively to administrative or professional classes, or others engaged in managerial or supervisory duties, or to clerical, sales, etc., staffs. The number of employers with pension schemes covering manual wage-earners was 1,600.

The total number of persons, including salaried employees and wage-earners, in the employment of these firms, undertakings and organisations was considerably over 3 million. As indicated above, however, many of the schemes applied only to particular classes of employees, other classes being excluded from the scope of the arrangements. The number of these employees actually covered by the pension schemes known to be in operation was approximately 1,617,000, of whom 803,000 were administrative and salaried workers, clerical staffs, sales assistants, etc., and 814,000 were manual wage-earners

The foregoing figures are inclusive of employers, and their em-The foregoing figures are inclusive of employers, and their employees, contributing to 37 group schemes, under which the pension arrangements were operated through an association, joint council, or other organisation acting on behalf of a number of employers. Among the principal examples of such group schemes are those instituted for wage-earners by the Joint Industrial Councils for the flour milling and wallpaper-making industries, a federated scheme for nurses and hospital officers, a federated superannuation system for the teaching and administrative staffs of university institutions, and schemes covering forement plants at a preparation of the schemes. and schemes covering foremen, clerks, etc., in engineering, ship building, etc., establishments.

The following Table shows the number of firms, undertakings, etc. known to have had schemes in operation at the end of 1936, and the numbers of employees covered by the schemes, distinguishing schemes operated by the individual firm or undertaking (either directly or through an insurance company) from the 37 group schemes

\* Superannuation arrangements are in operation, under statutory enactments, royal warrants, etc., for certain classes of public employees, including established civil servants; the Army, Navy and Air Force; the Police Forces; firemen; teachers employed by public education authorities and in other schools to which the Teachers' Superannuation Acts have been applied; whole-time officers of local authorities, public asylums and institutions for the mentally deficient. Local authorities have discretionary power to adopt a pension scheme also for servants other than whole-time "officers." These arrangements were not included within the scope of the enquiry.

† This total excludes a small number of employers, who were believed to have pension schemes in operation, from whom no reply was received to the Department's application for information: if these were included, the total number would be about 6,600.

† This figure relates to the number of employers whose pension arrangements covered administrative, clerical, sales, etc. staffs only, and not manual wage-earners; in addition, 1,520 of the 1,600 employers who had schemes covering manual wage-earners had pension arrangements for administrative, clerical, sales, etc. staffs, making a total of 6,464 employers with arrangements covering administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.

operated by an association or other organisation to which a number of employers contribute:—

minimals or out o war specification of the control	Schemes operated by the individual firms or under- takings (either directly or through insurance com- panies).	covering a number of	Total,
Number of firms, undertakings, etc., with pension schemes at the end of 1936 Number of employees covered:— Alministrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs:—	2,580	4,144	6,544*
Males Females	597,099 145,632	40,335 19,569	637,434 165,201
Total	742,731	59,904	802,635
Manual wage-earners :— Males Females	633,142 169,102	11,449 765	644,591 169,867
Total	802,244	12,214	814,458
All employees:—  Males  Females	1,230,241 314,734	51,784 20,334	1,282,025 335,068
Total—All employees	1,544,975	72,118	1,617,093

Although the number of employers operating individual scheme<sup>8</sup> was considerably less than the number contributing to the 37 group schemes, the number of employees covered by the individual schemes was over 1,500,000, whilst the number covered by the group schemes was over 1,500,000, whilst the number covered by the group schemes was only about 72,000. This is mainly due to the fact that many of the group schemes are restricted to apply only to employees in particular grades or classes (e.g., nurses, foremen, or clerks), or to the employees of certain types of establishments (e.g., solicitors' and stockbrokers' offices) in which the numbers employed are generally small, whilst a large proportion of the firms and undertakings with individual schemes employ substantial numbers of workers and have applied their pension arrangements both to salaried workers and to wage-earners. Thus, of the 2,580 employers operating individual schemes (either directly or through arrangements with insurance companies, etc.), 1,148 had schemes each covering over 100 employees, and in the case of 450 of these firms the scheme covered surance companies, etc.), 1,148 had schemes each covering over 100 employees, and in the case of 450 of these firms the scheme covered over 500 employees. Similar figures are not available as regards the firms and undertakings whose pension arrangements were effected through membership of group schemes, but it will be seen from the foregoing Table that while manual wage-earners account for over one-half of the total number of employees covered by the schemes of individual firms or undertakings, they represent little more than one-sixth of those covered by group schemes

one-sixth of those covered by group schemes.

While many of the schemes are directly operated by the firms or undertakings concerned, and financed from internal funds provided either by grants from the employers or by contributions from employers and employees, the majority of the employers with individual schemes, and of the associations, etc., which have organised group schemes, have made arrangements under which contributions in respect of the employees covered are regularly paid to an insurance company (or in a few cases a friendly society), which guarantees payment of the pensions. The following Table shows the extent to which the schemes known to have been in existence at the end of 1936 were operated and financed (a) through arrangements made with insurance companies, etc., or (b) directly by the individual

	Schemes of through ir companie	surance	Other scl		
	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes.	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes.	Total.
Number of firms, under- takings, etc., with pension arrangements at the end of 1936 Number of employees covered:— Administrative. cleri-	1,372	2,489	1,281	1,825	6,544‡
cal, sales, etc., staffs Manual wage-earners	94,436 109,923	43,024 7,857	648,295 692,321	16,880 4,357	802,635 814,458
Total — All employees	204,359	50,881	1,340,616	21,237	1,617,093

As will be seen from the above figures, firms or undertakings contributing to an insurance company's scheme were in a majority, both among those with individual schemes and those in a group

\* Some employers operate their own schemes for certain classes of employees, and also contribute to a group scheme for other classes. As these employers are included in each of the previous columns, the net total of 6,544 is less than the sum of the figures in those columns.

† Including a few cases in which the schemes were operated through friendly societies.

\$\text{Some employers directly operate their own schemes for certain classes of employees, and also have separate arrangements, either with insurance companies or under group schemes, for other classes. As these employers are included under two or more headings in the Table, the net total of 6,544 is less than the sum of the figures in the previous columns.

scheme. Of the total number of employees covered by all the schemes in operation, however, over four-fifths were members of schemes financed from internal funds, or by grants from the employers, the great majority of the firms with pension arrangements covering large numbers of employees having established their own schemes, internally operated. Thus, of 450 employers who had instituted individual schemes (i.e. availabling group schemes) each covering tuted individual schemes (i.e., excluding group schemes) each covering over 500 employees, over three-fourths had established their own arrangements, financed and administered internally.

May, 1938.

In the following Table, the number of employers who, at the end of 1936, were operating pension schemes, or contributing to group schemes, and the number of employees covered, are analysed according to the main groups of industries or services in which they

		ers with schemes.	Number covered by operation a		emes in
Industries or services.	Total number at end of 1936.	Number with schemes for manual wage- earners.*	Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.	Manual wage- earners.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	45	15% 7	7,075	3,635	10,710
Cement, &c. Chemical, Paints, Oils,	22	77 17	4,618	20,885	25,503 (2
Soap, &c. Metals, Engineering and	101	76 77	37,908	36,875	74,783 9
Shipbuilding Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacca	1,429 93 20 218	11 156 53 49 85° 17	77,942 13,626 4,808 26,151	99,563 102,948 9,819 90,405	177,505 4 116,574 5 14,627 1 116,556
Woodworking, Furniture, &c. Paper, Printing, &c. Building and Public Works	27 168	88 191 85 23 85 243	799 14,675	2,377 36,399	3,17628 51,074 (0
Contracting Gas, Water and Electricity† Transport and Communication†	21 141	48 10 89 126	1,266	2,192 63,029	3,458 M 80,745 S
Distributive Trades (excluding Co-operative Societies—see below)	371	49 49	117,059 77,401±	217,099 37,574	334,158
Co-operative Societies Insurance, Banking and	309	100 309	131,195‡	50,150	181,345
Finance Hospitals, Nursing Associa-	702	4 29	212,391	3,650	216,041 2
tions, &c. Educational Institutions   Other Professions, Societies,	1,602	0,8 13 25 63	19,472§ 10,764	2,676	20,120 13
Laundries, Job Dyeing and	509	4 20	9,578	372	9,950
Other Industries and Ser- vices	37	67 25	1,170	7,259	. 8,429 %
Totals	365	25 92	17,021	26,903	43,924 \
Totals	6,544	1,600	802,635	814,458	1,617,093

It will be seen that in some of the industry groups in which relatively large numbers of employers are contributing to pension schemes the great majority of the schemes apply only to administrative, professional, supervisory, etc., grades of workers, or to clerical, sales, etc., staffs. In some of these industries, however, the proportions of manual wage-earners employed are relatively small. On the other hand, in many industries the great majority of the schemes cover both salaried staff and manual wage-earners. cover both salaried staffs and wage-earners.

Of the 803,000 administrative, clerical, sales, etc., employees covered by the schemes in operation, 212,000 were employed by insurance companies, banks and other financial undertakings, 131,000 by co-operative societies, 117,000 by firms or undertakings engaged in transport and communication, nearly 78,000 by firms in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and over 77,000 by firms engaged in wholesale and retail distribution. Of the total numbers shown as employed by co-operative societies and by firms in the distributive trades, a large proportion were warehouse and shop assistants. Of the 814,000 manual wage-earners covered by ion schemes, approximately 217,000 were employed in transport communication, 103,000 in the textile industries, nearly 100,000 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and 90,000 in the food, drink and tobacco industries.

#### ARRANGEMENTS AS TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND PENSIONS.

Contributory and Non-Contributory Arrangements.—In all the schemes of which account is taken in this article, the employers were contributing to the cost of the pensions. Of the 1,617,000 workers covered by the schemes in operation at the end of 1936, approximately 1,003,000 were paying contributions towards the cost, the remaining 614,000 being covered by schemes under which no contribution was required from the workers. From the following Table, analysing the numbers of employees covered by contributory and non-contributory schemes respectively, it will be contributory and non-contributory schemes respectively, it will be seen that, under the schemes applying to salaried staffs, a higher proportion of the employees were on a contributory basis than in the case of schemes applying to manual wage-earners; over 70 per cent. of the administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs covered by the schemes in operation were contributing towards the cost of the schemes in operation were contributing towards the cost of the

\* These figures are included in those given in the previous column of the Table; in the great majority of these 1,600 cases the schemes cover salaried staffs as well as wage-earners.

† Excluding employees of local authorities (see footnote \* in first column on page 172).

† Including actions in the previous column of the previous column on page 172).

ing sales assistants.

Including nurses. Sincluding nurses. Il Excluding schools of public education authorities, etc., in which the ovisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Acts have been adopted—see othote \* in first column on page 172.

pensions, whilst little more than one-half of the manual wage-earners

-nation to state a approve to	Numbers of employees covered by				
Classes of employees.	asses of employees.  Schemes to which the workers pay contributions.		All schemes.		
Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs: Males Females Total	466,583 107,898 574,481	170,851 57,303 228,154	637,434 165,201 802,635		
Manual wage-earners:  Males Females  Total	356,276 72,718 428,994	288,315 97,149 385,464	644,591 169,867 814,458		
Total—All employees	1,003,475	613,618	1,617,093		

The schemes under which no contributions were paid by the The schemes under which no contributions were paid by the employees were in nearly all cases operated by the individual undertakings and financed by internal funds, etc. Of 255,000 employees covered by schemes operated through insurance companies, etc. (including group schemes), approximately 248,000 were paying contributions. Of the employees covered by schemes internally operated and financed by the individual firms or group organisations concerned, over one-third of the administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs and over one-half of the manual wage-earners, were not required to new contributions. earners were not required to pay contributions.

Amounts of Contribution and Pension.—In those cases (comprising the majority of the arrangements) in which the employees make some contribution, the amounts of contribution vary according to the benefits offered and the conditions attaching thereto. Various options may be given as regards the age of retirement or the nature and amount of the pension; the pension may be guaranteed for a certain period, in case the pensioner should not survive that period; a life assurance policy may be included, to cover death before retirement, or even after retirement. The provisions also vary as regards the return of contributions or payment of lump sums where employment is terminated before retirement either through death or other causes; and arrangements may be made for the payment of an allowance or pension in the case of total disablement, or of a lump sum to female employees retiring from the employers' service on marriage. In addition to such considerations, the amount of contributions often varies according to the employee's age at entry under the arrangement, and his rate of remuneration; the treatment of "back service" may also be an important factor in determining contributions. The particulars which follow relating to some typical amounts of contributions, pascellar that the second of any special provisions for "back service," reference to which is

In general, the amounts contributed by salaried staff usually range, under different schemes, from about 2 to 5 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on salaries. Where contributions depend on the age at entry, they usually come within the above limits, which would in many cases, however, be exceeded for the older entrants. The contributions of wage-earners, expressed on a weekly basis, most usually range from 1s. to 2s. for males (increasing to 2s. 6d. or 3s. under certain schemes) and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. for females; in some cases the contribution, for both sexes, is as low as 3d. per week.

Apart from the cases in which the whole cost is borne by the employer, the employer's contribution, where defined, is usually an annual amount equal to the total contributions of the employees. This applies to most funds and to many insurance schemes. Under some of the latter, however, the amount of the employer's annual contribution is fixed at from one-quarter to one-half of the employees' contribution. In addition many employers also pay the whole part of the cost of pensions given for back service (see below). Un a group insurance scheme which has been widely adopted, the employer pays the cost of life assurance, with alternative disablement benefit, for all employees under the scheme, and also contributes, with the employees, towards the cost of the pensions.

There are many methods for determining the amount of pension. One of the most common, particularly for salaried staff under fund one of the most common, particularly for statelet state that the average salary over a certain period by the number of years' service. The fraction is generally  $\frac{1}{0.0}$  or  $\frac{1}{80}$  but may vary from  $\frac{1}{50}$  to  $\frac{1}{120}$ . The period over which the average salary is taken may be the last year of service, or (to take the most common examples) the last three, five, seven or ten years. Usually the number of years taken as the factor is subject to a requirement (10) or exessionally 10). Sometimes the persion is to a maximum (40, or occasionally 30). Sometimes the pension is expressed as one-half or some other fraction of the salary at a given age (e.g. 52 or 55) or as a percentage (usually from 1 to 2) of the total amount earned during service.

Under some fund arrangements, an annuity is bought with the accumulated total contributions of the employer and employee. Deferred annuity policies are a common feature among insurance schemes. Endowment assurance policies may be issued in conjunction with such policies, or as an alternative.\* In some cases, ooth under insurance company and internal fund types of arrangement, the amount of annuity or pension is fixed (either as a definite sum or as a proportion of salary), and contributions are graded accordingly; in other cases contributions are fixed (usually at a percentage of the employee's salary or wages), and the annuity

\* Most schemes require that the whole or some part of the sum assured shall, on maturity, be paid in the form of an annuity or pension, or be retained for investment on the employee's behalf in trustee securities. Schemes which provide only for endowment assurance, and make no provision for an annuity or pension, have been regarded as outside the scope of the enquiry.

or pension varies, on actuarial principles, according to the sum contributed and the period over which the contributions are paid.

A large number of insurance schemes grade the contributions of employees by salary or wages groups, and provide a pension calculated on the basis of £1 per annum for each shilling of weekly contribution multiplied by the number of years' service in respect of which contributions have been paid. (Thus a contribution of 2s. per week for 40 years secures a pension of £80 per annum.) Under such schemes the contributions for staff with salaries under £500 per annum usually range from 6d, up to about 8s, per week, while those schemes the contributions for staff with salaries under £500 per annum usually range from 6d. up to about 8s. per week, while those for manual workers with wages up to 80s. per week range from 6d. up to about 2s. 6d. a week. In some cases the contribution is limited to 1s. or 1s. 3d. Attached to such schemes there is usually provision for payment of a lump sum in the event of an employee dying before retirement, or for total and permanent disablement.

Flat weekly or yearly rates of pension are fairly common under both the fund types of arrangement and under insurance schemes. Where given, they apply chiefly to wage-earners (and in some cases to clerks, etc.), and are usually for amounts varying from about 15s. to 30s. or £2 a week, 20s. a week being the most usual amount.

Under many arrangements, certain options are given to employees on retirement. The most usual is a reduced pension on the joint lives of the retiring employee and his wife, to be continued until the death of the last survivor. In some cases the employee may take, instead of his ordinary pension, a pension of a larger amount for a certain number of years, and a correspondingly smaller pension during the rest of his life. A cash option is sometimes given; usually this applies only to the sum coursel by the employee's contributions. this applies only to the sum earned by the employee's contributions, or the pension may be commuted for cash only in special circum-

or the pension may be commuted for cash only in special circumstances, approved by the employer.

A large number of arrangements guarantee the payment of pension for a minimum number of years, whether the pensioner survives or not for that period. The period may vary from 2 to 7 years; most usually it is 5 years or, rather less frequently, 3 years. In other cases the pensioner is guaranteed payment of an amount after retirement which shall at least be equal to the total sum represented by his own contributions plus interest, to which guarantee the employer's contributions are sometimes added; such sums are paid to his dependants in the event of his early death, less amounts already paid in pension. paid in pension.

paid in pension.

A minimum length of service to qualify for a pension is defined under many arrangements of the internal fund type. Generally the period fixed varies with different employers from 10 to 20 years, 10 or 15 years being the most usual periods. The minimum age for entry under most arrangements varies from 18 to 21. Occasionally a higher age is fixed for female employees. Where a maximum age is fixed for new entrants, it is only exceptionally under 50 or 55.

Treatment of Back Service.—The foregoing particulars relating to amounts of contribution, pension, etc. do not take account of special provisions which may have been applied under the different arrangeprovisions which may have been applied under the different arrangements to meet the claims of back service (i.e. service rendered before the adoption of a pension arrangement). Under contributory arrangements the older employees in particular would find a difficulty in ensuring themselves an adequate pension on retirement without some form of concession in respect of their back service, and many employers make definite provision for such service, generally at their own cost. A very wide variety of methods are adopted by different employers in such cases. Some employers guarantee a minimum rate of pension, others augment the pension due in respect of contributions (if otherwise inadequate) by ex gratia grants, others pay an amount to cover their own and the employees' contributions for a definite period of back service. A not unusual method is to allow the employee on retirement to reckon part of his back service (a limited number of years, or service after a certain age) as fully paid for and counting towards his pension. In some cases the older employees' contributions are supplemented by the employer with a view to making the rate of contribution warranted by the age of the employee less onerous for the latter, or the older by the age of the employee less onerous for the latter, or the older employees may be allowed to increase their contributions, the employer paying a like amount. Under many schemes pension for back service is reckoned at a certain fraction (usually one-half) of the normal pension rate for contributory service, without any payment on the part of the employee. Thus, while the normal rate may be one-sixtieth of the last year's salary for each year's contributory service, an amount is added representing one one-hundred and twentieth for each year's back service; or the pension for back service may be reckoned at one-half the rate applicable to the employee's allow when the other transfer of the contributory. the employee's salary when the scheme was started.

Contributions as a Condition of Employment.—In a majority of the contributory pension arrangements notified to the Department, membership of the scheme, while optional for employees already in employment at the inception of the scheme, is made a condition of service for new entrants; some employers, however, make an exception in the case of employees whose ages when joining are over a certain limit or whose salaries or wages are below a stated sum. In a few schemes membership is compulsory for some classes of employees, but not for others. In rather more than one-fourth of the contributory schemes in operation, on the other hand, membership is optional both for existing employees generally and for new entrants.

#### PENSION AGE.

Normal Age for Retirement.—Information as to the normal pension age was received in respect of schemes applying to 1,418,000 (or nearly 88 per cent.) of the total number of 1,617,000 employees covered by the pension arrangements known to have been in operation at the end of 1936.

In the following Table, particulars are given showing the ages at which these employees are pensionable, under the schemes, on retirement from the service of their employers:—

	clerical,	strative, sales, etc., ffs.	Mar wage-6	All classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	crasses.
Numbers in respect of whom particulars were furnished Proportions whose normal pension ages were as	592,581	153,349	529,283	143,114	1,418,327
shown below :	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
55 years or under	0.4	37.2	0.3	14.2	5.7
55 to 60 years*	2.9	2.4	0.3	4.1	2.0
60 years	19.6	18.5	7.9	24.2	15.6
60 to 65 years*	23.3	8.2	5.5	0.9	12·8 61·3
65 years Over 65 years	52.4	33.2	83.2	47.4	2.6
Over 65 years	1.4	0.5	2.8	9.2	7.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For men, the normal pension age is usually from 60 to 65 years for salaried workers, office staffs, etc., and 65 years for manual wage-earners; for women, it is usually from 55 to 65 years of age.

Compulsory Retirement.—Employers operating individual pension schemes (either directly or through arrangements with insurance companies) were asked to state whether retirement on pension is compulsory for the employees covered on reaching a specified age and, if so, at what age. Of the total of 2,580 employers in this category (i.e., excluding employers whose pension arrangements are operated solely through group schemes), with individual pension schemes applying to approximately 1,545,000 employees, 1,069, with nearly 782,000 employees covered by pension schemes, stated that retirement is compulsory at a specified age. Particulars showing the ages fixed for compulsory retirement in these cases are given in the Table below:—

ACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	clerical	Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.  Manual wage-earners.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Numbers for whom retirement is compulsory at a specified age	367,288	82,453	277,863	54,296	781,900	
Proportions whose retirement ages were as shown below: Under 55 55		Per cent. 7.4 22.3	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 0.8 3.2	
Between 55 and 60 60	17.4	0·0 14·1	4·9 0·4	26.6	0·0 13·3 0·3	
Between 60 and 65 65 Between 65 and 70	0·3 79·3 0·0	0·0 54·5 0·0	90.0	57·5 0·1	79·0 0·0	
70 Over 70	2.8	1.7	4.6	5.0	3.4	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

#### NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

Number of Pensioners.

The employers and organisations with pension arrangements were asked by the Department for particulars showing the numbers of former employees who were drawing pensions under these arrangements. Particulars on this subject were obtained from 2,195 of the 2,580 employers operating their own schemes, and also from 29 organisations operating group schemes (representing 3,011 of the total of 4,144 employers contributing to group schemes). The total number of persons, formerly employed by the firms and undertakings who supplied information, in receipt of pensions at the end of 1936 under schemes of the types dealt with in this article, was over 70,000. When allowance is made for the remaining 385 firms with individual schemes and for the 8 other group schemes (representing 1,133 employers), in respect of which particulars are not available, it seems probable that the total number of persons, exclusive of those formerly employed in the national and local government services, drawing pensions under all the schemes in operation at the end of 1936 was about 80,000 to 90,000. These figures exclude considerable numbers of persons who were drawing pensions under ex gratia or other arrangements not covered by definite pension schemes on a prearranged basis. arranged basis.

### MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

From the foregoing particulars relating to pension arrangements instituted by employers for their workers, a number of pension arrangements which have been established for ministers of various religious denominations have been excluded.† Most denominations have central pension funds for their ministers and other religious workers, 20 such funds having come to the Department's notice; in addition certain bodies within the denominations have separate arrangements. In some cases the arrangements are financed wholly by the denominations or organisations concerned; in other cases the by the denominations or organisations concerned; in other cases the Ministers, etc., contribute towards the cost of the pensions provided. The total number of persons (including in some cases deaconesses, lay readers, etc., in addition to ministers) covered at the end of 1936 by arrangements of this character in respect of which the Department has obtained particulars was 29,363; of this total 17,594 were contributing towards the cost of their pensions, whilst the remainder paid no contribution. In most cases the pension age was stated as 65 or 70 65 or 70.

\* In the majority of the cases in these groups the arrangements provide for etirement at an age within the limits specified, but not fixed more definitely.
† Pensions schemes for office staffs, etc., in the employment of religious oddes have, however, been included in the foregoing figures.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1936.

May, 1938.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper\* on "Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1936."

during the year 1936."
Statistics are given in detail for the seven "great groups of industries"—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work and shipping—in which returns are required from employers under section 42 of the consolidating Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925. The figures, which are summarised below, relate to accidents and the diseases scheduled under section 43 of

that Act.

The number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts in the seven groups of industries specified above was 7,606,066 in 1936. The number of fatal cases was 2,286, of which 2,271 were due to accident and 15 to disease. The number of non-fatal cases was 459,271; cases of disablement arising from accident numbered 439,932 and disease disablement cases numbered 19,339.

A39,932 and disease disablement cases numbered 19,339.

Payments for compensation in respect of fatal cases amounted to £661,592, and in respect of disablement cases to £5,786,345, making a total of £6,447,937. The average amount of compensation in cases of death was £289; in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £12 12s. The figures for total compensation represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. It is estimated that if all the charges and expenses are taken into account, the total amount paid in the seven groups of industries in 1936 in respect of workmen's compensation would amount to about £8,000,000.

#### WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

#### FRANCE.

Economic Recovery and Working Hours.—The measures proposed by the French Government for the promotion of national economic recovery include a simplification of the procedure by which, under existing regulations, industrial and commercial undertakings are enabled to make up time lost owing to interruptions of work, or to work overtime in order to cope with unusual pressure of business. A Decree dated 2nd May, which was issued in virtue of powers conferred by the Financial Rehabilitation Act of 13th April, 1938, provides for the issue, within a month of the date of publication, of further Decrees determining the conditions under which it will be permissible in future to make up lost time or to work overtime. These Decrees are to be drafted by the Cabinet after consultation with the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council.

Strike in Paris Engineering Industry.—The dispute in the Paris engineering industry was brought to an end, as regards aircraft factories, by the issue, on 12th April, of an arbitrator's award which provided for an extension of working time from 40 to 45 hours a week and a flat rate increase in wages of 75 centimes an hour. A collective agreement covering both Government-controlled and collective agreement covering both Government-controlled and private aircraft factories throughout the country was signed on 15th April. The stoppage of work in the remaining sections of the Paris engineering industry continued until about 19th April. An arbitrator who was appointed to deal with the dispute decided that the rise in the cost of living since the last wage adjustment was not such as to warrant a claim for an increase in wages under the existing regulations governing arbitration procedure (see page 176). He recommended, however, that work should be resumed on provisional terms pending a final settlement, and that, in the negotiations then proceeding for a modification of the collective agreement for the industry, opportunity should be taken to adjust wage rates in accordance with the latest cost of living figures. Work was accordingly resumed, and at the beginning of May a collective agreement was signed which increased the minimum wage rates of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers, unskilled workers, and young persons by 35, 30, 25 and 20 centimes an hour respectively, and persons by 35, 30, 25 and 20 centimes an hour respectively, and prescribed increased overtime rates for work in excess of 40 hours a week. Other matters regulated by the agreement included the appointment of shop stewards, the method of engaging labour, dismissal notices, re-engagement after dismissal and after periods of military service, paid holidays and family allowances.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Forty-Hour Working Week in South Carolina Textile Industries.—
A working week of 40 hours (8 hours a day on 5 days in the week) has been introduced provisionally in the cotton, rayon, silk and wool textile industries of South Carolina by an Act which was approved by the State Governor on 18th February, 1938. The Act applies to all workers in the industries other than office and supervisory staff, engineers, firemen, watchmen, maintenance workers, etc. Time lost owing to accidents or other unavoidable causes may be made up, under specified conditions, to the extent of 30 hours in any quar of the year. The Act will cease to be operative on 1st May, 1939, unless, by that date, the 40-hour working week shall have been introduced generally, by Federal legislation, in the industries in question. An Act, similar in scope, which was approved in South Carolina in 1936, has remained ineffective, as its coming into operation. tion was made conditional upon the enactment of corresponding legislation in Georgia and North Carolina.

### WAGES AND HOURS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Department of Labour, in its Twenty-first Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, gives information regarding the wages paid and hours worked in a large number of industries and occupations in Canada in 1937, with comparative figures for certain earlier years. The information is based on collective agreements, reports from officers and local correspondents of the Department, and returns received from employers and trade unions.

The main object of this series of Reports is to show fluctuations in wage rates and hours of labour over a number of years. As regards wage rates, these fluctuations are measured by index numbers, based on the information received and relating to nine groups of

based on the information received and relating to nine groups of occupations, the base year for comparison being 1913 (= 100) in each group. The following Table gives a selection of the general and group index numbers relating to wage rates:—

Index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour

		III Cu	11444 (1010		BOOK OF BUILDING
Year.  1930 1931 1932	Coal mining, building, metal, printing, and railways. (weighted average).	Common factory labour.	Miscellane- ous factory occupations.	Logging and saw- milling.	General average (weighted).
	197.3	188.2	202-3	183.9	197.1
1931	188.7	183.4	197.3	163.0	189.1
1932	179.4	173.6	184.3	141.3	177.7
1933	170.2	168.1	175.7	121.7	168.3
1934	167.1	170.8	180.5	145.1	170.5
1935	172.4	174.9	184.7	152.3	175.4
1936	172.9	179.7	188.8	165.9	178.6
1937	182.9	195.5	203.7	188.1	191-7

Wage rates, which had shown a steady improvement during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, experienced a sharp rise in 1937. The rise was common to all the groups covered by the index numbers, but was most marked in the logging and sawmilling and metal groups. The general level of wage rates was higher in 1937 than in any other year since 1930.

any other year since 1930.

The next Table gives particulars of the hourly or weekly rates of wages and weekly hours of labour in various occupations in the building, metal and printing industries in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg in 1937. Particulars relating to a large number of other occupations and localities are given in the Report.

		Montrea	1.	Toronto	).	Winnipeg.	
	Industry and occupation.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.
	Building :	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	The same
	Bricklayers	0.80-0.90	44-48	0.90	40	1.10	44
	Carpenters	0.70	44-48	0.85	40-44	0.85	44
	Electrical						
	workers	0.75	44-48	1.00	40	0.85	44
	Painters	0.66	44-48	0.75	40	0.70	44
	Plasterers	0.80	44-48	0.90	40	1.10	44
	Plumbers	0.75	40-44	0.90	40	0.95	44
	Stonecutters	0.80	44	0.875	40	0.90	44
	Sheet metal			0.075	40	0.70	44
	workers	0.65-0.70	40-44	0.875	40-48	0.40-0.45	44-48
	Labourers	0.40	44-48	0.35-0.60	40-48	0.40-0.45	44-40
	Metal						
	working:	0.40-0.90	40-55	0.525-0.70	40-48	0.40-0.72	44-58
331	Blacksmiths	0.50-0.90	40-47	0.55-0.70	44	0.575-0.76	50
	Boilermakers Machinists	0.50-0.85	40-55	0.52-0.80	40-50	0.50-0.75	44-50
16	Moulders	0-30-0-03	40-33	0 02 0 00	.000		
991	(iron, steel	TE REPLECE DE L'ANDRE		E ALSO COLUMNIE			
	and brass)	0.55-0.80	40-45	0.50-0.80	40-48	0.525-0.78	44-50
	and bruss)		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Interference	Long Called S	
	Printing:	Per week.		Per week.		Per week.	Section Section
	Compositors:	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	News*	36 - 00 - 45 - 50	48	42.50	40	40.00	46
	Job*	31 - 20 - 40 - 00	44-48	33.00-40.00	40-48	35.20	44-48
	Pressmen:		16. (0.00)	- The second second	No. of the last	70.00	40
100	News	32.00-43.00	48	48.50	48	39.00	48
1	Job	31 - 20 - 36 - 00	44-48	33.00-40.00	40-48	35.20	44-48
	Bookbinders :	77 00 70 00	10	33.00-40.00	44-48	33-00-38-00	44_48
	Male	31 - 20 - 36 - 00		12.00-18.00		11.00-18.00	
	Female	12.50-15.00	40	112.00-10.00	47-40	111.00-10.00	11-10

From the section of the Report dealing with wages and hours in the coal-mining industry, the following figures have been extracted, relating to the three chief coal producing areas in Canada in 1937.

coldur exercis de la construcción escala constitu	Nova Sc	otia.	Alber	rta.†	Vancouver Island.‡		
Occupation.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	
	Dollars.	Control of the last	Dollars.		Dollars.		
Contract miners	6.51	8	8.23	8	6.62	8	
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	0.31		0 20		4.81	8	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	3.45-5.00	8	5.40	8	4.52	8	
Hand miners Hoisting engineers	3.45-5.01	8	5.34	8	5.01	8	
Labourers—	The state of the last			Ding N			
Underground	3.00-3.71	8	4.47	8	4.14	8	
C	7.00 7.71	Q	1.30	2	3.77	8	

The figures of daily wages for contract miners given above relate to average piece-work earnings. For other classes of colliery workers they relate to daily rates of wages. The statistics contained in the Report were compiled from returns supplied by the owners of all the larger mines in Canada, including some in which wages and working conditions are not regulated by collective agreement.

An article dealing with wages and working hours in Canada in 1936 appeared in this GAZETTE for June, 1937.

\* Machine and hand compositors combined. † Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District. † Excluding Chinese workers.

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd. 5722. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

May, 1938.

### CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE: NEW LEGISLATION.

An Act dated 4th March, 1938, lays down new provisions respecting conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes in France, and repeals all provisions of existing relevant legislation (see the issues of this GAZETTE for January, February and October, 1937) which are inconsistent with those now laid down. Pending the enactment of the new legislation, the temporary powers conferred on the Government with regard to the issue of Cabinet Decrees regulating compulsory conciliation and arbitration proceedings in cases where such proceedings were not regulated by collective agreement, had been further extended until 28th February, 1938, after having previously been extended until 31st December, 1937.

The new Act amends and supplements the existing provisions of the Labour Code with regard to collective agreements in the respect that every such agreement must prescribe a procedure of conciliation and arbitration, not only, as hitherto, in disputes affecting the application of the agreement, but in all collective labour disputes which may arise between the employers and workers covered by the agreement. Moreover, the agreement must also fix the mentioner principles. Moreover, the agreement must also fix the maximum period, not exceeding one month, within which each dispute is to be settled, and the maximum period, not exceeding eight days, within which each

stage of the procedure is to be applied.

The provisions to be embodied in collective agreements respecting conciliation and arbitration must provide for the establishment of a joint conciliation committee, under the chairmanship of the Prefect or his representative, to which are to be submitted all collective disputed to the control of the provided the control of the provided the control of the disputes which the parties concerned have been unable to settle within the period prescribed in the agreement. Disputes are to be submitted to the committee either by the parties concerned, or ex officio by the Prefect, and, in so far as agreement is not reached within the prescribed period, the points remaining in dispute must be referred to arbitration. referred to arbitration. For this purpose, the collective agreement must require each of the parties to appoint an arbitrator and a deputy arbitrator, to hold office during the whole period for which the agreement is valid. Provision must also be made in the agreement for the restriction of the contraction of the co for the parties, in consultation, to draw up a list of at least five persons, one of whom, by agreement between the arbitrators, is to be chosen as umpire in cases where the arbitrators have failed to settle the dispute within the prescribed period. If the parties concerned in the collective agreement fail to draw up or complete the required list of persons to act as umpires, the necessary appointments are to be made by the first president of the competent Court of Appeal. Also, if the arbitrators are unable to agree on the choice of an umpire, the selection is to be made by the Prefect, or, if the collective agreement extends become beyond a single Department or covers over 1,000 workers, by the competent Minister.

With regard to agreements already in force at the date of promulgation of the present Act, it is expressly stipulated that the non-existence in such agreements of the above-mentioned provisions is not to preclude the application to the agreements of the provisions of the Labour Code with regard to the compulsory extension of collective agreements to workers and employers not parties to the agreement. This stipulation is equally applicable in cases where such agreements are automatically renewed on expiry after the date of promulgation of the Act.

Regulations drawn up in consultation with the most representative employers', workers' and handicraft organisations, and the National Economic Council, have been issued, determining the method of application of the conciliation and arbitration procedure in the case of (i) undertakings in which it has not been possible to reach agreement regarding the procedure to be adopted; (ii) undertakings in which the procedure would not be fixed by collective agreement; (iii) disputes extending to several undertakings not covered by the same collective agreement; (iv) collective agreements covering individual categories of workers who, although employed in the same undertaking, have or workers who, although employed in the same undertaking, have separate interests; and (v) disputes affecting the workers employed in leased public service undertakings. Pending the issue of these Regulations,\* those applying the Acts dated 31st December, 1936, and 18th July, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for February and October, 1937, pages 53 and 385), remained operative.

The competence of the arbitrators and umpires extends to all collecting behave disputed.

collective labour disputes affecting the application of collective agreements and labour legislation, and also to all other collective disputes—in particular, those of an economic nature. They may not, however, adjudicate on any questions other than those which the conciliation committees have been unable to settle, or those which arise out of the dispute after conciliation proceedings have been concluded

Conciliation and arbitration is to be applied, in particular, in all disputes arising out of the revision of the wage and salary provisions of collective agreements consequent upon substantial changes in the cost of living. Demands for the revision of wage and salary rates which are advanced in these circumstances are to be admitted if the official cost-of-living index has varied by at least five per cent., as compared with the index most immediately appropriate to the date on which the wage and salary rates in question were fixed; and the arbitrators and umpires must adjust the rates of pay and family allowances proportionately with the change in the cost of living. If, however, it can be shown that such an adjustment cannot be reconciled with the economic situation of the local, regional or national branch of economic activity concerned, as the case may be, the rates of pay are to be adjusted correspondingly with existing possibilities. Unless the parties agree upon some other index, the

\* The Regulations in question are contained in a Decree dated 20th April, 1938. Separate Regulations are to be issued for maritime transport and marine fishing undertakings.

index figure to be taken into consideration is to be the official quarterly index, for the Department concerned, of the cost of living of a working. class family of four persons. This index figure is to be subject to the supervision of a specially constituted committee. Rates of pay the supervision of a specially constituted committee. Rates of pay and family allowances may not be revised at intervals of less than six months, unless there is a rise of ten per cent. in the cost-of-living index; in this latter event, the revision may be undertaken as soon as the index is known. Documentary evidence which the parties consider to be processory for the deliberations must be revisited. consider to be necessary for the deliberations must be submitted to both arbitrators, and, if the dispute is referred to an umpire, must be discussed by them in the presence of the umpire. Trade secrecy must be observed.

Awards given by the arbitrators and the umpires must be supported by reasoned statements, and are not subject to appeal. However, either of the parties or the Minister of Labour may contest an award on the grounds that the arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be, are not competent, have exceeded their powers, or have contravened the law. Moreover, the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the competent Minister and the standing committee of the National Economic Council, may contest an award on the ground that its terms are not in the public interest. Objections against awards are to be heard by the Higher Court of Arbitration, for the establishment of which provision is made in the Act. Judgment on the appeals must be delivered by the Court within eight, or in certain cases, five days after the appeal is lodged. The Court is to be constituted of members appointed by Decree for a period of two years, and is to comprise vice-president or a sectional president of the Council of State two members of the Council, two judges, two members, either active or retired, of the higher civil service, and, if the case in question is one of an appeal by the Minister of Labour against the terms of an award, two employers' and two workers' representatives nominated respectively by the employers' and workers' representatives on the standing committee of the National Economic Council. If an architecture can appear to the council of the standing committee of the National Economic Council.

arbitrator's or an umpire's decision is annulled, the Court must appoint a new umpire to deal with the dispute.

Settlements effected in conciliation proceedings, as well as awards of arbitrators or umpires, are binding as from the date on which application was first made for the institution of conciliation pro-

Within twenty-four hours after their issue, the terms of awards Within twenty-four hours after their issue, the terms of awards must be communicated to the parties concerned by registered letter, and the original text of every award must be lodged with the clerk of the civil court for the district concerned, whereupon the award is automatically to take effect. An effective award which is concerned with the interpretation of the provisions of a duly registered collective agreement or with a question of wages is to have the force of a collective agreement. If the award is concerned with the settlement of a dispute between the most representative employers' and workers' organisations, it may be made binding, in accordance with existing provisions of the Labour Code, on all employers and workers in the occupations and localities covered by the agreement. ccupations and localities covered by the agreement.

A separate Act is to determine the arrangements for conciliation

and arbitration in agriculture.

### WAGES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

THE Table below shows the average monthly number of shifts worked and the average cash wages earned, per shift and per month, by workers in the coal mining industry in Germany in 1936 and 1937, as published by the German Federal Statistical Office in its journal, Wirtschaft und Statistik, for 21st April, 1938. The statistics are based upon monthly returns furnished by the mining organisations, and represent weighted averages of figures relating to the principal coal-fields. Corresponding figures for the second half of 1935 and the first half of 1936 were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1937.

	20.00	Average cash earnings per shift of							
Date.  Date of shifts d in a month.		nderground workers (adult males).			Surface workers (adult males).			monthly cash s per worker.	
Date.	Average num worked in	Hewers.	Trammers.	All workers.	Skilled workers.	Other workers.	All workers.	All workers (under- ground and surface).	Average me
1936.		RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.
4th Qr Year	24·8 23·5	7·95 7·90	6.40 6.35	7·28 7·24	6·93 6·91	5·74 5·73	6·17 6·15	6.88	171 161
1937. 4th Qr Year	24·9 24·4	8·16 8·07	6.69	7·42 7·36	6.98	5·71 5·72	6·15 6·16	6·97 6·93	173 169

The monthly average number of workers included in the returns immarised above was 438,908 in 1937, an increase of 13.7 per cent. summarised above was 438,908 in 1937, an increase of 13·7 per cent. compared with the previous year. The average monthly number of shifts worked by each worker rose from 23·5 in 1936 to 24·4 in 1937, or by 3·8 per cent., and the average earnings per shift showed a small increase (1·3 per cent.) during the same period. Average monthly earnings showed, in consequence, an increase of 8 Reichsmarks, or about 5 per cent., in 1937 as compared with the previous year. The output of coal (other than lignite, etc.) in Germany in 1937 was 16 per cent. higher than in 1936 and exceeded the level of 1929

### EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April\* showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 14th March. There was an improvement between these two dates in the building industry, the tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service and agriculture. On the other hand employment declined in coal mining and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching printing and dyeing industries.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 4th April, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with 19th

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general sche Among persons, aged 10-04, insured under the general schemes for the banking and insurance including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th April, 1938, was 12·9, the same as at 14th March, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7 at 4th April 1938, and 6.4 at 14th March, 1938. For both schemes combined 1938, and 6.4 at 14th March, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 4th April, 1938, was 12.5 as compared with 12.6 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis,† there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 2.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 2.7 between these dates. tural scheme. For the two scheme of about 2.7 between these dates.

At 4th April, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,321,061 wholly unemployed, 358,278 temporarily stopped, and 68,425 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,747,764; this was 1,217 less than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was an increase of about 342,000 as compared with 19th April,

The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at 4th April, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances 54,615 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of per on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 4th April, 1938, was 1,842,115, as compared with 1,844,583 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, of about 366,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment during April showed a further decline. Between 14th March and 4th April there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 9th April, 1938, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1938, but an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 17th April, 1937. average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, was 5.03, a decrease of 0.32 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, and of 0.52 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further decline but was fair generally; at slate quarries it continued good. There was a slight decline at limestone quarries in both the Buxton and Cleveland areas, but employment was fairly good. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued to improvand was fairly good; it was still slack at tin mines; at the Wes Lothian shale mines it remained fair. Employment at china clay quarries showed a further slight decline, but was fair; at chalk quarries it continued fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry there was a further decline in employment in April. There was also a further decline in iron and steel manufacture. Employment in the tinplate industry and in steel sheet manufacture continued bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- In the engineering industry employment generally showed little change between 14th March and 4th April. It declined slightly in electrical engineering, but was still very good in that section; it improved and was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. There was a further decline, however, in textile engineering. Little change occurred in the other principal sections of the industry and employment continued good in general engineering, fair in marine engining, and moderate in constructional engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 4th April showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was some improvement in London, in the

\* Owing to the incidence of the Easter holidays, the monthly count of the umbers unemployed was taken at an earlier date than usual.

† For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, an estimate has en made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemoyed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, sue of this GAZETTE).

North-Eastern and Northern areas and in Scotland, but a decline in

the other principal areas.

Employment in the other metal trades continued fair on the whole. It was good in the chain and anchor trade; fairly good in the sheet metal, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fair in the brasswork, hollow-ware, edge tool, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the tube, ironfounding, wire manufacturing, and cutlery trades.

Textile Industries.—Employment in the cotton industry in April showed a further decline and was very slack; it was much v

showed a further decline and was very stack; it was much worse than in the corresponding period a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment during April showed a slight decline on the whole and was very slack. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms and much short-time was worked. There was a further slight improvement in the carpet section, but employment was still slack generally.

In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed a slight improvement but remained slack in the former and moderate in the latter; short-time working continued to be reported from many areas. In the other textile trades employment declined and was very slack on the whole. It was slack in the hosiery and lace trades; bad, with much short-time working, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades; and very bad in the linen and jute trades.

Clothing Trades.—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades employment continued to improve and was fair on the whole. There was also a further improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade again showed a slight improvement and was moderate at most centres. There was a further slight improvement in the glove and corset trades, and employment continued fairly good in the former and fair in the latter. Employment in the hat and cap trade showed little change, and continued fair.

In the hoot and shee industry employment showed a slight decline

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline in April, but remained fairly good on the whole

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leatherdressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight decline but was fair; in other sections there was little change. In the leather trades as a whole employment was much worse than in April, 1937.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a further improvement, due mainly to increased activity in the painting and decorating branch, and was fair on the whole. In individual occupations employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement and continued

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improve ment, but remained only moderate; employment also remained moderate with millsawyers; it continued fair with coachbuilders.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further decline in April, but was fair. With printers there was little change and employment continued good on the whole. In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight decline and continued slack on the whole. There was little change in the glass trades, and employment continued slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen remained very bad.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued slack generally and was worse than in the corresponding period last year. Among seamen also it remained slack on the whole

#### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 4TH APRIL.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 4th April, 1938:—

				ormally in nployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	
			Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.		
			Great B	ritain.		Sec.	
Men Boys Women Girls			998,382 33,239 249,293 40,147	210,419 7,769 128,478 11,612	66,280 169 1,938 38	1,275,081 41,177 379,709 51,797	
Total			1,321,061	358,278	68,425	1,747,764	
investigate s	No. public	Grea	t Britain and I	Northern Irela	nd.	र्थ क्रिका है और क्रिका होई क्रिका	
Men Boys Women Girls			1,051,994 36,333 272,999 42,482	212,634 7,898 134,182 12,265	69,159 171 1,960 38	1,333,787 44,402 409,141 54,785	
Total			1,403,808	366,979	71,328	1,842,115	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 years, at 4th April, 1938, classified by districts:—

		al Schen			Agricultural Scheme.			
Division.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	8·5 7·8 8·5 9·8 12·8 17·5 17·8 17·4 27·1 2·2	6·2 7·1 6·7 10·5 13·0 18·0 12·3 15·2 16·8 0·5	7.8 7.7 8.1 10.0 12.9 17.7 17.0 16.8 25.9 1.6	- 0.4 - 0.6 - 0.4 + 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.2 + 1.5 - 0.1	3·3 4·0 2·7 4·2 4·9 7·2 7·5 5·6 9·5	12·7 16·3 6·2 16·6 13·7 8·1 9·8 13·3 8·2	4·5 4·7 2·8 4·6 5·8 7·2 7·7 6·2 9·5	- 0.9 - 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 0.9 - 0.7 - 0.5
Great Britain	12.9	11.3	12.5		4.6	13.6	5.1	- 0.5
N. Ireland	29-8	28 · 8	29.4		20.4	25.6	20.6	- 4.7
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	13.3	11-8	12.9		5.3	13.9	5.7	- 0.7

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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 April, 1937 :-

Date.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
restoret had	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937. 19 April 24 May 21 June 26 July 23 August 13 Sept.:— Old Basis*	1,141,011 1,151,867 1,085,614 1,074,474 1,046,723 1,069,652	41,315 36,420 29,612 40,392 45,044 43,133	227,026 224,715 209,441 221,400 221,302 230,997	45,091 38,328 31,931 43,193 45,552 44,818	1,454,443 1,451,330 1,356,598 1,379,459 1,358,621 1,388,600	1,525,708 1,519,260 1,423,439 1,445,328 1,424,167 1,454,006
New Basis* 18 October 15 November 13 December 1938. 17 January 14 February 14 March		39,793 36,641 37,276 37,125 52,856 49,241 42,490	222,905 239,177 284,938 309,858 379,396 387,515 382,389	41,697 39,949 43,571 40,970 64,049 61,348 54,816	1,339,204 1,390,249 1,499,203 1,665,407 1,827,607 1,810,421 1,748,981	1,403,506 1,460,080 1,579,914 1,755,491 1,927,005 1,907,795 1,844,583

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 April, 1937 :-

en standed	Ge		cheme (i		g	Agricultural Scheme‡		
		400	Males	and Fe	males.		1	1880
Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- employed and Cas- uals.	Tem- por- arily Stop- ped.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1937. 19th April 24th May 21st June 26th July 23rd August 13th September :— Old Basis*	11.9 12.0 11.3 11.2 11.0	7·0 7·1 6·5 7·2 7·1	9.6 9.1 8.5 8.3 8.4	0·9 1·6 1·5 1·8 1·5	10·5 10·7 10·0 10·1 9·9	3·7 3·3 2·2 2·6‡ 3·0	9·1 6·7 4·1 4·2‡ 5·9	4·0 3·5 2·3 2·7; 3·2 3·2
New Basis* 18th October 15th November 13th December 1938.	10·8 11·2 11·8 13·2	7·0 7·6 8·9 9·5	8·3 8·9 9·4 9·8	1·4 1·3 1·6 2·4	9·7 10·2 11·0 12·2	2·9 3·2 4·2 6·5	5·4 6·4 19·3 37·5	3·1 3·4 5·0 8·3
17th January 14th February 14th March 4th April	13·8 13·7 13·2 13·3	11.8 12.0 12.0 11.8	10·7 10·7 10·4 10·2	2·6 2·5 2·5 2·7	13·3 13·2 12·9 12·9	7·2 6·7 5·6 5·3	39·5 37·2 19·8 13·9	9·0 8·4 6·4 5·7

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

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

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

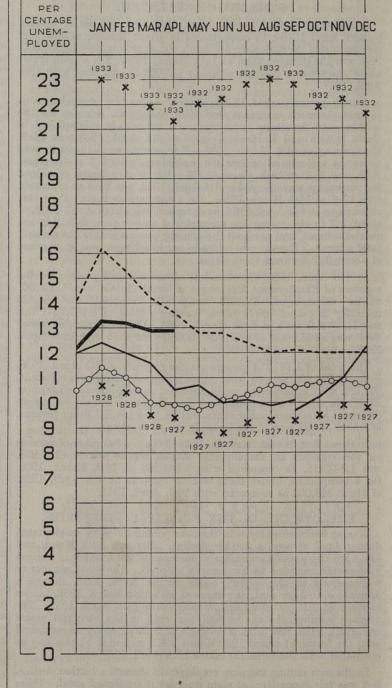
### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

May, 1938.

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

1938.	BOURDONNESS CONTRACTOR	1936.	
1937.†		Mean for 1924-29.‡	

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.)

	Three weeks ended 11th April, 1938.		Period 20th April, 1937, to 11th April, 1938.							
			Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§					
	Vacancies Notified. Vacancies Filled.		Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.				
Men Boys Women Girls	96,369 17,540 42,129 16,411 172,449	88,600 13,041 32,551 12,154 146,346	1,655,944 343,021 725,798 313,585 3,038,348	- 47,121 - 21,359 - 14,010 - 11,979 - 94,469	1,514,251 254,270 539,687 232,955 2,541,163	- 47,157 - 22,607 - 12,052 - 16,578 - 98,394				

\* See footnote 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 Bengagements) 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 three weeks ended 11th April, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,622 per week.

### EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April. Between 14th March and 4th April there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14·4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11·8 at 14th March, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9·3, the same as in the previous month, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2·6 (from 2·5 to 5·1). On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0·7\* in the total percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases in the percentages as compared with 14th March, 1938, and with 19th April, 1937,\* are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Une	Persons (mployed	(aged 16- at 4th A	-64) record pril, 193	rded as	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	Numl	bers.	Pe	rcentage	8.			
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year*	
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	80,890 68,988 11,902	44,546 41,701 2,845	9·3 9·0 11·3	5·1 5·5 2·7	14·4 14·5 14·0	+ 2·6 + 3·0 + 0·3	+ 0·7 + 0·9 - 0·5	
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and	3,339 9,707	188 1,636	7·0 7·9	0·4 1·3	7·4 9·2	+ 0.4 + 0.3	- 2·8 - 3·4	
Westmorland Yorkshire	1,789 8,029	35 6,114	21.1	0·4 4·3	21.5	+ 0.2 + 1.4	-13.0 $-0.2$	
Cheshire Derbyshire	8,588 2,100	3,176 7,010	12·3 4·0	4·6 13·2	16·9 17·2	+ 2·2 +11·5	- 2·2 + 9·2	
Notts. and Lei- cester Warwickshire	3,422 927	4,719 74	6.2	8.6	14·8 7·1	+ 4.4 + 2.4	+ 5.0	
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,262	3,106	5.6	5.4	11.0	+ 3.7	+ 4.6	
erset Kent	746 224	27 98	7·8 3·1	0.3	8·1 4·5	+ 0.3	- 0·7 + 0·9	
Wales and Mon- mouth	25,893	15,513	15.0	9.0	24.0	+ 4.3	+ 3.2	

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 9th April, 1938, 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

Motel Number of Average Number of

- spiling to distribute of	Wage Ea	rners on Books.		Days worked per week† at the Mines.		
Districts.	9th Apr.,		or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended 9th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
INTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.‡, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	45,276 117,571 6,763 100,266 43,662 58,711 44,859 53,978 16,521 23,826 26,803 8,669 6,935 9,802	Per cent 0·3 - 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·3 - 3·1 - 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·6 - 1·1 + 0·5	Per cent. + 0.6 + 3.6 + 20.9 + 2.9 + 1.5 + 1.5 - 3.1 + 1.9 - 2.8 - 2.5 - 3.0 - 0.7	Days. 5·18 5·36  5·60 4·85 4·79 5·05 3·58 4·15 5·13 4·93  4·85 5·66 5·57 5·62	Days. -0.08 -0.09 -0.15 -0.35 -0.44 -0.22 -1.05 -0.79 -0.57 -0.42 -0.79 -0.66 +0.10 -0.66	Days. -0·31 -0·19 -0·38 -0·51 -0·51 -1·47 -0·67 -0·62 -1·04 -0·03 +0·01 -0·09
South Wales and Mon.	137,068	$\frac{-0.1}{-0.2}$	+ 4.6	5·35 4·98	-0.24 $-0.35$	-0.46 $-0.54$
England and Wales	700,710	- 0.2	+ 2.1	4.90	-0.35	-0.54
SCOTLAND: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,337 23,676 54,250		+ 2·9 + 2·4 + 0·9	5·30 5·26 5·52	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.33 \\       +0.22 \\       -0.21     \end{array} $	-0.47 -0.41 -0.36
Scotland	91,263	- 0.0	+ 1.6	5.43	-0.11	-0.38
GREAT BRITAIN	791,973	- 0.2	+ 2.0	5.03	-0.32	-0.52

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.67 of a day was due to want of trade. The

\* See footnote † on page 177.
† The figures in this and the following articles show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
‡ Including Cannock Chase.

corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, were 0.43 and 0.35 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, 0.23 and 0.16 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 16th April, 1938 (which included the Easter holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,518,000 tons, as compared with 20,349,500 tons in the four weeks ended 19th March, 1938, and 18,696,700 tons in the four weeks ended 17th April, 1937 (which also

18,696,700 tons in the four weeks ended 17th April, 1937 (which also included the Easter holidays).

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April but was fair generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 11.9 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 9.3 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2.4\* in the percentage as compared with

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

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
	Week ended 9th	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Week ended 9th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,121 2,019 1,925	Per cent 1·1 + 0·3 - 1·5	Per cent 0·1 + 6·2 - 0·4	Days. 6.00 6.00 5.54	Days. + 0.24 + 0.24	Days. + 0.11 + 0.39 - 0.13
ALL DISTRICTS	7,065	- 0:8	+ 1.5	5.88	+ 0.18	+ 0.13

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 9th April, 1938, by firms making returns, was 2,089, an increase of 0·1 per cent. as compared with March, 1938, and of 1·3 per cent. as compared with April, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6·00 in April, 1938, the same as in March, 1938, as compared with 5·95 in April, 1937.

as compared with 5.95 in April, 1937.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

There was a further decline in employment in April.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11·2 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11·1 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.8\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Returns received from the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,497 work-people at the end of April, 1938, showed a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1938, but an increase of 6.6 per cent. compared with April, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1938, was 111, compared with 118 at the end of March, 1938, and 121 at the end of April, 1937. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.		er of Furin Blast.	naces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
1972	Apr. 1938.	Mar. 1938.	Apr. 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Durham and Cleveland	33	34	33	- 1	1	
Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield),	9	9	10		- 1	
N. Wales and Cheshire	7	8	8	- 1	- 1	
Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants	23	24	26	- 1 - 1	- 3	
Lincolnshire Staffs. Shrops. Worcs. and	13	14	13	-1		
Warwick South Wales and Mon	6 5	6 7	10 6	- 2	- 4 - 1	
England and Wales Scotland	96 15	102 16	106 15	- 6 - 1	-10	
Great Britain	111	118	121	- 7	-10	

The production of pig iron in April, 1938, amounted to 661,000 tons compared with 714,600 tons in March, 1938, and 680,700 tons

\* See footnote † on page 177. † See footnote † in previous column.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April.

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The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17·3 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 16·3 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5·8\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

nets dealing TEET	empl	of Works loyed by king retu	Firms	Aggr	egate nur of Shifts.	nber	
_	Week ended 9th Apr., 1938.	ended compared		Week ended 9th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared, with a		
		Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	3-6 6 A 46 1	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	8,480 788 25,032 1,507	- 2·1 + 2·9 + 2·3 - 9·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.1 \\ -27.8 \\ -1.7 \\ +2.3 \end{array} $	49,728 3,456 134,323 8,252	- 2·3 + 6·8 + 1·5 - 8·3	- 3·7 -37·1 - 3·3 + 0·4	
Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	9,087 11,299	+ 0.8	+ 4.7	65,449	+ 1.9	+ 2.2	
Labourers	73,713	+ 1.5	+ 3.9	101,718	+ 1.4 + 0.2	+ 3.6	
DISTRICTS.		30 (23			N. W.	30	
Northumberland, Durham, and							
Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	12,968 23,762 381	+ 0.9 - 0.4 + 0.5	+ 1.2  + 6.2  -14.4	74,767 134,045 1,869	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 8 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$^{+\ 0.8}_{+\ 5.3}_{-24.5}$	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,707 6,187	- 8·0 + 2·4	- 1·5 + 1·4	26,091 34,817	- 5·4 + 0·5	+ 7.0 + 2.4	
Wales and Mon	6,405 7,645	- 0·8 + 5·3	$+0.4 \\ -25.6$	35,684 41,065	+ 0.8 + 1.9	- 2·4 -30·0	
Total, Eng. & Wales	62,055	+ 0.1	- 1.8	348,338	+ 0.3	- 2.6	
Scotland	73,713	+ 0.4	+ 4.0	65,711	$\frac{-\ 0.3}{+\ 0.2}$	+ 4.3	

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5·6 in the week ended 9th April, 1938, the same as in March, 1938, compared with 5·7 in April, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 938,600 tons

in April, 1938, as compared with 1,115,800 tons in March, 1938, and with 1,080,400 tons in April, 1937.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in April continued bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 41·1 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 38·7 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 28·6\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture also, employment continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 9th April, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and

Works.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 9th April 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	9th April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		Month before,	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	42 6	+ 1	-21 - 6	249 57	+ 8 -16	-123 - 46	
TOTAL	48	+ 1	-27	306	- 8	-169	

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT generally showed little change between 14th March EMPLOYMENT generally showed little change between 14th March and 4th April. It declined slightly in electrical engineering but was still very good in that section; it improved and was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. There was a further decline, however, in textile engineering. Little change occurred in the other principal sections of the industry, and employment continued good in general engineering, fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional engineering. Shortages of some classes of skilled workers were reported from certain districts.

\* See footnote † on page 177.
† The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in marine engineering, but in the other principal sections of the industry a decline was recorded; in the industry as a whole employment was worse in most administrative divisions

worse in most administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 4th April, 1938, among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\*:—

	J	The same of the sa		1	April,		E-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-	
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
The second	Genera ing; I Iron For	Engi	Engi	Const	Vehicand	g bos m. skil m. skil	Month before.	Year before.*
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	4,286 1,657 1,176 4,352 7,197 11,310 3,364 6,342 1,082 1,178	1,056 311 125 1,714 373 1,287 513 233 145 94	91 123 285 23 200 112 1,383 1,347 26 622	362 132 125 667 235 496 645 977 215 47	3,784 1,179 1,227 9,430 878 2,053 574 955 569 452	2,938 16,186 8,883 15,258 6,479 9,854	- 755 - 83 - 248 - 599 + 325 + 692 - 179 + 77 + 155	+ 1,100 + 750 + 8,590 + 3,760 + 3,480 + 370 + 300 + 740
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	41,944	5,851 Percer	LA SYCE	3,901 Jnemp			- 613	+ 23,380
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3.6 3.6 3.4 4.4 8.3 10.1 9.3 9.0 19.6 18.8	5.6 2.8 3.8 4.6 6.9 5.0 6.2 18.6 21.4	26·0 3·2 3·7 23·0 13·4 12·9 9·1 7·6 7·4 10·2	6·1 14·5 11·1 6·5 10·1 10·5 10·7 13·7 13·9 31·3	5·3 2·7 2·5 8·1 5·5 7·0 12·4 6·6 17·3 13·7	4·5 3·2 3·1 6·2 7·9 8·9 9·2 8·7 17·7 14·8	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 1.0 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 1.7 + 0.7 + 0.5 + 3.0 + 3.0 + 1.4 - 0.4 + 3.9 + 0.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	6.8	5.1	7.8	9•7	6.0	6.6		+ 1.6
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:— Mar., 1938 Apr., 1937*	+ 0·1 + 1·3	+0·3 +2·0	-0·1 -1·9	-0·1 +0·5		+ 1.6		

On the North-East Coast employment improved slightly in marine and in general engineering, and was moderate in both sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was a slight decline in general engineering but employment was still fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair in general engineering; a further decline occurred in textile engineering and it was moderate in that section. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general and electrical engineering, and was good in motor vehicle, etc., manufacture; in constructional engineering it continued good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district remained good. In London and the Southern Counties it was very good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture remained busy and employment was very good. In Scotland employment showed little general change and was fair both in marine and in general engineering. In Wales it showed a further slight decline and was slack; it also declined and was slack in Northern Ireland. On the North-East Coast employment improved slightly in marine

Northern Ireland.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed a slight decline on the whole as EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed a siight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was some improvement in London, in the North Eastern and Northern areas, and in Scotland, but a decline in the other principal areas. Employment was better on the whole than in April, 1937. Shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again reported from some districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\*:—

Division.	aged 16-64, nemployed at h April, 1938.	Decreas Numbers	e (+) or se (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage employed at 4th April, 1938.	Perceas Unemple comp	e (+) or e (-) in entage loyed as pared h a
14-9 - 80-6-6 32-9 - 13-6	Insured age Unen 4th A	Month before.*		Une	Month before.	Year before.*
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,701 409 2,732 62 1,275 5,332 9,307 9,771 2,122 2,648	- 206 - 35 + 410 - 17 - 186 + 166 - 338 - 80 + 875 + 158	+ 790 + 70 + 690  + 70 - 520 - 1,750 - 2,290 + 410 - 750	16·9 7·2 9·6 21·4 23·5 20·6 25·1 21·6 43·0 27·6	$\begin{array}{c} -2.1 \\ -0.6 \\ +1.5 \\ -5.8 \\ -3.4 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.2 \\ +17.8 \\ +1.6 \end{array}$	+ 6.6 + 0.6 + 1.4 - 2.2 + 1.3 - 4.7 - 5.9 - 6.9 + 7.7 - 3.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	35,359	+ 747	- 3,280	20.5	+ 0.5	- 3.3

\* See footnote + on page 177.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

May, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed a further decline and was very slack;

EMPLOYMENT in April showed a further decline and was very slack; it was worse than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 25·0 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 24·0 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 15·2\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937. For 4th April and 14th March, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 25·1 and 23·2, and in the manufacturing department 24·8 and 24·9. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about 15·6\* in the preparing and spinning departments and of about 14·6\* in the manufacturing department.

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

control danish co	Number	of Worl	kpeople.		Vages pai Vorkpeopl		
140000	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	9th April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	9,959 18,568 17,343 6,364	Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.4 - 2.1 - 2.0	Per cent13·5 -19·9 -20·2 -11·1	£ 16,870 30,769 30,527 14,071	Per cent 1·2 - 0·7 - 0·5 - 0·4	Per cent15·7 -21·9 -23·0 -12·9	
Total	52,234	- 0.3	-17.8	92,237	- 0.7	-19.9	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	3,541 4,216	+12.2	- 9·9 -25·8	6,037 6,976	+18.5 + 1.2	-12·2 -29·3	
Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	9,559 10,166	- 0.9 - 1.2	-14·4 -16·1	17,956 17,754	$-2.1 \\ -3.4$	$-16.1 \\ -17.1$	
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	5,116 2,897 3,441	- 4.9 -13.6 - 2.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -16 \cdot 3 \\ -17 \cdot 0 \\ -18 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	9,655 5,064 5,758	- 1·3 -15·8 - 1·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -14.3 \\ -18.9 \\ -20.8 \end{array} $	
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi-	2,519	-14.0	-38.3	4,400	-10.3	-41.1	
ham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	2,342 2,476	+ 3.8	$-15.0 \\ -7.9$	4,636 5,463	$-1.0 \\ -0.1$	$-20.4 \\ -11.7$	
Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,394 1,005 2,562	+47·0 +11·7 + 0·2	$     \begin{array}{r}     -22 \cdot 1 \\     -25 \cdot 3 \\     -12 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	3,268 1,508 3,762	+39·2 +21·3 - 2·9	-24·8 -34·3 -20·7	
Total	52,234	- 0.3	-17.8	92,237	- 0.7	-19.9	

Returns from firms employing about 51,400 workpeople in the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that about 13½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms orked by ndividual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop, employment was bad on the whole, with some increase in short-time working at Stalybridge.

In the Oldham district there was a further slight decline in both the spinning and manufacturing departments. In the velvet section of the manufacturing department a large amount of machinery remained idle and employment was bad; it was, however, fair or fairly good with weavers of calicoes, sheetings and heavy and fancy

At Bolton, employment was bad in the spinning and manufacturing departments, with increased short-time working. At Leigh, short-time working increased and employment continued bad. At Rochdale and at Bury, employment remained bad and worse than

a year ago.

At Preston, Accrington, Darwen, Great Harwood and Nelson, employment showed little general change and was slack; at Chorley and at Blackburn it declined and was bad. There was a slight improvement in the manufacturing department at Burnley and in the spinning department at Padiham, but employment was worse than a year ago. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad and much worse than a year ago.

In Yorkshire, employment remained bad at most centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 4th April, 1938:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 4th April, 1938.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	100	with a month before.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming. Winding	914 5,383	2,566 2,660	990 7,969	6,641 5,508	11,111 21,520	+ 1,723 + 1,999			
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,180 4,038 626	4,813 11,454 245	2,048 4,040 494	9,563 10,809 240	17,604 30,341 1,605	+ 2,489 - 1,161 - 160			
Total	12,141	21,738	15,541	32,761	82,181	+ 4,890			

See footnote † on page 177.

#### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline on the whole and was very slack. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms, and much short time was worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938, was 21·2, compared with 20·8 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis was an increase of 14.7\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Worsted Section.—Employment remained very slack on the whole, and was much worse than in April, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 4½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 6½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 41 per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 9½ hours each. In the spinning department 46 per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 7½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 40 per cent. and 11 hours; overtime, 3 per cent. and 6 hours.

overtime, 3 per cent. and 6 hours.

Among woolsorters employment improved slightly but was bad on the whole. In the woolcombing department employment showed a slight improvement in all sections, but was much slacker than in

slight improvement in all sections, but was much slacker than in April, 1937. In the spinning and weaving departments there was little general change and employment was very slack.

At Bradford employment improved slightly among combers, but was worse among spinners and weavers. There was a slight improvement in the combing and spinning departments at Shipley. At Halifax employment was good with some firms and poor with others, and was worse, on the whole, than in the previous month. At Keighley there was a slight improvement. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment remained slack.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline and was very slack on the whole; it was much worse than a year ago.

Returns from employers for the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *spinning* department 44 per cent. were on short time losing 11 hours each on the average, and

cent. were on short time losing 11 hours each on the average, and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 52 per cent. and 11½ hours; overtime, 6 per cent. and 5 hours. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was still very slack and much short time was worked. At Leeds employment remained very slack. At Morley there was a slight decline and short time working was general. In the Heavy Woollen district employment was bad generally. In the rag and shoddy trade however employment was steadier.

trade, however, employment was steadier.
In the blanket trade, employment remained bad in Yorkshire; at Witney, however, there was a further improvement. Among flannel workers there was little change at Rochdale, but a slight improvement at Saddleworth. In the West of England employment continued fair on the whole. In the South of Scotland employment showed little change and was generally slack.

Carpet Section.—There was a further slight improvement but employment was still slack generally. The percentage unemployed at 4th April, 1938, was 20·1, compared with 21·7 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 16·2\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The following Tables summarise the information received from

M.T. S.		Number of Workpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
ndance to bee a	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926. = 100).	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926; = 100.)	
Departments:		Per	D Braden		Per		
WORSTED SECTION:		Cent.		£	Cent.		
Wool Sorting and Combing	8,557	+ 0.1	85.3	19,333	+ 0.8	66.3	
Spinning	33,793	- 0.4	80.5	49,853	+ 0.2	74.9	
Weaving	15,298	+ 0.1	78.9	28,663	+ 0.8	71·3 79·2	
Other Depts Not Specified	10,073	- 0·8 - 1·3	95·3 81·0	21,686 2,568	- 6.6	56.8	
Total—Worsted	69,119	- 0.3	81.9	122,103	+ 0.2	72.6	
WOOLLEN SECTION:	000	+ 1.3	71.3	1,858	- 0.1	72.5	
Wool Sorting Spinning	869 11,302	+ 1.3	82.8	23,153	- 1.2	86.4	
Weaving	20,296	- 0.7	88.3	34,640	- 1.8	85.4	
Other Depts Not Specified	13,646	- 0.9	82·8 78·5	29,291 3,429	- 0·3 - 3·2	81·2 70·7	
Total—Woollen	48,007	- 0.8	84.6	92,371	- 1.2	83.2	
CARPET SECTION	11,712	- 0.7	128-8	20,873	+ 4.7	121.9	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	128,838	- 0.5	85.5	235,347	+ 0.0	79.6	

\* See footnote † on page 177.
† The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case f 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.

27.	TEU HO.	Number of Workpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926* = 100).
Districts:†		Par sedicin	4576		Per	
WORSTED SECTION:		Per cent.		£	cent.	
Bradford	29,601	- 0.4	81.3	54,512	+ 0.1	67.6
Huddersfield	6,797	+ 0.2	82.0 72.6	12,626 12,564	+ 4.0	70·3 66·5
Halifax Leeds	7,657 7,185	- 0.4	83.7	13,211	+ 0.2	85.7
Keighley	6,568	- 0.4	82.6	11,265	- 0.8	80.9
Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc	3,165	+ 0.3	96.0	4,170	- 4.4	82.5
annih midding a mai						CHI PARKETTO
Total — West Riding	60,973	- 0.2	81.0	108,348	+ 0.4	71.1
West of England	10 66 5	1	1000000			21/19/04
and Midlands	4,300	- 2.3	85-6	7,368	- 2.0	75.4
Lancashire	340	+ 4.3	118.2	528	- 8.5	101.2
Scotland and N. of England	3,506	+ 0.5	96 - 2	5,859	- 0.3	128.6
Total-Worsted	69,119	- 0.3	81.9	122,103	+ 0.2	72.6
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Dewsbury, Bat-	12,488	- 2.3	91.4	26,092	- 1.9	83.8
ley, etc	8,871	- 0.4	75.3	15,530	+ 2.9	74.7
Leeds	6,407	- 1.9	87.8	13,147	- 3.8	90.5
Halifax and Calder		1	The state of the s	F 700	- 2.6	91.2
Vale Bradford	2,420 958	- 1·5 	98·7 88·0	5,368 2,010	+ 0.6	76.6
Total — West					750000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Riding	31.144	- 1.5	87.1	62,147	- 1.2	85.9
Lancashire	4,454	+ 0.1	89.8	8,908	- 1.7	89.9
West of England,	1000 GA	415 (35 (8))		100000	Separate Separate	
Midlands and	3,409	+ 0.9	79.3	6,154	+ 1.1	89.9
Wales Scotland and N. of	3,409	1 0.9	19.3	0,134	Section Control	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
England	9,000	+ 0.7	79-3	15,162	- 1.9	73.6
Total-Woollen	48,007	- 0.8	84 · 6	92,371	- 1.2	83.2
CARPET SECTION	11,712	- 0.7	128 · 8	20,873	+ 4.7	121.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	128,838	- 0.5	85.5	235,347	+ 0.0	79.6

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 9th April, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th March, 1938:—

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

	-	work	people retur	ned.")	or no
de de la Maria de la constante	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	- 0·5 + 2·4 + 1·0	- 0·3 - 0·4 - 1·5	- 0·2 + 0·4 + 0·3	- 1·0 - 0·7 - 0·9	- 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·9
TOTAL	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.3
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Dewsbury, Batley, etc. Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		- 1.6 - 0.6 - 3.3 - 0.6 - 0.3	- 2·9 + 1·0 - 1·1 - 2·9 + 0·9	- 2·0 - 1·7 - 2·8 + 1·4 + 0·6	- 2·3 - 0·4 - 1·9 - 1·1 + 0·6
TOTAL	w -	- 1.1	- 0.7	- 0.9	- 0.8

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in

	Num	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 4th April, 1938.									
Department.		olly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a month before.					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.							
Wool Sorting	102	10	525	7	644		27				
Wool Washing and	400	005	774	750	1,793	1985	282				
Preparing	496 362	225 347	714 918	358 718	2,345	+	75				
Wool Combing Wool Carding	529	70	795	170	1,564	+	39				
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	403	114	747	417	1,681	+	125				
Worsted Drawing and						3000					
Spinning	342	1,538	538	3,675	6,093	+	26				
Woollen Winding and		FACTOR			1000000	1600					
Warping	118	52	291	173	634	7	21				
Worsted Winding and	0.7	700	704	1150	1 017	Miles.	193				
Warping	81 204	390	194 395	1,152 2,761	1,817		177				
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	83	867 482	162	2,599	3,326	+	253				
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	723	139	1,141	230	2,233	T	117				
O DITOL 2 TO COBBON	-										
TOTAL	3,443	4,234	6,420	12,260	26,357	-	349				

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, t neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

May, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline in April, but remained fairly

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11·7 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11·4 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2·7\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

	v	Number Workpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended 9th	Inc. (Dec. (	+) or -) on a	Week ended 9th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales :— London Leicester	1,308 8,698	Per cent 1.4	Per cent12·3 - 1·7	£ 2,952 21,180	Per cent 1.6 + 0.3	Per cent14.4 - 1.0	
Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,073 4,779 6,138 4,413 1,328 2,466 5,534	- 1.8 + 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.4 + 0.2	- 1.7 - 3.8 - 2.3 - 3.7 - 1.1 - 1.5 - 5.2	6,634 10,847 14,942 10,540 2,941 5,513 11,444	- 1.2 - 1.0 + 0.6 - 2.1 - 6.6 - 1.1 + 2.5	- 5.9 - 9.5 - 3.7 - 5.4 - 4.8 - 2.7	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	1,288 1,357 7,097	- 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.8	- 9·9 - 7·4 - 3·7	2,387 3,047 14,515	- 3·3 + 3·9 - 1·4	- 7·1	
Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	855 4,811	- 0·2 + 2·4	- 0.8	1,818 8,786	- 1·0 + 2·7	- 1·9 - 8·7	
England and Wales	53,145	-0.2 $-1.5$	- 3·3 - 4·2	117,546 3,987	- 0·2 - 7·6	- 5.	
Scotland Great Britain	55,049	- 0.2	- 3.3	121,533		- 4.9	

Returns from firms employing about 54,200 workpeople in the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that nearly  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, while  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. The short time working was fairly general

Employment in North London remained fairly good; in East London there was a slight decline, but there was still an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers.

At Leicester employment again improved. In the Leicestershire country district there was a slight decline, but employment remained fairly good on the whole.

Employment at Northampton remained moderate, and there was much short time. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Kettering employment remained good with some firms and fair generally; at other centres in the Northamptonshire country district employment declined slightly, but was still fair or good.

At Stafford there was a seasonal decline, but employment remained fairly good; at Norwich there was a further slight improvement, and employment was fair to good.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained very slack, and short time was still largely worked. At Leeds there was little change and employment continued slack. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment declined at most centres; there was, vever, a slight improvement at Rawtenstall.

Employment remained fairly good at Kilmarnock; it declined and was very poor at Maybole and Edinburgh.

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 4th April, 1938:—

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 4th April, 1938.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		with a month before.			
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						70			
Preparing Dept	108 285	21 18	82 227	23	234 536	- 32 + 60			
Rough Stuff Dept	576	5	1,047	2	1,630	+ 195			
Closing Dept	10	484	14	967	1,475	+ 272			
Making Dept	1,475	33	1,271	72	2,851	+ 90			
Finishing Dept	951	360	777	175	2,263	+ 157			
Slipper Making	170	182	483	505	1,340	- 13			
Clog Making Repairing and Hand	9	15 C 10 10	4	10072	13	10			
Sewn Work	742	1	61	2	806	_ 10			
Total	4,326	1,105	3,964	1,753	11,148	+ 719			

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in April and continued

fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 8·4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 8·7 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0·4\* in the percentage as compared with

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

	Numbe	r of Work	rpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Midlands and East- ern Counties	9,004	+ 1.2	- 2.7	26,059	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	
Rest of Great Britain	3,825	+ 1.4	- 1.4	10,605	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	
Total	12,829	+ 1.2	- 2.3	36,664	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,704 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over 5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 7½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

#### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in April, due mainly to increased activity in the painting and decorating branch, and was fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago, however, there was a stight increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with slaters and tilers, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate; there was, however, a high proportion of unemployment among navvies and general labourers and certain

other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before.\*

_	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Percent	(+) or (-) in tages as ed with a
	Insured at July, 1937.	at 4th April, 1938.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month	Year before.*
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Planters Plumbers	146,150 102,300 21,700 9,060 36,100 138,940 42,930	9,527 7,302 1,754 1,139 3,294 11,662 3,764	284 256 80 99 190 214 224	6.5 7.1 8.1 12.6 9.1 8.4 8.8	- 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.9 - 1.4 - 6.0	+ 0.5 + 2.7 + 1.1 + 2.9 + 1.6 + 1.3
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General	299,580	35,346	1,064	11.8	- 0.7	+ 0.6
Labourers All other occupa-	106,520	30,953	1,188	29.1	- 0·7 - 0·9	+ 3.4 + 1.4
Total Divisions.	1,035,290	131,954	4,175	12.7	- 1.5	+ 1.3
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 21,370	31,205 11,618 9,526 11,866 9,586 21,457 8,223 12,082 8,063 8,328	66 101 160 899 787 1,118 345 485 196 18	13.0 8.3 8.4 9.2 11.0 17.2 16.3 12.6 23.7 39.0	- 2·4 - 1·2 - 0·4 - 1·1 - 1·2 - 1·1 - 1·3 - 0·8 - 3·4	+ 3.8 + 1.9 + 1.1 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 1.5 - 2.7 - 1.5 - 1.8 + 1.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,035,290	131,954	4,175	12.7	- 1.5	+ 1.3

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,424,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in April, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,178,700, compared with £10,769,900 in April, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for April, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 202 of this issue.

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Derby, however, ployment was good.

employment was good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 18·4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 17·9 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6·7\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
_	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		
	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches (in-	2,004 5,748	Per cent 2.4 + 0.9	Per cent. — 5.9 — 1.4	£ 3,607 11,377	Per cent. — 4.5 — 1.1	Per cent 4.5 - 3.5	
cluding unspecified)	2,268	- 1.6	- 2.6	4,203	- 3.8	-10.3	
TOTAL	10,020	- 0.3	- 2.6	19,187	- 2.4	- 5.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,679 2,341	- 0·4 - 0·0	- 3·6 + 0·8	13,472 5,715	- 2·5 - 1·9	- 7·3 + 0·0	
TOTAL	10,020	- 0.3	- 2.6	19,187	- 2.4	- 5.2	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,933 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,460, or nearly 25 per cent., were working on an average about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 9th April, 1938; on the other hand, 584, or nearly 6 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 51 hours each on the average.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline in April, but was fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued good, although it was only moderate at Bradford. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry there was little change as compared with March, and employment was good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly compared with the previous month, and was better than a year

ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 9·7 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 8·0 at 14th March, 1938. The corresponding figures for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 6·9 and 7·3, and for the printing and bookbinding industries, 7·1 and 7·3. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 19th April, 1937,\* of about 5·6, 2·4 and 1·0, respectively.

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

seried columns to the series of	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at		Decrea	e (+) or ase (-) a a
	at end of April, 1938.	April, 1938.	Mar., 1938.	April, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:		19 N			P. PRINCE	2145
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	37,085	3.5	3.3	2.3	+0.2	+ 1.2
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	14,053	6.0	6.1	5.6	-0.1	+ 0.4
ern Counties	7.974	3.0	2.8	2.5	+0.2	+ 0.5
Scotland	5,309	2.2	2.9	4.3	-0.7	- 2.1
Other Districts	11,304	2.2	2.5	2.4	-0.3	- 0.2
Total	75,725	3.6	3.6	3.1		+ 0.5
Lithographic Printing	12.051	4.9	4.8	4.4	+0.1	+ 0.5
Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	8,286	4.4	4.6	5.7	-0.2	- 1.3
not distinguished)	34,472	1.6	1.4	1.5	+0.2	+ 0.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack generally in April, and was worse than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27·5 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 27·2 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote † on page 177. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote † on page 177.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote † on page 177.

about 2.8\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 10.5 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.0 at 14th March, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service the corresponding figures were 30.5 and 30.1 respectively.

London.—Employment declined further; it was moderate on the whole. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.												
	I	n Docks.											
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.								
Week ended— 2nd April, 1938 9th , , ,, 16th ,, ,, 23rd ,, ,, 30th ,, ,,	3,361 3,139 2,613 2,779 3,243	1,808 1,978 1,736 1,719 1,618	5,169 5,117 4,349 4,498 4,861	6,116 5,809 5,082 5,048 6,094	11,285 10,926 9,431 9,546 10,955								
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th April, 1938	3,243	1,898	5,141	6,032	11,173								
Average for March, 1938	3,503	1,705	5,208	6,122	11,330								
Average for April,	3,914	2,058	5,972	6,304	12,276								

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during April was 1,023, as compared with 890 in March, 1938, and with 1,049 in April, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change, and was fair generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and Garston was affected by seasonal slackness, but was generally moderate; at Salford it improved slightly, but was still slack.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1938, was 11,410, compared with 11,883 in March, 1938, and with 12,746 in April, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,021 in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1938, compared with £32,126 in March, 1938, and with £35,768 in April, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed little change and was fair; at Swansea it improved slightly with casual workers, and was fair generally. At Bristol and Avonmouth it remained quiet. At Plymouth, employment declined slightly, but was still fair; at Southampton it was moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.-Employment at Glasgow and Leith showed little change and was fair and moderate respectively; at Dundee it was irregular, but moderate on the whole. At Grangemouth it declined somewhat, and was moderate; at Belfast it declined but was fair generally.

#### SEAMEN.

Employment among seamen remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 25·2 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 24·4 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 4.2\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND	00 N	Tumber of	Seamen† s	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	April,		(+) or -) on a	Four Mor	nths ended
Marin Marin Dr.	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1938.	April, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES:	1-9	No.			
Liverpoolt	9,219	+ 1,581	- 714	31,807	34,539
Manchester	727	+ 92	+ 239	2,625	2,425
London	7,264	- 545	- 1,065	30,230	30,507
Southampton	5,497	+ 1,210	- 123	19,251	20,037
Tyne Ports	2,175	+ 672	+ 209	7,247	6,759
Sunderland	311	+ 189	+ 109	942	815
Middlesbrough	199	+ 104	+ 28	865	876
Hull	1,020	+ 185	+ 171	3,823	3,648
Bristol§	702	- 72	- 104	3,010	3,067
Newport, Mon	451	- 207	+ 115	2,156	1,842
Cardiff	1,818	- 338	- 389	8,382	8,283
Swansea	754	- 261	- 284	3,021	3,197
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	283	+ 142	+ 54	984	915
Kirkcaldy, Methil					
and Grangemouth	259	- 20	+ 35	1,040	976
Glasgow	2,078	- 50	- 131	8,361	8,982
NORTHERN IRELAND:		PERSONAL CO	CHARLES	20000	
Belfast	198	+ 33	- 33	790	908
Total for above Ports	32,955	+ 2,715	- 1,883	124,534	127,776

### 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 4th April, 1938:—

Area.

Number of Persons on Register at 4th April, 1938.

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

Men. | Wo-men. | Juven-iles. | Total. | 14th Mar., 19th Apr. 1937. | 1937.

London Division South-Eastern	160,987	48,238	6,470	215,695	- 11,280	+	64,840
Division	69,094		5,041	91,627	- 7,061	+	18,150
Brighton	3,352 1,935	1,386	216	4.954	- 356	+	1,390
Ipswich	2,233	557 351	249 148		- 86 - 245	++	390
Norwich	5,554	817	163	6,534	- 440	+	440 820
Reading Rest of Division	1,983 54,037				- 280 - 5 654		120
South-Western			and the			+	14,990
Bristol	64,969	13,465	4,618 602				
Plymouth		2,077 1,139	218		- 478 - 266		580 590
Portsmouth	5,021	1,113		6,575	- 483	+	760
Southampton	6,056 735	814 123	420 77	7,290 935		+	
Rest of Division	36 776	8 199	2,860	47,835	- 2.698	4	6,880
Midlands Division Birmingham	142,931 19,626	55,251 9,201	6,880 430	205,062 29,257	+ 8,929 - 755	+	77,700
Coventry	3,647	1,338	152	5,137	- 155 - 14	++	15,240 2,430
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	2,594		distributed in	7 700	the state of the s		
Derby	2,895	1,062 828	130 151	3,786 3,874	+ 127 $- 148$	+	2,600 1,490
Leicester	6,460	5,222		11,895	+ 59	+	4,340
Northampton Nottingham	2,773 9,512	844 3,147	114 234		- 160 - 1,449	+	890
Smethwick	1,686	1,043	90	2,819	+ 105	+	2,480 1,710
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	13,278 3,968	6,922 1.162	362 269	20,562 5,399	+ 1,234 + 99	+	5,900
West Bromwich	1,880	502	74	0 450	+ 153	+	2,280 1,370
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	3,558	1,572	195	5,325	- 310	+	1,730
North-Eastern							35,240
Division Barnsley	136,854 5,979	46,079 505	7,824		- 1,618	+	49,840
Bradford	11,440	6,796	366		+ 269	-	570 9,010
Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby	2,548	1,493	170	4.211	- 2	+	2,360
Grimsby	3,322 5,180	675 657	458 466	4,455 6,303	- 152 - 453	+	260
Halifax	2,796	1,972	130	4,898	- 197	+	3,010
Huddersneid	3,078 13,188	3,193 1,571	289 784	6,560 15,543	+ 261	++	4,390
Leeds	14,900	5.003	181	20,084	170	-	2,670 6,230
Rotherham	1,851 3,867	391 388	156 284	2,398	+ 70 + 188		190
Sheffield	15,407	4,114	537	20,058	+ 475	+	520 2,370
Wakefield York	2,524 2,418	985 774	234 84	3,743 3,276	- 817 + 154	+	570
Rest of Division	48,356		3,343	69,261	- 466		18,720
North-Western Division	251,429	119,170	17,367	387,966	+ 2,777	+	
Accrington	2,900	2,993	315	6,208	+ 1,090	+	95,270 3,000
Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow	3,084 1,842	1,622	161 155	4,867 2,401	- 165 - 212	+	1,180
Birkenhead	6,878	757	274	7,909	- 99	-	690 500
Blackburn Blackpool	6,969 4,404	9,003 3,235	569 310	16,541 7,949	+ 85 - 501	+	6,460
Bolton	8,227	5,146	571	13,944	+ 1,088	+	1,060 6,180
Burnley Bury	5,179 2,281	5,091 1,780	298 126	10,568	- 1,010 + 168	+	3,860 1,530
Chorley Liverpool	1,889	1,482	122	3,493	- 48	+	670
Manchester	63,179 29,463		4,725 1,099	78,654 44,416		++	1,960
Nelson	2,241	1,656	110	4,007	- 455		11,320
Oldham Preston	10,657	5,636 3,739	367 363	8,339	+ 847 - 388	++	† 6,910 2,670
Rochdale	4,659	2,933	312	7,904 7,128	+ 1,205	+	4,090
St. Helens Salford	5,859 8,927	626 5,473	643 494	14,894	- 189 + 572	++	800 5,610
Stockport Warrington	4,833 4,165	3,466	302 275	8,601	- 41	+	3,990
Wigan	7,926	688 3,009	534	5,128 11,469	+ 269 + 570		2,070
Rest of Division	61,630	35,827	5,242	102,699	+ 493	+	34,010
Northern Division Darlington	120,105 1,991	12,862 323	11,550 285	144,517 2,599	$-\  \   \begin{array}{ccc} -\  \   2,026 \\ -\  \   268 \end{array}$	-	10,890 320
Gateshead	6,279	1,054	581 550	7,914	- 113	-	370
Middlesbrough	5,498 8,135	432 690	614		+ 243 + 204	-+	340 730
Newcastle-on-	14,179	2,387	905	17,471	OT HERE	1	
South Shields	8,002	533	670	9,205	- 511 - 429		1,790 140
Stockton-on-Tees	4,716 13,467	427 1,496	474 1,338	5,617 16,301	- 266	-	140
Rest of Division	57,838	5,520	6,133	69,491	$+ 156 \\ - 1,042$	-	8,250
Scotland Division Aberdeen	184,053 6,640	56,557 1,466	19,287 469	259,897	+ 3,773	+	18,080
Clydebank	1,699	623	317	2,639	+ 38		830 300
Dundee Edinburgh	9,403 15,150	8,294 3,534	758 874	18,455	+ 716	+	5,010
Glasgow‡	58,524	16,945	5,228	80,697	- 448 + 3		1,120 1,040
Greenock Motherwell	4,776 3,684	976 705	544 621	6,296 5,010	- 75 166	-	1,100
Paisley	3,571	1,403	417	5,391	- + + 466		580 1,130
Port Glasgow Rest of Division	1,350 79,256	418 22,193	9,832	1,995 111,281	+ 97 + 3,099		300
Wales Division	144,659	10,595	13,937	169,191	$+\ 8,667$		13,310 19,950
Cardiff Llanelly	10,473 4,794	1,555 260	936 480	12,964 5,534	+ 93 - 243	+	360
Newport	6,656	448	458	7,562	+ 493	+	3,000 2,050
Swansea Rest of Division	10,850 111,886	1,122 7,210	1,164	13,136 129,995	- 132	+	2,050 2,280 12,260
Northern Ireland	58,706	29,432	6,213	94.351	- 1.251	1+	24,240
Belfast Londonderry	27,548 3,720	15,881	3,446 473	46,875 5,697	+ 809 - 100	+	11,020 940
Lurgan	1,595	1,504 1,674	186	3,455	- 167	+	1,000
Lisburn Newry	1,165 2,295	1,155	128 149				1,060
Rest of Northern						No.	
Ireland	22,383		1,831	32,841	- 1,552	+	9,480
Great Britain and \ Northern Ireland \	1,333,787	409,141	99,187	1,842,115	- 2,468	+	366,470
The second secon							- 100
* See footnote † on	hage 111	· 1000000000000000000000000000000000000					

### COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN

ANALYSIS FOR 4TH APRIL, 1938. Men Boys Women Girls

May, 1938.

arredgement to solve	(18 years and over).	(under 18 years).	(18 years and over)	(under 18 years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register:—  1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit: (a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allowances authorised:	662,076 12,515	19,138 485	275,589 2,102	21,011	977,814 15,222
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	477,733	2,105	35,595	2,009	517,442
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed	2,927	78	2,057	77	5,139
5. Claims under consideration 6. Others not in receipt of	36,451	2,680	13,017	1,944	54,092
benefit or allowances: (a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15	42,794	2,094 5,557	26,603	3,144 7,407	74,635 12,964
B. Others on Register:— 5. Unemployment allowances authorised 6. Applications under consideration	15,689	504	5,984 131	1,034	23,211
7. Not in receipt of allowances: (a) aged 16 and over (b) aged 14 and 15	24,621	1,610 6,886	18,631	3,226 11,748	48,088 18,634
C. Total on Register	1,275,081	41,177	379,709	51,797	1,747,764
D. Insured Unemployed:  Aged 16-64:  8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4(a))  9. Two-months file †  10. Special Schemes — laimants to benefit	1,234,496 26,552 2,232	26,580 1,907	354,963 28,621 264	28,305 2,628	1,644,344 59,708 2,514
COLUMN TO SELECT SERVICES		1000		30,944	1,706,566
Total aged 16-64  11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b) (b) Two-months file	1,263,280	5,557 1,730	383,848	7,407 2,598	12,964 4,328
Total aged 14-64	1,263,280	35,781	383,848	40,949	1,723,858

### APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS-4TH APRIL, 1938. CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.;

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
- M-ST MIN	ARTH	G	eneral Sche	me.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Sootland Wales	111,432 42,607 40,608 91,640 76,634 126,027 40,006 71,742 61,380	1,547 1,037 700 1,934 1,595 4,182 1,699 3,469 2,975	36,284 11,042 9,025 46,743 38,249 87,806 7,783 32,423 6,234	994 1,171 991 2,495 2,823 5,392 1,598 4,323 1,224	150,257 55,857 51,324 142,812 119,301 223,407 51,086 111,957 71,813
Great Britain	662,076	19,138	275,589	21,011	977,814
747	sterr, plant	Agric	cultural Sch	neme.	in mil
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	375 4,443 1,214 1,158 1,513 744 535 1,625 908	9 141 43 33 25 32 26 112 64	183 888 52 133 433 29 80 285	2 36 5 4 24 2 18 26 3	569 5,508 1,314 1,328 1,995 807 659 2,048 994
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	12,515	485	2,102	120	15,222

Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64
London	33,516	13	3,362	11	36,902
South-Eastern	15,579	30	1,504	61	17,174
South-Western	16,179	14	1,128	37	17,358
Midlands	40,042	22	2,201	26	42,291
North-Eastern	48,180	66	2,597	147 409	50,990 119,544
North-Western	103,872	625 475	14,638 2,309	615	75,245
Northern	71,846	1957	13,569	1,207	112,558
Scotland Wales	96,825 70,310	485	2,328	607	73,730
Great Britain	496,349	2,687	43,636	3,120	545,792

<sup>\*</sup> These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 8,192 at 4th April, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† See explanation on page 186.

† The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 8,192 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit

### 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 unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 4th April, 1938. 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	ed 16-64, w	ho had bee	en on Regis	ster
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
	a Julings	N	UMBERS.	a) Lbd eyg		Migral Tel
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	671,259 21,302 243,809 22,521 958,891	165,269 2,569 53,230 2,860 223,928	84,849 898 17,568 727	43,677 372 5,653 322 50,024	258,376 292 19,894 139 278,701	1,223,430 25,433 340,154 26,569 1,615,586
ilda line 200	edig bed	PEE	CENTAGES	3.		100000
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	54·9 83·8 71·7 84·8	13·5 10·1 15·6 10·8	6·9 3·5 5·2 2·7	3·6 1·5 1·7 1·2	21·1 1·1 5·8 0·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	59-3	13.9	6.4	3.1	17.3	100-0

Of the 958,891 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 749,000, or 46.4 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than

#### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The later that there is	Five weeks ended 30th Apr., 1938.	Four weeks ended 26th Mar., 1938.	Fourweeks ended 24th Apr., 1937.
(1) General Account. Contributions received from:— Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 2,053,000 2,013,000 2,020,000 22,000	£ 1,635,000 1,584,000 1,614,000	£ 1,535,000 1,499,000 1,520,000 4,000
Total income	6,108,000	4,833,000	4,558,000
Benefit	4,799,000 495,000 372,000 65,000	3,718,000 477,000† 418,000 48,000	2,440,000 358,000 384,000 36,000
Total Expenditure	5,731,000	4,661,000	3,218,000
Debt Outstanding	82,246,000	103,122,000	103,980,000
(2) Agricultural Account.  Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	43,000 43,000 43,000 2,000	31,000 31,000 30,000	28,000 27,000 27,000
Total Income	131,000	92,000	82,000
Benefit Cost of administration Miscellaneous Payments Total Expenditure	55,000 16,000 1,000 72,000	63,000 11,000 1,000	36,000 10,000 — 46,000

#### UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 30th April, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,421,000 as compared with £2,783,000 during the four weeks ended 26th March, 1938, and £3,050,000 during the four weeks ended 24th April, 1937.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 49 of 1938, for the period ended 31st March, 1937).
† Includes adjustment.
† Statutory provision was made 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 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and, thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,006,259.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote † on page 177.
† 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.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote † on page 177.
† Comparable figures are not available.
‡ The figures for Rutherglen are included.
[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

<sup>†</sup> The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 5,132 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 5,139 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment

### UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 4th APRIL, 1938.

#### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 4th April, 1938, 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 indoor 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 4th April, 1938, are, however, given on page 190.

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 an allowance.

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 pages 177 and 178 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 185.

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 188 and 189 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at March, and April, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for April, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936 (see, however, footnote § on page 189 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change 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.

	San Disku		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	LY UNEMPI RARY STOI ND CASUAL	PPAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PE	RSONS, 10,888	AGED 1	6-64, IN	SURED 227	UNDE	R THE 240	GENER 11,115	AL SCHI	EME.* 11,252	11,039	137	11,17
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	80,604 794 780 4,991 531 616 1,460 89,776	329 — 1 8 2 116 8 464	80,933 794 781 4,999 533 732 1,468 90,240	44,469 541 308 1,058 23 486 449 47,334	77 — 3 1 62 2 145	44,546 541 308 1,061 24 548 451 47,479	125,073 1,335 1,088 6,049 554 1,102 1,909 137,110		125,479 1,335 1,089 6,060 557 1,280 1,919 137,719	125,030 1,330 1,086 4,522 551 1,067 1,723 135,309	406 - 1 11 3 177 9 607	125,43 1,33 1,08 4,53 55 1,24 1,73 135,91
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,410 2,663 811 4,884	18 132 16 166	1,428 2,795 827 5,050	207 630 98 935	2 21 - 23	209 651 98 958	1,617 3,293 909 5,819	20 153 16 189	1,637 3,446 925 6,008	1,615 3,235 850 5,700	19 151 15 185	1,63 3,38 86 5,88
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,231	608	7,839	928	163	1,091	8,159	771	8,930	7,706	771	8,47
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,332	3,322	6,654	2,647	4,473	7,120	5,979	7,795	13,774	5,965	7,791	13,75
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,122 2,173 4,295	473 264 737	2,595 2,437 5,032	1,138 1,204 2,342	218 51 269	1,356 1,255 2,611	3,260 3,377 6,637	691 315 1,006	3,951 3,692 7,643	3,238 3,377 6,615	691 315 1,006	3,92 3,69 7,62
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	5,574 568 1,036 3,487 10,665	1,290 299 275 922 2,786	6,864 867 1,311 4,409 13,451	569 20 130 749 1,468	221 40 19 199 479	790 60 149 948 1,947	6,143 588 1,166 4,236 12,133	1,511 339 294 1,121 3,265	7,654 927 1,460 5,357 15,398	6,065 588 1,156 4,208 12,017	1,510 339 292 1,105 3,246	7,573 927 1,444 5,313 15,26
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,506	4	1,510	428	4	432	1,934	8	1,942	1,933	8	1,94
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 Total, Metal Manufacture	11,897 2,806 3,548 2,197 1,452 23,406	158 243 357 97 276 1,135	12,055 3,049 3,905 2,294 1,728 24,541	19,362 946 6,901 3,702 2,224 33,563	31 61 746 93 80 1,015	19,393 1,007 7,647 3,795 2,304 34,578	31,259 3,752 10,449 5,899 3,676 56,969	189 304 1,103 190 356 2,150	31,448 4,056 11,552 6,089 4,032 59,119	31,247 3,702 10,449 5,884 3,655 56,870	189 300 1,103 190 356 2,146	31,436 4,000 11,550 6,074 4,011 59,016
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	29,583 3,549 3,857 3,346 40,335	2,245 1,184 31 32 3,492	31,828 4,733 3,888 3,378 43,827	8,991 707 323 517 10,538	1,125 411 1 6 1,543	10,116 1,118 324 523 12,081	38,574 4,256 4,189 3,863 50,873	3,370 1,595 32 38 5,035	41,944 5,851 4,212 3,901 55,908	37,414 4,173 3,558 3,816 48,961	3,352 1,584 32 38 5,006	40,766 5,757 3,590 3,854 53,960
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	14,393 1,084 1,716 17,193	1,468 82 36 1,586	15,861 1,166 1,752 18,779	4,626 157 479 5,262	614 18 22 654	5,240 175 501 5,916	19,019 1,241 2,195 22,455	2,082 100 58 2,240	21,101 1,341 2,253 24,695	18,586 1,184 2,170 21,940	2,063 100 58 2,221	20,649 1,284 2,228 24,161
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing * Persons insured un	32,855	226	33,081	2,247	31	2,278	35,102	257	35,359	32,459	252	32,711

GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED TEMPORARY STOPPAGES. TOTAL. TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS. INDUSTRY. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females. Total. Males. Females. Total. Other Metal Industries:

Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General
Iron Founding
Electrical Wiring and Contracting
Electrical Cable Apparatus Lamps etc. 15,492 4,105 16,499 5,090 2,810 3,036 1,375 3,410 14,381 4,037 7,646 3,470 1,519 1,762 1,319 1,829 7,638 342 1,231 1,705 616 577 139 583 8,104 342 3,094 2,508 983 958 141 1,183 15,567 4,362 16,589 5,110 2,812 3,053 1,412 3,431 7,463 4,020 13,495 2,602 1,829 2,095 1,271 2,248 14,456 4,293 7,732 3,490 1,521 1,778 1,356 1,849 6,818 3,951 6,501 1,785 905 1,201 1,217 1,266 1,111 466 1,111 69 6,994 817 924 894 54 982 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 69 8,857 1,620 1,291 1,275 1,863 803 367 381 600 56 1,582 1,581 10,399 26,253 25,825 77,642 6,951 24,264 specified ... Total, Other Metals ...

Textiles:—
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)
Total, Cotton ...
Woollen and Worsted ...
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...
Linen ... 4,034 16,865 2,917 7,399 26,230 78,566 15,426 51,389 7,502 18,881 19,279 54,302 15,811 10,419 11,777 35,421 52,575 49,506 102,081 10,984 7,536 18,520 12,343 32,581 25,245 57,826 32,705 52,575 49,537 102,112 47,360 11,652 18,005 29,657 8,110 19,994 24,292 44,286 14,655 8,342 6,287 14,629 21,597 17,709 39,306 20,362 13,823 33,149 18,888 35,714 68,963 28,472 13,798 28,361 47,085 6,545 5,881 1,883 2,183 7,381 2,010 16,578 1,428 4,263 4,092 5,907 8,412 3,993 2,722 10,903 2,910 19,789 2,660 6,324 5,734 21,626 234,239 3,132 1,528 19,622 7,774 2,427 6,554 867 1,279 4,930 8,533 115,587 5,925 1,883 17,357 7,381 2,474 16,678 1,429 4,264 5,526 7,602 167,954 5,344 2,465 4,487 3,129 1,134 13,359 1,794 5,046 2,436 16,170 145,895 4,034 1,283 3,504 2,174 919 11,308 1,891 1,310 1,182 983 955 215 2,051 874 1,663 396 11,690 52,182 2,551 2,110 6,752 3,522 1,087 3,235 1,232 2,061 1,840 17,101 93,528 1,241 928 8,476 3,993 24,109 10,903 3,561 19,913 2,661 6,325 7,366 24,703 261,482 2,531 2,110 539 3,522 900 3,211 1,232 2,061 1,642 15,719 85,315 1,691 600 13,853 5,207 1,555 5,370 509 881 3,486 3,122 74,241 Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. 872 1,184 358 Hosiery ... ... Lace ... ... 920 3,383 2,040 4,480 93,713 398 1,444 5,411 41,346 148,924 Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods 1,700 1,431 3,131 7,061 2,562 9,623 2,639 769 3,408 4,434 1,827 6,261 2,078 292 2,370 561 477 1,038 5,371 1,156 6,527 1,141 1,702 1,440 3,142 3,293 963 2,104 864 4,157 Total, Leather ... Clothing :-7,980 623 1,644 555 903 19,994 22,699 11,097 3,891 2,124 5,419 1,759 4,551 28,841 Tailoring
Dress Making and Millinery...
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc...
Other Dress Industries
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs
Total, Clothing
Food Drink and Tobacco:
Bread. Biscuits, Cakes, etc... 8,520 627 1,644 770 909 11,302 23,772 12,157 4,033 2,125 11,074 1,765 4,572 35,726 20,677 4,660 3,769 11,844 2,674 15,874 59,498 14,254 3,855 1,921 7,713 1,378 8,565 37,686 6,960 3,257 1,129 7,041 911 5,197 776 996 4,033 854 2,443 1,226 6,423 805 1,848 4,131 1,296 7,309 98 442 4,866 7,513 2,129 6,436 16,259 21,427 14,299 21,812 Food Drink and Tobacco:

Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...
Grain Milling ...
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...
Other Food Industries
Drink Industries
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc.

Woodworking, etc. :—
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.
Other Woodworking ...
Total, Woodworking, etc.
Paper, Printing, etc. :—
Paper and Paper Board
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and
Stationery ... 6,089 16,677 2,015 6,224 221 17,527 2,290 10,445 1,823 15,592 2,004 1,935 286 11,303 2,069 10,588 5,147 181 1,077 858 246 6,340 11,527 2,887 1,477 28,525 2,671 7,507 5,881 609 29,066 371 338 310 28 2,151 6,363 11,625 2,935 1,683 29,051 9,060 19,432 9,196 2,338 59,843 9,011 2,326 7,469 5,951 627 28,641 4,571 10,302 2,498 1,292 23,991 6,897 17,771 8,449 1,919 52,632 1,792 1,323 437 391 5,060 2,163 1,661 747 419 7,211 2,697 7,807 6,261 655 30,792 19,034 8,768 2,086 57,591 7,206 1,836 17,861 2,991 29,894 218 270 2,505 6,822 1,425 14,072 1,966 24,285 190 244 2,004 431 2,869 7,012 1,669 16,076 2,397 27,154 596 226 1,696 563 3,081 624 253 2,225 745 3,847 7,418 1,651 15,768 2,529 27,366 218 271 2,533 613 3,635 7,636 1,922 18,301 3,142 31,001 28 27 529 182 766 6,988 1,566 15,356 2,397 26,307 594 3,587 4,396 1,726 6,122 6,325 1,124 3,610 4,532 1,793 2,046 669 2,715 2,486 4,582 746 1,174 313 3,408 433 1,056 269 2,711 295 3,767 564 1,054 141 1,231 187 1,233 315 3,765 436 4,998 751 Stationery ... ... Wall Paper Making ... Stationery and Typewriting Requisites 674 19,565 31,689 417 5,904 11,888 302 5,191 9,168 516 18,477 26,039 115 932 3,366 417 6,123 12,534 676 20,117 32,867 257 13,661 19,801 160 1,640 6,828 214 (not paper)...
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding
Total, Paper, Printing, etc....
Building and Contracting: 13,994 20,333 13,286 16,871 123,271 104,868 131,954 109,377 241,331 355 48 403 123,626 4,175 2,078 6,253 131,585 109,327 240,912 127,437 127,779 4,148 369 50 419 342 Building
Public Works Contracting, etc.
Total, Building and Contracting
Other Manufacturing Industries:— 107,251 234,688 48 390 2,076 6,224 228,139 228,542 3,343 165 563 7,364 1,553 1,313 2,353 84 308 2,039 286 470 4,029 1,392 767 3,346 165 565 4,021 1,388 750 993 81 257 7,375 1,557 1,332 1,046 Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. 205 213 Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus

Musical Instruments ...

Toys, Games and Sports Requisites

Total, Other Manufacturing ... 454 893 932 6,350 1,308 2,543 1,646 15,727 821 1,262 854 1,650 714 9,377 93 538 258 3,684 874 1,652 714 9,428 1,237 2,009 1,388 456 895 932 6,359 1,330 2,547 1,646 416 747 807 4,715 581 7.388 12,103 2.040 1,644 Gas, Water and Electricity Supply 16,976 220 17,196 576 20 596 17,552 240 17,792 17,021 236 17,25 Transport and Communication :-12,568 7,361 6,560 18,738 12,241 7,041 6,601 18,597 33,286 12,602 6,929 6,798 19,688 32,971 12,918 7,639 6,992 19,777 33,724 12,260 6,666 6,377 18,652 32,067 306 652 185 88 699 316 710 194 89 753 308 695 183 Railway Service ... Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport 6,389 6,416 18,509 32,587 Goods Transport by Road ... 32,813 Shipping Service

Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:

Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, 42,994 2,618 45,612 3,208 129,870 40,977 2,357 43,334 2,803 122,159 41,087 2,381 43,468 3,147 877 189 1,066 201 4,551 42,883 2,594 45,477 2,860 127,325 111 24 135 348 2,545 110 etc.)
Harbour, River and Canal Service
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...
Other Transport, Communication, etc.
Total, Transport, etc. ... 187 1,055 117 4,324 24 134 344 2,496 2,407 44,422 2,743 123,001 22 124 264 2,318 2,429 44,546 3,007 125,319 11 84 227 124,658 188,726 Distributive Trades ... ... ... Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance\* ... ... ... 132,257 56,469 134,080 54,503 188,583 6,249 4,190 10,439 140,329 58,693 199,022 8,781 1,295 10,076 234 24 9,015 1,319 10,334 8,584 1,284 9,868 258 Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-15,633 64,870 5,212 18,648 15,930 63,520 16,409 64,395 6,850 24,839 374 1,604 267 500 16,865 66,059 7,198 25,665 14,760 62,352 5,034 18,067 82 60 81 326 456 1,664 348 826 1,232 1,189 1,986 7,017 National Government Service Local Government Service ... Professional Services ... ...
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service
Laundry Service ...
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...
Other Endustries and Services 6,965 25,003 18,148 31,926 2,003 849 42,038 6,809 896 73,964 8,812 1,745 73,263 10,785 1,819 1,615 2,321 77 43,653 9,130 973 42,076 8,776 948 568 79 48 2,183 2,400 125 76,147 11,212 1,870 32,494 2,082 897 31,187 2,009 871 stries and Services Total, Miscellaneous ... ... 161,977 64,816 226,793 4,886 5,368 10,254 166,863 70,184 237,047 159,726 67,879 227,605 ... 1,098,731 295,584 1,394,315† 219,648 145,951 365,599 1,318,379 441,535 1,759,914 1,262,913 409,634 1,672,547 TOTAL (aged 16-64) II. PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME. Farming, Forestry, etc.

Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc...

Private Gardening ...

Other Gardening ... 30,351 4,709 2,899 1,621 2,966 2,754 1,535

.. ... 33,424 4,986 38,410 \* See footnote \* on page 186.

TOTAL (Aged 16-64)

5,158 34,019

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			CASSI I		GREAT	BRITA	IN ANI	Nort	HERN I	RELANI	).		•	1 100	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURI	ATED NU.	NS, AGED	U	WHOLI NEMPLO (includi	YED	7	S AT 47		п., 193	8. Total	•	DECREA TOTAL TAG	SE (+) OR SE (-) IN PERCEN- ES AS RED WITH	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT
	Males.	Females	s. Total.	-	Casua	ls).	. Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	14mm	19TH APR., 1937.*	4TH APR., 1938.
		ERSONS	INSUR	RED U	JNDE	RTE	IE GI	ENER	AL SC	HEM	E.†		105 arias	Section Contracts	A DEFENDED
Fishing	33,380	870			14.3					33.3		DO PETER	+ 0.6	+ 4.8	32.8
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	4,450 48,560 9,730 9,820 18,650	3,850 10 420 10 1,200 210 5,700	11,260 4,460 48,980 9,740 11,020 18,860	9·3 7·1 17·5 10·3 5·5 6·3 7·8 9·3	8·5 10·0 1·9 20·0 9·7 3·8 8·1	7·1 17·5 10·2 5·5 6·6	5·2 4·8 6·9 2·2 0·2 4·9 2·4 4·9	=	4·8 6·9 2·2 0·2 5·0 2·4	14·5 11·9 24·4 12·5 5·7 11·2 10·2 14·2	10·5 10·0 2·6 30·0 14·3 4·8 10·7	11·9 24·4 12·4 5·7 11·6	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.6 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 3.1 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 2.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.7 \\ + \ 2.4 \\ + \ 8.2 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 1.8 \\ + \ 2.7 \\ + \ 0.8 \end{array}$	14·4 11·8 24·4 10·0 5·7 11·4 9·4 14·0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	14,660 26,410 16,210	90 2,230 550 2,870	14,750 28,640 16,760 60,150	9.6 10.1 5.0 8.5	20·0 5·9 2·9 5·8	9·7 9·8 4·9 8·4	1·4 2·4 0·6 1·7	2·2 1·0 —	1·4 2·2 0·6 1·6	11·0 12·5 5·6 10·2	22·2 6·9 2·9 6·6	11·1 12·0 5·5 10·0	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 1.9 \\     + 0.6 \\     - 0.2 \\     + 0.7   \end{array} $	- 1·5 + 0·9 - 0·7	11·1 11·9 5·3 9·9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making  Pottery, Earthenware, etc		6,400	106,460	7.2	9.5	7.4	1.0	2.5	1.0	8.2	12.0	8-4	- 0.3	+ 0.4	8.1
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	23,830 17,480	7,420 2,470	74,890 31,250 19,950	9·9 8·9 12·4	8·0 6·4 10·7	8·3 12·2	7·9 4·8 6·9	2.9	9.5	17·8 13·7 19·3 16·1	9·3 12·8	12·6 18·5	+ 0·5 - 0·7 - 0·6	+ 6·7 + 4·3 + 2·7	18·4 12·6 18·5
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :— Chemicals	79,650	9,890 29,890	51,200	7.0	7·5 4·3	9.8	5.7	0.8	5.1	7.7	10.2	14.9	- 0.7	+ 3.6	14.9
Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	16,170 18,440 55,240 169,500	6,110 5,800 20,430 62,230	22,280 24,240 75,670 231,730	3.5 5.6 6.3 6.3	4·9 4·7 4·5 4·5	3·9 5·4 5·8 5·8	0·1 0·7 1·4 0·9	0.6 0.4 1.0 0.7	0·3 0·6 1·3 0·8	3·6 6·3 7·7 7·2	5·1 5·5 5·1 5·5 5·2	7·0 4·2 6·0 7·1 6·6	+ 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·1	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 0.8 \\     + 0.4 \\     + 1.4 \\     + 0.2 \\     + 0.5   \end{array} $	6·9 4·2 6·0 7·1 6·6
Metal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)  Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	17,190	110	17,300	8.8	3.6	8.7	2.5	3.6	2.5	11.3	7.2	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	11.2
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	177,250 46,180 25,500 30,370 21,550 318,040	4,650 4,050 2,630 2,340 4,120 17,900	181,900 50,230 28,130 32,710 25,670 335,940	6·7 6·1 13·9 7·2 6·7 7·4	3·4 6·0 13·6 4·1 6·7 6·3	6.6 6.1 13.9 7.0 6.7 7.3	10·9 2·0 27·1 12·2 10·4 10·5	0·7 1·5 28·3 4·0 1·9 5·7	10·7 2·0 27·2 11·6 9·0 10·3	17.6 8.1 41.0 19.4 17.1 17.9	4·1 7·5 41·9 8·1 8·6 12·0	17·3 8·1 41·1 18·6 15·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 1.0 \\     + 0.2 \\     + 2.4 \\     + 0.3 \\     + 1.1 \\     + 0.9   \end{array} $	+ 5·8 + 2·5 +28·6 + 9·2 + 7·8	17·3 8·0 41·1 18·6 15·6
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Ironand Steel Founding	560,080	53,830	613,910	5.3	4.2	5.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	6.9	6.3	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.4	17·6 6·7
Electrical Engineering	89,570 52,870 38,480 <b>741,000</b>	25,060 910 1,580 81,380	114,630 53,780 40,060 822,380	4·0 7·3 8·7 5·4	4·7 3·4 2·0 4·3	4·1 7·2 8·4 5·3	0.8 0.6 1.3 1.5	1·7 0·1 0·4 1·9	1·0 0·6 1·3 1·5	4·8 7·9 10·0 6·9	6·4 3·5 2·4 6·2	5·1 7·8 9·7 6·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} + 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.0 \\ - 1.9 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 1.2 \end{array}$	5·0 7·5 9·7 6·7
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	319,330 11,340 49,010	32,300 1,770 1,600	351,630 13,110 50,610	4·5 9·6 3·5	4·5 4·6 2·3	4·5 8·9 3·5	1·5 1·3 1·0	1·9 1·0 1·3	1.5 1.3 1.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	- 0·5 - 1·0	+ 2·3 + 1·5	5·9 10·0
Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	379,680 169,930	35,670 2,880	415,350 172,810	4.5	4·4 7·8	4.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	4·5 5·9 20·7	3·6 6·3 8·9	4·5 5·9 20·5	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.3 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.0 \\ + 2.1 \\ - 3.3 \end{array}$	4·4 5·9 20·0
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	95,030	9,560	104,590	7.2	6.7	7.1	8.0	4.9	7.8	15.2	11.6	14.9	+ 1.0	+ 8.6	14.8
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	38,710 100,890 23,090	2,510 76,780 11,000	41,220 177,670 34,090	10.2	2·7 9·1 7·4	9·8 7·6 7·6	0·9 1·3 7·4	2.4	0·8 1·7 7·4	11·1 7·7 15·1	2·7 11·5 14·7	10·6 9·3 15·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.7 \end{array} $	+ 1·0 + 4·2 + 6·5	10·2 9·3 14·9
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	15,930 18,270 17,410 21,750	12,280 12,070 1,310 17,210	28,210 30,340 18,720 38,960	5·7 6·6 7·0 5·8	7·5 7·4 4·1 5·7	6·5 6·9 6·8 5·8	3·8 3·1 0·8 2·7	3·0 3·2 0·2 3·5	3·5 3·2 0·7 3·0	9·5 9·7 7·8 8·5	10·5 10·6 4·3 9·2	10·0 10·1 7·5 8·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	+ 4·4 + 5·8 + 1·5 + 4·2	10·0 10·0 7·7 8·8
Metal Índustríes not separately specified	172,030 503,110	93,990 236,710	266,020 739,820	6.8	8.0	7·2 7·3	2.4	3·1 3·1	2.7	9·2 10·4	11:1	9.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.4 + 4.8	9·7 10·5
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	80,250 63,930	128,930 135,470	209,180 199,400	10.4	9·0 13·3	9·6 12·2	13·7 11·8	16·8 13·1	15·5 12·6	24·1 21·6	25·8 26·4	25·1 24·8	+ 1.9	+15·6 +14·6	25·1 24·8
Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	144,180 92,670 20,160	264,400 130,590 31,680	408,580 223,260	10·1 7·1 6·2	6.0	10·8 6·6	12·9 13·3	14·9 15·6	14·2 14·6	23·0 20·4	26·1 21·8	25·0 21·2	+ 1.0 + 0.4	+15·2 +14·7	25·0 21·2
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute	18,260 23,010 11,580	10,640 53,310 18,450	51,840 28,900 76,320 30,030	5·1 25·1 22·2	6·0 5·6 26·0 28·2	5·3 25·7 25·9	6·5 6·5 4·2 8·2	12·7 12·1 6·6 11·8	10·4 8·5 5·9 10·4	12·7 11·6 29·3 30·4	18·7 17·7 32·6 40·0	16·4 13·8 31·6 36·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.0 \\ -0.8 \\ +1.4 \\ +3.4 \end{array} $	+ 9.0 + 6.9 +15.4 +14.9	16·3 13·8 20·9 36·3
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets	7,320 27,150 5,930	12,450 92,720 9,090	19,770 119,870 15,020	11·9 4·4 6·0	12·5 5·8 5·6	12·3 5·5 5·8	2·9 7·5 14·8	7·4 12·2 10·1	5·7 11·1 11·9	14·8 11·9 20·8	19·9 18·0 15·7	18·0 16·6 17·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.6 \\ +1.3 \\ +2.1 \end{array} $	+ 6·2 + 8·7 +13·0	16·8 16·6 17·7
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	12,950 18,420 72,310 453,940	18,520 39,630 30,140 711,620	31,470 58,050 102,450 1,165,560	3·1 7·8 7·5 9·1	4·8 8·8 10·4 10·4	4·1 8·5 8·3 9·9	12·8 2·2 16·1 11·5	18·2 5·1 14·8 13·2	16·0 4·2 15·8 12·5	15·9 10·0 23·6 20·6	23·0 13·9 25·2 23·6	20·1 12·7 24·1 22·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.6 \\ +0.7 \end{array} $	+16·2 + 3·9 + 9·8 +12·7	20·1 10·6 23·0 21·6
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	36,370 11,860 48,230	11,990 15,040 27,030	48,360 26,900 75,260	9·1 7·3 8·6	9·5 6·4 7·8	9·2 6·8 8·3	5·7 2·4 4·9	4·7 3·2 3·8	5.4	14·8 9·7 13·5	14·2 9·6	14·6 9·7 12·8	+ 0.7 + 0.4	+ 6·4 + 4·5 + 5·6	14·6 9·6 12·8
Clothing:  Tailoring  Dress Making and Millinery	66,650 10,150	148,470 92,300	215,120 102,450	10.9	4.7	6.6	1.9	3.5	3.0	12.8	8.2	9.6	- 1·9 - 1·1	+ 3.9 + 1.4	9·1 4·4
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	12,330 10,170 8,170 80,330	20,130 92,750 21,200 54,780 429,630	32,460 102,920 29,370 135,110 617,430	6·4 6·6 5·7 8·0 8·7	5·6 7·6 4·3 3·9 5·0	5·9 7·5 4·7 6·3 6·1	6·9 1·0 5·4 6·1 4·0	5·0 4·3 4·0 4·4 3·3	5·7 4·0 4·4 5·4	13·3 7·6 11·1 14·1 12·7	10·6 11·9 8·3	11.6 11.5 9.1 11.7 9.6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.2 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.9 \end{array} $	+ 4·3 + 4·8 + 5·4 + 2·7 + 3·4	11.6 7.1 9.1 11.6 8.7
Food Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	108,260 29,660	68,230 3,850	176,490 33,510	9.6	7.5	8-8	0.8	1.6	1.1	10.4	9.1	9.9	- 0·4 + 0·4	+ 0.7 + 0.5	9·8 6·3
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	27,370 70,740 89,780	50,350 63,780	77,720 134,520	8·5 10·6	9·1 16·2	8·9 13·2	1.4	3.5	2.8	9.9	12·6 18·2	11.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.9 + 1.4	11·6 14·4
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,030 340,840	27,350 237,810		4.2	10·3 4·7 10·1	7·4 4·5 9·1	0·4 0·2 0·6	1·8 1·5 2·1	0·7 1·0 1·2	7·0 4·4 9·0	12·1 6·2 12·2	8·1 5·5 10·3	- 0·4 + 0·4 - 0·2	+ 0.6 + 0.9 + 1.2	7·8 5·4 10·2

\* For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, 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).

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

	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF			PERCE	NTAGES	AT 4T	H APR	IL, 193	8.		INCREAS	E (+) OR	GREA
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY includin Casuals)	TED ig		MPORA) OPPAGE			TOTAL.		TOTAL	SE (-) IN PERCEN- ES AS ED WITH	BRITAL ONLY, TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	14TH MAR., 1938.	19TH APR., 1937.*	4TH APR., 1938.
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, 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	11·4 15·0 11·3 10·8 11·4	6·1 10·9 7·8 7·8 7·9	11·1 14·2 10·7 10·1 10·9	1·0 2·3 1·4 3·0 1·5	0·9 1·2 2·1 3·2 2·0	1.0 2.1 1.5 3.1 1.6	12·4 17·3 12·7 13·8 12·9	7·0 12·1 9·9 11·0 9·9	12·1 16·3 12·2 13·2 12·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.0 \\ +0.5 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 3 \cdot 7 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	11·6 16·0 12·1 12·8 12·2
Paper, Printing, etc. :— Paper and Paper Board	49,030	16,390	65,420	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.0	6.8	5.5	9.2	10.9	9.7			
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	25,740 5,120	46,410 2,430	72,150 7,550	4.1	5.8	5.2	0.7	2.3	1.7	4.8	8.1	6.9	+ 1.7 $- 0.4$	+ 5.6 + 2.4	9.4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,830	5,190	9,020	5.6	12.1	7·5 5·7	0.9	5.8	1.8	6.2	17-9	9.9	- 1.0	+ 1.5	9.9
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	190,320 274,040	94,230 164,650	284,550 438,690	7·0 6·2	5·5 5·6	6.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	7.4	6.5	7·1 7·5	$+ 1.6 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.1$	+ 3·4 + 1·0 + 1·9	7·5 7·0 7·3
Building and Contracting:  Building  Public Works Contracting, etc.  Total, Building and Contracting	1,022,950 292,660 1,315,610	1,450	1,035,290 294,110 1,329,400	12·5 36·6 17·8	2·8 3·3 2·8	12·3 36·5 17·7	0·4 0·8 0·5	0·2 0·1 0·2	0·4 0·7 0·5	12·9 37·4	3.0	12·7 37·2	- 1·5 - 0·2	+ 1·3 - 1·1	12·2 36·5
ther Manufacturing Industries :-	38,580	26,230	64,810	7.7	9.0	8.2				18.3	3.0	18.2	- 1.1	+ 0.8	17.6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	11,400 5,880	1,670 5,430	13,070 11,310	10.4	5·0 5·7	9.7	2·7 1·8 3·6	3·8 4·9 4·7	3·2 2·2 4·2	10·4 12·2 13·0	12·8 9·9 10·4	11·4 11·9 11·8	- i·7 + i·4	+ 4·2 + 5·4 + 3·7	11·4 11·9 11·7
ments and Apparatus  Musical 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	3·3 11·5 7·1 7·4	3·4 18·3 8·4 8·0	3·3 13·3 7·8 7·6	0·2 3·5 1·6 2·0	0·4 3·6 1·3 2·8	0·3 3·6 1·5 2·3	3·5 15·0 8·7 9·4	3·8 21·9 9·7 10·8	3·6 16·9 9·3 9·9	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0.1 \\     +2.6 \\     -0.8 \\     +0.1   \end{array} $	+ 0.9 + 9.8 + 3.0 + 3.8	3·5 16·9 9·3 9·9
as, Water and Electricity Supply	208,510	9,970	218,480	8.1	2.2	7-9	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.4	2.4	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	8.1
Railway Service	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	7·2 3·3 13·8 12·1 25·6	2·8 5·8 5·1 1·9 10·2	6·9 3·5 13·2 11·8 24·8	0·4 0·3 0·9 0·8 0·3	0·1 0·5 0·2 0·0 0·8	0·4 0·2 0·8 0·8 0·4	7·6 3·6 14·7 12·9 25·9	2·9 6·3 5·3 1·9 11·0	7·3 3·7 14·0 12·6 25·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.6 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.8 \end{array} $	$ \left. \begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 2 \uparrow \\ + \ 4 \cdot 2 \end{array} \right. $	$   \begin{array}{c}     7 \cdot 2 \\     3 \cdot 7 \\     13 \cdot 4 \\     12 \cdot 2 \\     25 \cdot 0   \end{array} $
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc istributive Trades	868,340	1,450 520 1,970 3,080 42,340	141,030 25,000 166,030 22,550 910,680	30·1 9·8 27·1 14·1 14·2	7·0 4·2 6·3 8·6 5·5	29·9 9·7 26·8 13·3 13·8	0.6 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.5	0·7 0·4 0·6 2·7 0·5	0.6 0.8 0.7 0.9 0.5	30·7 10·6 27·7 14·7	7·7 4·6 6·9 11·3 6·0	30·5 10·5 27·5 14·2 14·3	$+0.4 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.1$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 3.5 \\ - \ 1.3 \\ + \ 2.8 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ + \ 1.2 \end{array}$	29·9 10·0 27·0 14·1 14·0
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,278,520		2,061,390	10.5	7.0	9.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	11.0	7.5	9.7	- 0.4	+ 0.8	9-4
Finance‡ iscellaneous Trades and Services :—	181,320	88,060	269,380	4.8	1.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0	1.5	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1	3.7
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	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 21·4	5·3 4·5 2·6 12·3	11·4 17·3 4·1 17·8	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·5	0·4 0·3 0·2 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6	12·8 18·6 5·6 21·9	5·7 4·8 2·8 12·8	11·7 17·7 4·3 18·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	11·4 17·4 4·3 18·2
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services	172,010 28,510 9,910 104,540	272,100 117,410 18,060 61,610	444,110 145,920 27,970 166,150	18·6 7·0 8·6 24·5	15·4 5·8 5·0 6·8	16·7 6·0 6.2 17·9	0·3 0·3 0·5 1·4	0.6 2.0 0.4 1.3	0·4 1·7 0·5 1·4	18·9 7·3 9·1 25·9	16·0 7·8 5·4 8·1	17·1 7·7 6·7 19·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.1 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	+ 2·5 + 1·2 + 1·4 - 0·4	16·8 7·5 6·6 18·6
Total, Miscellaneous Total (Aged 16-64)	964,070	3,749,700	1,606,540		7.9	10.2	2.3	3.9	2.7	17.3	10.9	14.8	- 0.6	+ 0.9	14.4
		ONS IN					1 . 1			13.3	11·8	12.9	- 0.0	+ 2.78	12.5
rming, Forestry, etc	455,060	25,610	480,670	5.8	13.0	6.1	0.1	1.2	0·2	5.9		6.2	0.0	1 0 7	
arket Gardening, Horticulture, etc ivate Gardening ther Gardening	62,490 103,820 29,730	12,400 410 480	74,890 104,230 30,210	4·7 2·7 5·2	13·0 5·6 8·1	6·1 2·7 5·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·3 0·2	0·2 0·1 0·2	4·8 2·8 5·3	14·2 13·6 5·9 8·3	6·3 6·3 2·8 5·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.9 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} + 2.3 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 2.6 \end{array}$	5·5 6·2 2·7 5·3
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	651,100	38,900	690,000	5.2	12.8	5-6	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.3	13.9	5.7	- 0.7	+ 2.5¶	5.1

May, 1938.

\* See footnote \* on page 188.

† For 19th April, 1937, separate figures are not available.

‡ See footnote † on page 188.

§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for April, 1937, 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 188). The percentages for March and April, 1938, I Comparable figures are not available.

¶ For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, private gardening is excluded.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 4th April, 1938, compared with 14th March, 1938.						
	1	Males.	Fer	males.	7	Cotal.	
Building Distributive Trades Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	-	14,563 4,862	_	4,086	_	14,575 8,948	
Club, etc. Service Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (in-	-	1,577	200	3,829	-	5,406	
cluding Private Gardening) Tailoring Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	111	2,235 1,700 1,587	=	2,327 2,426 293	=	4,562 4,126 1,880	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Hosiery	-+	1,271	<del>-</del>	251 1,474	<del>-</del> +	1,522 1,570	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	+	1,013	+	622	+	1,635	
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving,	++	1,840 1,445	++	2,600	++	1,846 4,045	
Total, Cotton	1++	146 1,299 23,087	- + +	2,569	- +	177 3,868	
		25,001	1	20	+	23,107	

# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.\*

APRIL, 1038.

	Men	В	рув.	Women	Gi		
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-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales	2,460 1,008 961 923 614 90 7 317 975 404	890 337 297 272 271 325 199 410 244	5,722 3,034 2,359 3,850 3,917 3,686 1,794 3,435 1,188	2,482 1,544 890 867 869 853 461 918 418	870 514 467 319 423 447 381 409 377	5,339 2,149 1,631 3,577 2,964 3,788 1,121 2,864 512	11,763 8,586 6,605 9,808 9,058 10,006 4,273 9,011 3,143
Total	8,569	3,245	28,985	9,302	4,207	23,945	78,253
General Scheme	7,265	2,946	27,217	8,141	4,066	23,604	73,239
Agricultural Scheme	1,304	299	1,768	1,161	141	341	5,014

\* The figures do not include certain classes of persons brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the Unemployment (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937 and 1938, and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1938 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1938, page 130).

Great Britain. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 4TH APRIL, 1938.

		Boys.		Girls.	3.		
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	1,123 517 656 543 528 1,828 2,055 2,919 2,274	2,455 1,571 1,058 2,393 2,131 5,843 2,720 5,506 5,057	3,578 2,088 1,714 2,936 2,659 7,671 4,775 8,425 7,331	1,062 995 1,272 806 1,361 2,602 3,463 4,230 3,364	1,830 1,958 1,632 3,138 3,804 7,094 3,312 6,632 3,242	2,892 2,953 2,904 3,944 5,165 9,696 6,775 10,862 6,606	
Great Britain	12,443	28,734	41,177	19,155	32,642	51,797	
N. Ireland	780	2,445	3,225	536	2,452	2,988	
Gt. Britain and	13,223	31,179	44,402	19,691	35,094	54,785	

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 48 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 4TH APRIL, 1938.

			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 Great Britain		1,371 451 306 522 405 1,337 831 1,458 606 —	3,039 1,640 1,058 2,564 2,083 5,733 2,510 5,246 4,614 7	4,410 2,091 1,364 3,086 2,488 7,070 3,341 6,704 5,220 7	1,526 727 509 756 771 2,068 1,103 2,038 507 —	2,518 1,916 1,511 3,307 3,754 7,034 2,661 6,091 2,141 11	4,044 2,643 2,020 4,063 4,525 9,102 3,764 8,129 2,648	
N. Ireland		523	2,327	2,850	438	2,421	2,859	
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	7,810	30,821	38,631	10,443	33,365	43,80	

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," (see paragraph below the Table in next column). The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. THREE WEEKS ENDED 11TH APRIL, 1938.

Division.	Numi	per of Variable Filled.	acancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	1,138 1,021 1,491 892 1,800 786 1,552	3,019 955 1,088 1,232 1,042 1,965 720 1,670 416	6,890 2,093 2,109 2,723 1,934 3,765 1,506 3,222 821	378 157 217 289 97 193 126 492 118	375 214 248 350 120 199 158 534 176	753 371 465 639 217 392 284 1,026 294
Great Britain	12,956	12,107	25,063	2,067	2,374	4,441

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

	11011	TOITIBLE	000	THE REAL PROPERTY.			THE PARTY.			
The and Start	Week end 13th April,				Month ended 20th April, 1938.			Total number of individuals		
Division.	Juni	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.  Other Educational Institutions.					who have attended Junior In- struction			
	No. of	No.		erage dance.	No. of Insti-	Ave		Centres and Classes* since 1st		
	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1938.		
London SEastern SWestern Midlands	2 8 7 4	4 1 1	117 180 145 218	72 220 275 125	11 4 23 33	72 19 14 34	33 5 53 77	307 740 687 511		
NEastern NWestern Northern Scotland	11 28 33 34	6 1 -3	542 3,060 2,415 3,130	720 1,930 2,766 2,990	38 10 8 9 5	47 38 20 17	117 77 21 58	1,877 6,956 6,748 9,034		
Great Britain	154†	22†	12,054	1,610	141	268	450	31,902		

<sup>\*</sup> Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.
† Of these, eleven Junior Instruction Centres and five classes were temporarily closed.

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

THE following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 4th April, 1938:-

Industry.		10 books		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
lishing	8	2	8	2
Coal Mining	192	2 6	192	3
All other Mining, etc Total, Mining	220	8	224	
lon-Metaliferous Mining Products	21 59	13	25 60	1
ottery, Earthenware, etc	30	65 51	30	6 5
hemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	56 107	191 50	59 109	19
letal Manufacture	20.	00	100	5
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	308	133	337	13
Other Engineering	123 431	202	123 460	20
onstruction and Repair of Vehicles :	167	28	171	3
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicles	26 193	5 33	26 197	
Total, Vehicles	120	_ 00	120	_3
Other Metal Industries:— Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	139	248	139	24
All others	409 548	329 577	420 559	33 57
Total, Other Metal Industries	80	190	80	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	67	208	67	19 20
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	147 55	398 154	147 55	39 15
Hosiery	23 115	304 454	27 202	30 62
All other Textiles	340	1,310	431	1,47
eather and Leather Goods		78	37	7
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	43	336 193	45	34
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	66	265 77	18 69	38
Other Clothing	21	90	21	9
Total, Clothing	141	961	157	1,09
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	114	335	117	34
fectionery	18	335	19	33
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff All other Food and Drink	110	393	127	39
Total, Food, Drink, etc	245	1,096	266	1,11
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. All other Woodworking	171 154	88 51	185 156	9
Total, Woodworking, etc	325	139	341	14
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	31	170	7.1	7.0
Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	146	170 316	34 165	33
Other Paper, Printing, etc Total, Paper, Printing, etc	22 199	101 587	22 221	6
Building and Contracting :-	310	13	326	24
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	65 375	2	65	
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries:—		15	391	
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Toys, Games and Sports Requisites All Others	13 80	117	13 81	1
Total, Other Manufacturing	93 15	194	94	18
Transport and Communication	190	28	197	2 9
Distributive Trades	2,568	2,802	2,797	2,8
Finance* Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-	71	55	78	
Professional Services	42 92	56 130	42 96	1.
Entertainments, Sport, etc. Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	104			
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	82	471 458	86	48
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc All other Industries and Services	40 218	64 250	42 220	2
Total, Miscellaneous	578	1,429	603	1,4
Total	6,992	9,898	7,501	10,3
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
Farming, Forestry, etc	208 54	52 50	219 56	
Market Gardening Other Gardening (including Private				
Gardening)	33	5	34	
	295	107	309	10

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.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:** ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

May, 1938.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th April, 1938, 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 :			8650000	500 5
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,784	1,084	175	5,043
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,478	14,203	2,168	26,849
Claims disallowed :-				HO MANY
Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme	65	33	59	157
(b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	2,924	1,044	309	4,277
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,615	1,196	239	5,050
Total Claims disallowed	6,607	2,274	609	9,490

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees\*. (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed	•••	97	30	2	129
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds		20 3 244 433	2 62 109	_ _ 5 12	22 3 311 554
Total Claims disallowed		700	173	17	890

#### (2) Other Cases

Claims allowed	3,553	3,586	800	7,939
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions:—				N MESS DES
(a) General Scheme	2	1 1	-	3
(b) Agricultural Scheme	-	1	No.	
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers	37	86	4	127
Class (c)—normal employment not		None and the second		STATE OF THE STATE OF
more than 2 days a week	52	87	6	14
Class (d)—married women		4,399		4,399
Employment left voluntarily without				The Case
just cause	4,981	2,761	2,092	9,834
Employment lost through misconduct	2,552	803	951	4,306
Failure orrefusal to apply for or accept				
suitable employment, or failure to				
carry out written directions	945	1,360	439	2,74
Not unemployed	243	43	8	29
Not capable of work, or not available				
for work	489	1,028	153	1,670
Other grounds	280	84	325	689
	West Shaker		Manager and	
Total Claims disallowed	9,581	10,653	3,978	24,212

#### C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

Claims Claims

	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	1,866	3,515	5,381
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	12 _	174 15 2	186 15 2
Total Appeals	12	191	203
D.—Dependants Benefit	r Cases.		1
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	8,357	4,100	12,457
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:  (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers  (2) Other cases	110 53	411 109	521 162

### E.—Decisions by Umpire.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance (1) Against allowances (2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	 	 27 46 32 56	120 26 66 80	147 72 98 136
Total	 	 161	292	453

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

### POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

(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 April, in the fortyseven selected areas named below, was 577,070, or 1·4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3·8 per cent. less than in April, 1937. The numbers relieved on these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 350, 355 and 363 per 10,000 of the estimated

population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in April was 455,122, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 3.0 per cent. less than in April, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 121,948, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. less than in April, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April num-Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 68,955, or 3·7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5·7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 508,115, or 1·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3·5 per cent. less than in April, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-one showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in April as compared with March, fifteen showed slight increases, while in one area there was no change.

was no change.

2 (2 E 2 A 2 E	Numh	per of per por Relief April	sons* in 1 on one da , 1938.	y† in Rate per	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
County of London	21,170	74,055	95,225	230	- 8	- 15	
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Brolton Bradford Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydou Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Nortingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	813 4,462 737 8055 -1,040 580 2,016 314 1,093 438 738 580 656 659 471 1,530 1,085 8,834 2,742 345 787 809 1,104 441 855 389 359 508 1,288 1,295 341 413 557 1,693 576 2,016 4,	5,688 14,543 2,360 3,594 6,820 2,252 7,377 2,436 8,778 1,783 4,267 2,927 3,549 6,822 1,479 18,026 12,231 48,044 29,996 3,537 11,629 4,559 9,477 2,794 1,837 5,453 6,304 20,483 4,325 2,619 4,479 1,764 1,850 6,323 1,932 2,803 10,433 2,721	6,501 19,005 3,097 4,399 7,860 2,832 9,393 2,750 9,871 2,221 5,005 3,507 4,205 6,471 1,950 6,471 1,950 13,316 5,047 51,878 32,738 32,738 12,416 5,568 10,581 4,085 5,048 2,226 5,812 21,771 5,620 2,960 4,892 2,712 2,712 2,712 2,712 2,712 2,712 2,712 2,712 3,083 12,456 3,313	439 187 267 254 271 193 227 301 446 114 207 250 315 544 169 608 272 193 613 440 277 428 434 379 312 245 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 146 147 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 21		$\begin{array}{c} - & 4 \\ 9 \\ 15 \\ - & 22 \\ 7 \\ + & 18 \\ - & 22 \\ 7 \\ + & 18 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 100 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 151 \\ - & 163 \\ - & 163 \\ - & 163 \\ - & 17 \\ - & & 17 \\ - & & 17 \\ - & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,750	318,147	359,897	346	- 4	- 6	
Totals, London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	62,920	392,202	455,122	313	- 5	_ 9	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,630 677 321 407	89,388 13,607 7,496 5,422	94,018 14,284 7,817 5,829	836 307 437 330	- 10 - 4 + 3 - 11	- 74 - 29 + 48 - 27	
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,035	115,913	121,948	627	- 8	- 48	
Totals for all 47 areas above	68,955	508,115	577,070	350	- 5	- 13	

### INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

For statistics relating to industrial transference during the first quarter of 1938, compared with a year before, and two years before, see page 202.

\* The figures include dependants of persons relieved. The figures exclude casuals, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals in England and Wales, and lunatics and mental defectives in Scotland.

† 23rd April in London, 30th April in the rest of England and Wales and 15th April in Scotland.

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

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

### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official [N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 177–178 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

#### GERMANY.t

A FURTHER decline in unemployment was recorded during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of April, 1938, was 422,529,\* of whom 156,342\* were not fully capable of employment. At the contract the end of the contract of the end end of the previous month the corresponding figures were 507,649† and 171,081, and at the end of April, 1937, 960,764 and 211,930,

respectively.

At the end of April, 1938, 237,079\* were in receipt of unemployment benefit, as compared with 300,230 at the end of March, 1938, and 548,955 at the end of April, 1937.

#### FRANCE.8

Unemployment declined again during April. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 424,636, as compared with 429,561 at the end of March, 1938, and 395,996 at the end of April, 1937.

At the beginning of March, 1938, the number of persons emp At the beginning of March, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 4.68 per cent., as compared with 1st March, 1937. In 8,128 undertakings employing 2,306,278 persons, in which, at 1st March, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 19.11. At 1st March, 1937, among 1,480,744 workpeople employed in 4,873 undertakings in which, at that date, the 40-hour week had been applied, the corresponding figure was 2:64 per cent. Among 731,646 workpeople in the remaining 3,358 undertakings in which the 40-hour week had not been applied, 22·29 per cent. Were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48.

#### BELGIUM.II

There was a further increase in unemployment during January. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 919,340 showed that 16·0 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in January, 1938, as compared with 14·9 per cent. in December, 1937, and 14·5 per cent. in January, 1937. In addition, 19·4 per cent. were employed intermittently in January, 1938, as compared with 16·1 per cent. in December, 1937, and 10·7 per cent. in January, 1937. In January, 1938, 20·2 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18·6, and in January. in the preceding month the percentage was 18.6, and in January,

#### NETHERLANDS.T

Unemployment declined during February. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 551,390 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th February, 1938. 26.3 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 29.2 and 5.4, and in the last week of February, 1937, 27.9 and 4.4. At the end of February, 1938, 440,184 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 420,790 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 457,547 and 439,278, and at the end of February, 1937, 454,244 and 439,553.

#### SWITZERLAND \*\*

There was a sharp decline in unemployment during March. At the end of that month 66,631 applications for employment (46.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 93,103 (64.8 per thousand) at the end of February, 1938, and 89,346 (62.2 per thousand) at the end of March, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,819, 1,821 and 2,611, respectively.

#### ITALY.††

According to a semi-official series of index numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment declined between December, 1937, and January, 1938, but increased in February. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index at the end of February, 1938, was 105·7\*, as compared with 102·0 at the end of January, 1938, 106·1† at the end of December, 1937, and 95·7 at the end of February, 1937.

\* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

† Der A beitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich, 12th May, 1938. Berlin.

§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 9th April, 1937, 8th April and 6th May, 1938. Paris.

|| Revise du Travail. April, 1938. Brussels.

¶ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st March, 1938.

The Hague.

\*\* La Vie Economique. April 1938. Berne.

†† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 22nd April, 1938. Rome.

#### POLAND.

There was a slight decline in unemployment during February. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 546,822, as ared with 549,271 at the end of January, 1938, and 547,986 at the end of February, 1937.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.S

Unemployment continued to decline during April. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 361,183,\* as compared with 434,506† at the end of March, 1938, and 503,632 at

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during April, in Sweden during March, and in Norway during February.

Denmark. —According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 449,000, 20·7\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1938, as compared with 22·1† per cent. at the end of March, 1938, and 17·5 per cent. at the end of April, 1937.

Norway.¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 86,145 show that 28·2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1938, as compared with 28·9 per cent. at the end of January, 1938, and 23·1 per cent. at the end of February, 1937.

Sweden.\*\*—Of a total of approximately 602,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 12.7\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1938, as compared with 14.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

#### 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 March, 1938, showed a decline of one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined during the same period by 0·3 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for March, 1938, was 81·7\*, as compared with 82·5 for the previous month, and 101·1 for March,

At the end of March, 1938, 6,778,368 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 23.4 per cent. as compared with March, 1937. The increase between March, 1937, and March, 1938, is due, in part, to the inauguration of unemployment compensation benefits in 22 States at the beginning of 1938. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that in both February and March, 1938, 21 per cent. of the membership of the covered by the returns were unemployed as compared with 13 per cent. in March, 1937.

#### ÉIRE.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 102,515 at 28th March, 1938, to 100,076 at 25th April. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 2nd March to 25th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 26th April, 1937, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 92,363.

#### CANADA.§§

Unemployment declined during March. At the end of March, 1938, 12.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 221,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1938, and 12.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

#### NEW ZEALAND.III

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 15th January, 1938, was 8,056, as compared with 8,367 at 18th December, 1937, and 31,416 at 16th January, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for December, 1937, and January, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

\*\* Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th April, 1938. Warsaw.

\*\* Prager Tagblatt, 6th May, 1938. Prague.

|| Statistiske Efterretminger, 5th May, 1938. Copenhagen.

|| Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

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

†† The New York Times, 25rd April, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, April, 1938, Washington.

‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

§§ Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

|||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February, 1938. Wellington.

### May, 1938.

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 April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £34,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 463,000 work-people, and in a decrease of £16,100 in those of 329,700 work-people. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeqple affected by		Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Shipbuilding	222,600	223,400	£ 7,400	£ 4,600	
and other Metal Textile Building	26,400 12,800 64,800	24,200 79,500	2,300 900 5,000	6,400 4,900	
Other	136,400	2,600	18,700	200	
TOTAL	463,000	329,700	34,300	16,100	

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland, and the principal decreases coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire and Nottingham-

In the metal group the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, Lancashire, South Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire; iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; engineering and foundry labourers in a number of Lancashire towns; machine rivet, nut and bolt makers, and tube makers in Scotland; and male workers employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing at Dundee and the Isle of Wight. The decreases affected workers in steel sheet rolling mills, galvanisers and bobbin makers.

The principal increases in the textile group concerned rope and twine makers in Great Britain, and workpeople engaged in textile making-up and packing in Manchester. The decreases in this group affected chiefly workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, and took effect under sliding scales under which wards fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

In the building group the increases mainly affected building trade operatives (except painters) in Scotland, for whom there was an rease of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected motor drivers and statutory attendants in England and Wales, whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods), for whom there was an increase of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. per week for youths; horse carters and stablemen in London; boot and floor polish makers in Great Britain; manual workers employed in waterworks under-takings in Lancashire, Cheshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire; and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in a large number of districts. The decreases affected felt hat makers at Atherstone and Bedworth; bakers at Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, and in the border district of Scotland; skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire; and manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in the South Midlands area. In each of these cases the decrease was due to the operation of a sliding scale under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

Of the total estimated increase of £34,300 per week, about £22,525 Of the total estimated increase of £34,300 per week, about £22,525 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including about £100 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); about £15 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; about £6,785 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives (including nearly £120 which was accounted for by increases preceded by a stoppage of work); about £15 was due to arbitration; and the remainder was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry.

Of the total decrease of £16,100, nearly £5,400 was due Of the total decrease of £16,100, nearly £5,400 was due to sliding scales based on the cost of living, and the remainder to sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1938.

Of the 329,700 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April, over 200,000 had received increases of greater amounts during the earlier months of 1938. The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by net increases or decreases in rates of wages reported during the four completed months of 1938, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

Industry Group.	of Wo	ate Number rkpeople I by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
the and house the resident	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	435,900	3,000	£ 52,800	£ 260	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	43,550	250	8,350	30	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering	67,850 111,400 13,450 107,350	100 16,200	7,800 14,100 1,000 10,550	3,150	
Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	81,900 50,000 2,600 7,200	2,800 78,600 250 3,050	7,600 3,650 250 950	550 3,930 10 230	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	14,400	_	1,650		
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Elec-	877,050	-	76,900	_	
tricity Supply Transport Public Administration	8,300 343,300		700 37,450	_ 10	
Services Other	60,300 91,650	100 250	6,250 14,000	5 20	
TOTAL	2,316,200	104,750	244,000	8,200	

In the corresponding four months of 1937, there were net increases of £287,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,699,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £10,325 in those of 87,300 workpeople.

#### Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the normal working time of about 1,300 workpeople was reduced by

about 1½ hours, on average, per week.

The changes reported during the four completed months of 1938 have affected 53,300 workpeople, of whom about 200 have had their hours increased by 2½ per week, and 53,100 their hours reduced by

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Agriculture {	Staffordshire Sussex	24 Apr. {	Male workers  Male workers 21 years and over employed as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds  Temale workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.†  Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (38s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.).†  Increases in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. 10d. at under 14 years, increasing to 34s. 3d. at 21 years and over.†  Increase in minimum rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour at under 18 years, increasing to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 18 years and over.†
Coal Mining	Northumberland  South Yorkshire  West Yorkshire  Leicestershire  Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).  South Derbyshire	] 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0·15 (45·15 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡  Decrease of 0·54 (39·22 to 38·68) in the percentage addition to basis rates.\$  Decrease of 0·54 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 38·68 for underground workers, 37·02 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 33·68 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.\$  Increase of 0·04 (45·28 to 45·32) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡  Increase of 0·10 (5·49 to 5·59) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡  Increase of 0·33 (46·36 to 46·69) in the percentage addition to basis rates.\$

\* 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.

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

‡ 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.

May, 1938.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
	North Staffordshire	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen, and shot-	Increase of 3 (39 to 42) in the percentage addition to basis rates.*
	Nottinghamshire	1 Apr. {	firers.  Lower-paid men employed in and about coal mines.	Increases in basis rates for adult able-bodied day-wage workers of amounts varying from 1d. to 10d. per shift for top hard seams and from 1d. to 11d. per shift for other than top hard seams. Basis rates after change: top hard seams, 6s. to 6s. 10d. per shift; other than top hard seams, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 4d. per shift. Decrease of 3.39 (88.94 to 85.55) in the percentage addition to
Coal Mining (contd.)	Cannock Chase	1 Apr.	All workpeople employed in and about coal mines.  Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen,	basis rates.*  Increase of 0.08 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 46.39 for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 44.39 for all other workers.†
nd seems week	Warwickshire	) to estimat	examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 2 (71 to 73) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.
	Scotland	} 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 Apr.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 0·54 (39·22 to 38·68) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, fitters, 7s. per shift; coke fillers, tar distillers, 6s. 6d.; coke screeners, 6s. 3d.; pug mill men, 5s. 10d.; labourers, 5s. 8½d.; plus in each case
and 100-4 ) as	Cumberland	1st bargain day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	38.68 per cent.† Increases § of 9d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 4½d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. 5d. to 10s. per shift. Special payment of 6d. per shift granted to all classes in November 1936, reduced to 3d. Rates after change include: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 12s. 3d. per shift; underground miners' bargain price, 12s. 0d.;
43 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Furness and district	9 Apr.	Iron ore miners	underground leading labourers, 11s. 4d.  Increase § of 8d. a shift for adult dayworkers and proportionate increase for pieceworkers; miners' minimum wage increased from 8s. 11d. to 9s. 3d. per shift. Rates after change: underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 2d. per shift; repairers and men on special day work, 11s. 2d.; engine drivers, 10s. 5d.
46 25 3 25	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preced-	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	
	Banbury and district.	ing 1st }	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase § of 1.25 (52.75 to 54) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). West Cumberland	day in May.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases § of 6d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 3d.
	Durham (certain firms).	pay in Apr. 1st pay after	Limestone quarrymen	per shift for those under 18 years.  Increases of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 1d. per ton for pieceworkers.
	Clitheroe and district	12 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases of \{\}d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers; adoption of a minimum rate of 1s. 1d. per hour
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Yorkshire	1 Apr.	Freestone and sandstone quarrymen (timeworkers).	for labourers. Rates after change: firemen, ls. 5\(^1\)d. per hour; getters and borers, ls. 3\(^1\)d.; fillers, 9d. per ton plus 5 per cent.\(^1\)l Increases\(^1\) of \(^1\)d. per hour for labourers and of \(^1\)d. per hour for other timeworkers. Rates after change: Grade A districts—delvers and hewers, ls. 7d. per hour; bottom delvers and hewers, ls. 5\(^1\)d.; saw frame feeders, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 2\(^1\)d.; Grade B districts—1\(^1\)d. per hour less than Grade A; Grade C
Control of the	Northumberland	1st full pay	Whinstone quarrymen	districts—14d. per hour less than Grade B.  Increases of 4d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for
	South Durham and Tees-side.	in April 1 Apr.	Whinstone quarrymen	pieceworkers.  Increases of ld. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.
A VENTOR	Leicestershire**	Week commenc- ing 11 Feb.	Granite quarrymen {	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$, per hour for timeworkers and of 6 per cent. for pieceworkers. Hourly rates after change for labourers—Warwickshire, 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.; Leicestershire, 1s. 1d.
Tak to allowed	Warwickshire Cornwall	1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Granite quarrymen	Increases†† of ½d. per hour for masons and cutters and of åd. per hour for quarrymen. Hourly rates after change: masons and
	Aberdeen district and Kemnay.	Pay day in week commenc-	Granite quarrymen	cutters, 1s. 6d.; quarrymen, 1s. 1½d, Decreases ‡‡ of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6d. per ton in the making price of setts.
9 9 0 2 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester- shire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Somerset and	ing 25 Apr. 1 Apr.	Roadstone quarrymen	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. per hour for adult timeworkers, of 6 per cent. for pieceworkers, and revised scales of rates adopted for boys and youths. Hourly rates after change for adult workers: drillers and men engaged on barring down whilst so engaged, and responsible men, ls. 2\frac{3}{4}d.; skilled quarrymen and men actually feeding into crusher jaws, ls. 1\frac{3}{4}d.; unskilled workers, ls. 0\frac{3}{4}d.
	Wiltshire. South Wales Area	lst pay day in Apr.	Cast stone and cast concrete products workers.	feeding into crusher jaws, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; unskilled workers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. Adoption, for adult workers, of minimum hourly rates as follows, resulting in increases of various amounts: Grade 1 occupations, 1s. 1d.; Grade 2, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Grade 3, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.
Chemical Manufacture.	Glasgow, West of Scotland and Ayrshire.	1 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen employed in chemical works.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, ls. 8½d.; bricklayers—Glasgow and West of Scotland, ls. 8½d.; Ayrshire, ls. 8d.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain	18 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade.	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. per week for those under 18 years, and of 2s. for those 18 years and over. Minimum time rates after change: 13s. at under 15 years, increasing to 56s. at 21 years and over for male workers and to 32s. at 18 years and over for female workers. Also increase of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates.

\* Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid.

† Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts. ‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers, whilst a subsistence wage is payable at the majority of the collieries of 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) and 8s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for adult able-bodied surface and underground workers respectively. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 60 at two collieries, 63 at one colliery, and 68 at another.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

|| These increases were agreed to by The Clitheroe and District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying and Road Materials Industry. ¶ These increases affected mainly workpeople employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Area Industrial Council for the Sandstone and Freestone Quarrying Industry. The allocation of the districts is as follows:—Grade A—Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensbury), Keighley district (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse districts and Horsforth; Grade B—Pateley Bridge district. The wages of pieceworkers remained unaltered.

\*\* These increases were agreed to by he tLeicestershire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Granite Quarrying Industry.

†† A further increase of similar amounts is to operate from 1st July, 1938.

the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

\$\$ These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (South Wales Area). The occupations are graded as follows: Grade 1—labourers and general workers, all over 21 years, including makers of kerb, slab, cable covers, pipes, roofing tiles, building blocks and similar goods, steel benders, wire cutters and general labour; Grade 2—men in charge of mixer machines during the time they are actually employed on such machines; Grade 3—makers of artificial stone.

|||| This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers.

¶¶ 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.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938 -continued.

Industry.	Date from which Change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).		
	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire. South Staffordshire	2nd full pay in Apr. 1st full pay period	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 8 (68 to 76) in the percentage addition to standar rates.  Increase* of 1 (34 to 35) in the percentage addition to standard rates.		
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	after 11 Apr. Pay preceding lst pay day in	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 (52.75 to 54) in the percentage addition t standard rates.		
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	May. 4 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase* of 5 (65 to 70) in the percentage addition to basing rates.		
Service St. der etec let St. th 18s. ha let St. th 18s. ha	Barrow-in-Furness Various districts in Great Britain.†	4 Apr. 4 Apr.	Wire and hoop millmen Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths	Decrease* of 12·5 (90 to 77·5) in the percentage addition to bas rates.  Decrease* of 12·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving		
THE STATE OF THE S	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).;	1 Apr.	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in t. mill and 82:5 for others.  Increase of 1s. 6d. (75s. to 76s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grade of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trade Agreement.		
	Accrington, Darwen and Haslingden. Bolton, Burnley and Oldham.	19 Apr.  1st full pay period in Apr.	The second secon	Section of the desired proportion of the control of		
Anthonic Colors	Preston Wigan	2nd full pay period in Apr. Week com- mencing	Engineering and foundry labourers	Adoption of minimum base rate of 29s. per week for engineerin labourers and 30s. for foundry labourers, resulting generally increases of 1s. per week—plus in each case a bonus of 20s. p week for timeworkers.		
Engineering	Rochdale (including Castleton).	17 Apr. Week com- mencing 18 Apr.	Engineering and foundry labourers	Adoption of minimum base rate of 29s. per week for engineeri labourers and 30s. for foundry labourers, resulting in increas of 1s. for engineering labourers and 2s. for foundry labourers plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.		
and Founding. Du Micheler	Manchester district, Dukinfield, Hyde, Middleton, Newton- le-Willows, Staly- bridge, Stockport	4 Apr.	Engineering and foundry labourers	Increases of Is. per week in the minimum base rate. Rates af change: engineering labourers, 29s.; foundry labourers, 30 plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.		
Charles St. 300 on Addition of the Control of the C	and Warrington. Carlisle	14 Apr. 18 Apr.	Platers and rivetters Skilled coremakers	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in base rate. Rates after chang platers, 46s.; rivetters, 45s.; plus in each case a bonus 20s. per week for timeworkers.  Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change, 4		
rente lane rise y to kine to to fina to all entire	Aberdeen Kilmarnock	1 Apr.  1st full pay period in Apr.	Millwrights and skilled fitters engaged on maintenance work.  Brass moulders	plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.  Adoption of minimum rate of 1d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after changes 47s, 11d. plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.  Adoption of Clyde district base rate of 52s, 10½d. per week resulting in an increase of 2s, 1½d. per week—plus a bonus 20s, per week for timeworkers.		
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	Dundee and Isle of Wight.	1st full pay week in Apr.	Male timeworkers	Increase of 1s. per week in plain time rates, resulting from t discontinuance of the district differential of that amount.		
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Apr.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths	Decrease* of 12·5 (90 to 77·5) in the percentage addition to barrates.  Decrease* of 12·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the percentage addition to basis rates.		
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	mill, and 82.5 for others.  Decreases of 6d. per week for female workers 18 years and or and of 1s. per week for male workers 21 years and over. Ra after change: higher-skilled men, 61s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men, 52s.; labourers, 42s.; women, 24s. 6d.		
Scale, Beam and Veighing Machine Servicing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commence- ment of the 1st pay period on or after 25 Apr.		Adoption of rates of wages which—in relation to the recognis basis time rate for skilled general engineering fitters in the district—are for Grade Al workers, plus 1½d. per hour; Grade Al, plus ½d. per hour; Grade 1, the same; Grade 2, less 2 per hour; Grade 3, less 2d. per hour; resulting in increase various amounts for those qualifying for Grades Al, A2 at 2 (the rates for Grades 1 and 3 remaining unaltered).**		
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Apr.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.). Charge hands Glasgow and Paisley, 1d. per hour extra; at Edinburgh, ½ per hour extra.		
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Scotland	Beginning of 1st full pay week after 8 Apr.	All classes (except fitters, turners, etc.)	Increases in war bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers years and over, of 9d. per week for male workers 18 and und 21 years and female workers 18 years and over, and of 6d. I week for boys and girls 16 years and under 18 years.		
Tube Manufacture	West of Scotland	4 Apr.	Adult workers (except fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.).	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over.		
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the lambs- wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings decreased under a sliding-scale based on cost-of-food index number from 2d. to 1\flact{1}{2}d. in the shilling. Mi mum weekly rates after change: lambswool section, men 23 yeard over, 42s. 6d., women 21 years and over, 25s. 6d.; wors yarn spinning section, men 23 years and over, 45s., women, years and over, 28s.; plus in each case 1\flact{1}{2}d. in the shilling.		

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

‡ Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

§ A further increase of 1s. per week is to be paid after a period of six months.

|| This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

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

\*\* These rates were adopted under the terms of an agreement, dated 5th March, 1938, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the National Union of Scalemakers.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	Industry. District.		Date from which Change took effect.			Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Rope and Twine Manufacture.	Great Britain	4 Apr. {	Timeworkers	Increases in the minimum time rates in most cases of \( \frac{1}{3} \)d. to \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for male workers and of \( \frac{1}{3} \)d. to \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. for female workers.  Minimum rates after change: male workers—\( 2\frac{1}{3} \)d. at under 15 increasing to rates according to occupation, from 11d. to 1s. at 21 years and over; female workers—\( 2\frac{1}{3} \)d. or 3d. at under 15 increasing to 6\frac{1}{3} \)d. to 7\( \frac{1}{3} \)d. at 18 years and over.*  Increases in the piecework basis time rates of \( \frac{1}{3} \)d. per hour for male workers, of \( \frac{1}{3} \)d. per hour for female workers and of approximately 4 per cent. in the minimum piece rates. Minimum piecework basis time rates after change: male workers, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; female workers, 7\( \frac{1}{3} \)d. to 7\( \frac{3}{4} \)d.*		
about at distillity	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.†	lst pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 59 to 54 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 47½ to 43½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 35½ to 32½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers  : adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 54 per		
SEASON DO AVAILADOS SOCIEDAD ANGOS SOU PER ANGOS NO ARROSTO TO TANA ANGOS ANGO	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms), and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.¶	1st pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	cent. in each case.  Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 18s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates for timeworkers Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 17s. 3d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 10s. 3d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 17s. 3d.; women 21 years and		
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire,	lst pay day in May.‡	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	over, 17s. plus 10s. 3d.  Decrease § of 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 53s. 11d.		
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Middleton	lst pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).  Workpeople employed in the fustian	Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 59 to 54 per cent. for male dyers; from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. per week for male polishers and from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers  : men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 54 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 17s. 3d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 10s. 3d.		
Manufaculante e tall ule additional in points —personal in addition personal in a series talls under the at a amid strategical	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in May.;	cutting, dyeing and finishing trades: Timeworkers	Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change  : men 21 years and over, 31s. plus 17s. 3d.: women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 10s. 3d. Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 53 to 49 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 49 to 45 per cent. for hand cutters; from 41 to 38 per cent. for menders; and from 46 to 42 per cent. for other		
TOTAL CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF T	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst pay day in May.‡	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.  Engravers employed in engraving works.	pieceworkers.  Cost-of-living wages decreased § from 25s. 8d. to 24s. 2d. per week for engravers, and from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. for turners, polishers and varnishers.  Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 25s. 8d. to 24s. 2d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 15s. 5d. to 14s. 8d. for women, and by proportional amounts for youths.		
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Increases of from 3s. to 5s. per week for men 21 years and over, of from 2s. 2d to 2s. 6d. for women 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. Rates after change: adult male workers—packers and makers-up, 66s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 61s., assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 57s. 3d.; markers-off, stampers and pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 52s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 51s. 3d.; porters, 50s.; adult female workers—markers-off, 35s.; cutters, 32s. 3d.; stitchers, plaiters, tiers-up, parcellers and tapers, 30s. 11d.; general hookers of prints and shirtings, 29s. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 28s. 3d.**		
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and	Pay day in week	Boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North-Western Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.:—  Adult dayworkers (except fore-	Increase of ls. per week. Minimum rate after change, 62s.		
Andreasons of the second of th	parts of Derby- shire and Stafford- shire.	com- mencing 24 Apr.	men). Foremen Pieceworkers	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 77s., 80s. or 86s. 6d. according to responsibility.  Rates adopted for groundwork and extras, which are 11½ per cent. above rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by the Order of 8th July, 1937 (D.51) in lieu of rates previously paid which were 11½ per cent. above rates fixed by the Order of 11th September, 1933 (D.48).		
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bed- worth.	22 Apr.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 25 per cent. on list prices decreased § to 22½ per cent.		
Baking {	Various towns in Northumberland and Durham; also Carlisle and Middlesbrough.	lst pay day in Mar.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Northern Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.:— Adult male workers  Apprentices Female workers	Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for foremen and of 2s. 6d. per week for others. Minimum rates after change include: foremen, 72s. 6d., secondhands, singlehands, doughmakers and tovenmen, 68s. 6d., tablehands, 66s. 6d., labourers, 50s. 6d.  Increases of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: 15s. at 16 years increasing to 37s. 6d. at 20.  Increases of 1s. to 2s. per week. Rates after change: 15s. or 1s. 6d. or 37s. 6d. or 37s. at 21 and over		
	Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	18 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners	14s. at 16 years increasing to 39s. 6d. or 32s. at 21 and over for skilled and unskilled workers respectively.  Decreases of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovensmen, 66s., tablehands, 60s., juniors—factories: 19s. at 17 years increasing to 39s. at 20; small shops—16s. at 17 years increasing to 36s. at 20.		

\* 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.

† This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers, who do their own dyeing and finishing.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

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

|| Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

|| This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. May, 1938.

Jone William	AFRIL, 1933—a	Date from which	O CETHOLES SEDAN	SECTION OF STREET AND
Industry.	District.	Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
	Warrington	16 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: forehand 76s., 78s. or 81s., singlehands, 74s., secondhands, 70s., table hands, 66s.
Baking (contd.) {	Rhondda, Ponty- pridd and district.	4 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners	Increases of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers except vanmen for whom there was an increase of 1d. in the £ commission on all sales, and of 1s. per week for male youth Minimum weekly rates after change for daywork include first and singlehands, 68s. 6d., secondhands and doughmaker 64s. 6d., tablehands, 62s. 6d., bread checkers, 59s. 6d., mayouths, 17s. at 17 years increasing to 35s. at 20; nightwork-
	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweedmouth).	lst pay day in Apr.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	5s. per week extra for adult workers and 1s. per shift extra f juveniles.  Decrease* of 1s. per week for adult workers and of proportion amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 67
AL ENG P PODM	Various towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire (exclud- ing Sheffield and Rotherham).†	Week com- mencing 25 Apr.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen, and adoption of ne scales of rates for apprentices resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change for journeyment foreign timber section, 1s. 7½d.; home grown section, 1s. 6½
Mill Sawing	Scotland Glasgow (certain firms).	1 Apr.  1st full pay in Mar.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.  Labourers employed in sawmills	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportion amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, ls. 6½d.‡ Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 0½d. to ls. 1d.).
Furniture	Bath	1 Apr.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d, to 1s. 7d.).
Manufacture.  Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Edinburgh and district. Great Britain	1 Apr. { 4 Apr.	and machinists. Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers. Sewers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet maker 1s. 8d.; french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 7½d.  Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 9¾d.).  Adoption of minimum rates of 1s. 2¾d. or 1s. 3¼d. per hour f male timeworkers, and 8½d. or 9d. for female timeworker piecework basis time rates to be 10 per cent. above t appropriate general minimum time rate.§
Building	Falmouth  Various districts in Scotland.	1 Apr.	Building trade operatives  Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters).	Increases of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. for laboure Rates after change: craftsmen, ls. 6d.; labourers, ls. 1½d. Increases of ½d. per hour for craftsmen, and of ½d. or ½d. or ½d. ilabourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labour respectively: Grade A districts, ls. 8d., ls. 3d.; Al, ls. 7½ ls. 2½d.; A2, ls. 7d., ls. 2½d.; A3, ls. 6½d., ls. 2d.; B, ls. 6½d.; B1, ls. 5½d., ls. 1½d.; B1, ls. 1½d.; B1, ls. 1½d.; B1, ls. 1½d.; ls. 1
ADMIN WE CONCORD ADMIN DES ALL ADMIN DA ALL	Various towns in Scotland.¶ Kincardineshire Glasgow and other districts in West	1 Apr. 1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen (except masons). Steel benders and fixers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).¶  Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.).**  Rate adopted of 1s. 5¼d. per hour.
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Scotland	1 Apr.	Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas	Increase of ½d. per hour, maintaining wages at 1d. per hour excess of the district building trade rates.
Mary Telegraphy	Certain Undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.‡‡	Commence- ment of 1st full pay week after	works.††	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change includ labourers, 1s. 2¾d.; pipe jointers, 1s. 4¾d.; stokers, 1s. 4½d.§
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the South Mid- lands Area.;	4 Apr. 1st com- plete pay week in Apr.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decreases* of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. for Grades C a B Areas, and 7d. for Grade A Areas. Minimum weekly ra after change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 52s. 6d.; Grade 50s. 9d.; Grade B, 49s.; Grade A, 42s. 10d.
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	Certain Undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.‡‡	l Apr.		Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for labourer Class 1 Areas, 1s. 3d.; Class 2, 1s. 2d.; Class 3, 1s. 1d.
127 Say 127 G 100	England and Wales  Liverpool, Birken-		Drivers and statutory attendants whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).  Drivers of petrol, steam and other	Increases of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. for youths on the sca of rates as laid down by the Board.
Road Transport (Goods).	head, Bootle and Wallasey.	1st full pay period in Apr.	vehicles:— On local haulage work  On journey work (outside a radius of 10 miles of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Town Halls).  Horse carters, stablemen, etc	Increase of 3s. per week for drivers of multi-wheeled vehicles a tractors over 12 tons gross laden weight (70s. to 73s.) Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for drivers of petrol and other vehicle 1 ton and under (54s. to 55s. 6d.), of 1s. for drivers of stervehicles and petrol and other vehicles over 2 tons (67s. to 68 of 6d. for drivers of petrol and other vehicles over 1 ton to and including 2 tons (60s. to 60s. 6d.), and of various amount of adjust the wages of casual workers.
	Titler Enter permanent			rates after change for adults: one-horse (heavy singles), 6 25 cwt. (light singles), 60s.; two-horse (heavy pairs), 6: 50 cwt. (light pairs), 64s.; three-horse, 67s.; four-horse, 7: assistant horse keepers and stablemen, 61s.***

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

† Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds.

‡ A further increase of ½d. is to operate as from 1 July, 1938.

§ 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.

S 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.

|| This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive \( \frac{1}{2} \) deep hour above Grade A rate. A list of districts comprised in each Grade, so far as known, is given below. \( \frac{1}{2} \) deep A.—Glasgow and district, Edinburgh and district, Dunnon and district, Porth and districts, Rothesay, Dunndee and district (including Broughty Ferry, Monifieth and Newport), Tayport and St. Andrews, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan districts, Aberdeen, Ayrshire, Clackmannanshire, Dunbartonshire, Bast Lothian, Mid Lothian, West Lothian, Fifeshire (with the exception of towns in East Fife which are mentioned under Grade B), Kinross-shire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire. \( \frac{1}{2} \) drag of Allan, Dunblane, Callander and Doune, which are in Grade A), Stornoway, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Dumfries-shire (except Dumfries, Annan and local quarries, which are in Grade A1), The Stewartry, Peebles-shire. \( \frac{1}{2} \) drag A2.—Forfarshire, Perthshire, Dumfries-shire (except Dumfries, Annan and local quarries, which are in Grade A1), The Stewartry, Peebles-shire. \( \frac{1}{2} \) drag B2—The counties of Banff, Moray and Nairn, that part of East Fife embraced by a line from Largs to Kingsbarns and eastwards to the Coast.

| This increase took effect under an arrangement between the Scotlish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scotlish National Operatives' Federal Union. The principal towns include Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Arbroath, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltocats, Stirling, Strathaven and Wishaw.

| This increase of \( \fra

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	Industry. District.		Date from which Change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	27 Mar.	Mechanic painters, rivetters, caulkers and welders employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments.	Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Basic rates after change; 48s. per week (hired); 46s. per week (established) plus, in each case, a bonus of 20s. per week.		
	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.*	1st full pay week in Apr.		Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, ls. 1½d.; Grade B, ls. 1d.; Grade C, and D, ls. 0½d.; Grade E, ls.; Grade F, 11½d.; Grade		
STORY CHARLES	Certain Authorities in the East Midland Area.*	1 Apr.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Scheduled rates after change for road argeneral labourers and carters: Grade A Area, ls. 3d.; Gra A (1), ls. 2d.; Grade A (2), ls. 1½d.; Grade B, ls. 1d.; Grade B (1), ls. 0½d.; Grade C, ls.; Grade D, 11½d.; Grade E, 11		
	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.*	1 Apr.		Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change f lowest-graded workers: Zone 1 Area, 58s.; Zone 2, 55s. 9d.		
robare de constitución	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.*	1st pay day following 1 Apr.	Women manual workers	Increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum hour rates after change: Grade 5 Area, 9½d.; Grades 4 and 3 9d.; Grades 3 and 2, 8½d.; Grade 1, 7½d.		
on production	Certain Authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.*	1st pay week in Apr.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change for labourer Grade A Areas, 54s, 11d.; Grade B, 54s, 6d.; Grade C, 52s, 6d Grade D, 50s.; Grade E, 48s.; Grade F, 46s.; Grade G, 44s Grade H, 42s.; Grade J,40s.		
	Certain Authorities in Glamorganshire.* Various Authorities in Scotland.	1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Paviors, masons, yard and road labourers, and certain other classes (apart from building trade operatives) employed in non-trading departments whose wages are regulated by wages move-	Increase of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour. Basic rate after change for labourers 1s. 3d. per hour. Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour for craftsmen and of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. or \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour for labourers.		
	Darlington	6 Apr.	ments in the building industry.  Manual workers (except paviors and masons) employed by the Cor-	Decrease t of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: gener labourers and sweepers, 1s. 1½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.		
Local Authorities	Middlesbrough	1st full pay week in Apr.	poration.  Manual workers (except paviors) employed by the Corporation.	Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: gener yard and road labourers, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d.; road scavenge and sweepers 1s. 1½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d. Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 55s. p		
(Non-Trading Services).	Sheffield	1 Apr.	The state of the s	week. Increases of 4d per hour or 2s per week for men, 4d, per hour		
	Coventry	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	is. per week for women and youths, and ad. per hour or 6d. I week for girls. Rates after change: general yard laboure is. 3d.; road labourers, is. 3d. to is. 4½d.; road scavenge 8s. 9d. per day; refuse collectors (loaders), 60s., (driver 59s. 6d. to 74s. according to tonnage.  Minimum wage of 60s. adopted, resulting in increases of vario amounts. Rates after change: road paviors and mason		
	Reading	1st pay day in Apr.	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per hour; other classes, 60s. per week. Increase† of 1s. per week. Rates after change for general ya and road labourers and road scavengers: 1s. 1½d. per hour		
dand on the	Paddington	1st pay in Apr. in respect of the preced- ing pay	Property of the second	53s. per week of 47 hours.  Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: genery yard and road labourers, 59s.; road scavengers, 57s. 3c refuse collectors, 62s.; road paviors and masons, 62s. 5c and 76s. 6d.		
10 5 49250 KK	Bromley Folkestone	period. 1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: general ya labourers and road scavengers, 55s.; road labourers, 57s refuse collectors, 57s. to 61s.; Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of \( \frac{1}{2} \)dots, general yard at the content of the content o		
spearatel sol re	Flintshire	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the	3d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard at road labourers, road scavengers and refuse collectors, ls. 14d road paviors and masons, ls. 4d.  Increase of 4d. per day. Rates after change include: road labourers, 7s. 10d. per day; road scavengers, 7s. 6d.; road scavengers, 7s. 6d.;		
	Antrim	1 Apr.	County Council.  Road surfacemen employed by the	paviors and masons, 1s. 9½d. per hour.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. to 31s. 6d.).		
an all	Ballymoney and Ballycastle.	1 Apr.	County Council. Road surfacemen	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (27s. 6d. to 30s.).		
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Apr.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease † of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 83½ and 7 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers repectively.		
	Oldham and district	1st pay day in week com- mencing	Transport workers employed by co- operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates. Minimum weekly ratafter change include: one-horse drivers, 57s.; two-horse drivers, 63s.; carriers and coal bag fillers, stable and garahands, 55s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 60s. or 65s.		
Retail Distribution.	Border Counties (Scotland).	4 Apr. Week commenc- ing 14 Mar.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates. Minimum weekly ratafter change: 12s. at 1st year of experience increasing to 61s. for males and 42s. for females at 10th year of experience.		
AND LEVING TO	Certain firms in North Staffordshire.§	Pay day in week commenc- ing 18 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery trade.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates resulting in increases various amounts. Rates after change for assistants—male 12s. at 14 years increasing to 57s. 6d. at 26 years and over females, 10s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 25 years and over females.		

Industry.	Industry. District. Ch		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.		
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46½.		

\* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the

Area.

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

† This increase is the result of regrading by the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).

§ These increases affected workers employed by firms who are members of the North Staffordshire Grocers' Association.

|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

### TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 83, as compared with 79 in the previous month and 115 in April, 1937. In these 83 new disputes about 25,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,300 workpeople, were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 104, involving 37,400 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at 151,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries,

of disputes in progress in April :-

May, 1938.

		Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Aggregate Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	before Started begin- in Total. Total.		people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying		33	37	23,000	67,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	6	14	20	3,700	28,000	
Textile Other	0	3 33	5 42	1,100 9,600	17,000 39,000	
Total, April, 1938	21	83	104	37,400	151,000	
Total, March, 1938	19	79	98	29,900	113,000	
Total, April, 1937	11	115	126	79,200	478,000	

Causes.—Of the 83 disputes beginning in April, 13, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 12, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 10,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 1,500 workpeople

involving 19,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 38, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1938 AND 1937.†

	Janu	ary to Apri	1, 1938.	January to April, 1937.			
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.	
Mining and Quarrying	143	75,900	278,000	101	60,300	389,000	
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	30 22 21 14	11,200 5,800 3,600 3,500	62,000 37,000 32,000 15,000	44 29 31 9	57,800 7,700 8,700 1,000	441,000 37,000 34,000 2,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	11	2,400	9,000	7	1,700	5,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Other	10 32 18 28	300 5,000 3,300 4,600	4,000 23,000 12,000 30,000	17 29 18 34	1,300 2,900 14,400 4,800	10,000 16,000 119,000 31,000	
Total	329	115,600	502,000	319	160,600	1,084,000	

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		Silver to the second se
Coal Mining:— Colliery workpeople—Stirling (one colliery).	570	111	24 Jan.		For reinstatement of a workman who had been suspended.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Port Talbot (one colliery).	810		28 Mar.	2 April	Workpeople's dissatisfaction with re-allocation of work, following	Work resumed on conditions operation prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Chryston, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	87	5§	5 April	9 April	the closing of a certain district.  Claim by workpeople that Company should observe seniority rule in standing off five workmen.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers— near Doncaster (one colliery).	1,850	500	7 April	7 April	Dispute respecting changes of positions of work of certain workmen.	Amicable settlement effected.
Underground and surface workers—near Rotherham (one colliery)	1,174	175	21 April	30 April	Dispute arising out of certain work- people's refusal to walk to work after the man haulier had broken down.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers—near Doncaster (one colliery).	2,112	365	27 April	3 May	Against suspension of an employee.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE:— Engineers and boilermakers— Billingham (one firm).	1,537	15 h	6 April	14 April	Alleged performance of tradesmen's work by workers other than tradesmen, and supervision of tradesmen by non-tradesmen.	Work resumed on advice of work-people's trade union.
ENGINEERING:— Workpeople employed in aero engine components manufacture —Birmingham (one firm).	1,500§	100 Amorras	6 April	13 April	Against introduction of time-studies for the purpose of fixing piecework rates of wages.	Work resumed on advice of work- people's trade union, pending examination of piece prices.
VEHICLE BUILDING:— Vehicle builders—Various towns in Scotland.¶	800§		15 April	13 May	For an increase in wages of 1d. per hour.	Increase of ½d. per hour accepted.
Hosiery Manufacture:— Hosiery workers—near Hinckley (one firm).	500	2	18 Mar.		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Building trade operatives engaged on maintenance work and on housing schemes for the County Council—Fifeshire.	200§		18 April	27 April	Against refusal of County Council to meet trade union representatives to discuss a claim for an increase in wages.	Council agreed to negotiate with trade union representatives.
Glaziers and wall lining fixers— London.	450§		25 April		Dispute respecting travelling allow- ances and other working con- ditions.	No settlement reported.
ENTERTAINMENTS :— Cinema projectionists—London Area.	800§		14 April	**	Employers' refusal to negotiate, otherwise than through the existing concillation board, with a trade union not at present represented on the board.	(See footnote **).

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, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

§ Estimated number.

| Work was not fully resumed until 19th April.

† Including Aberdeen, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley and Stirling.

\*No settlement has been reported, but it has been reported that the places of many of those who ceased work were filled within a day or two after the beginning of the stoppage.

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION

(SKIN CANCER).

Total, Deaths ...

### CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th APRIL.\*

### Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	Batte Albanes		56%
Food only	***************************************	oplo, were a	gates a	39%

#### FOOD.

During April there was an upward movement in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs, butter, potatoes and bacon. By 30th April only a small proportion of retailers had raised the retail prices of tea, following the recent increase in the duty.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increas over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 39 per cent. at 30th April, 1938, as compared with 37 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 36 per cent.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st April and 30th April, 1938:—

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th April, 1938, as compared with		
000.2	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1938.	30th Apr., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1938.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	d. + 41/2 + 11/4	<u>d.</u> _
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9 <del>3</del> 0 5	0 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 5	+ 2½ + 0½	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 4 0 8	1 4 0 8	$+ 5\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$	no = ac
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 <del>1</del> 0 4 0 11 <del>1</del>	0 10½ 0 4¼ 1 3½	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 3½ + 0½ + 4½	- + 01
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 34 0 9½ 2 2½ 0 2½ 0 64	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	+ 51 + 38 + 81 + 81 + 02 + 31	+ 01
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 41 1 3 0 11 0 61 0 11 0 6	1 44 1 35 0 103 0 64 0 61 0 61	$\begin{array}{c} + 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2 \\ - 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{3} \\ - 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $

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

		Decreas	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 30th April, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.			Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Apr., 1938.		
Beef, British— Ribs			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Thin Flank			18	19	19	18		
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-		71	7.5	7.7			
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—			31	35	33	33		
Legs Breast			52 22	56 23	54 22	54 23		
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast			57 —3	50	53	53		
Bacon (streaky)†	=		39 110	38	39 101	2 36 100		
Flour Bread			47 62	49	48	49		
Tea			44	61	62 47	62 45		
Sugar (granulated) Milk			27 89	20 94	24 92	24 93		
Butter— Fresh			11	19	15	13		
Salt Cheese‡			9 23	11 27	10 25	5 26		
Margarine			-6	-10	-8	-8		
Eggs (fresh) Potatoes			14 43	10	12 31	-3 26		
All above articles (Weighted Per Increase)	of For	od }	39	38	39	37		

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

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

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

#### 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 Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 30th April, 1938, was approximately 52 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 60 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 pricingly desired to the price of alchiers beautiful to the price of alchiers beautiful. the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 30th April, 1938, was about 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were about 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 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 30th April, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent

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 30th April, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937.

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 propormany 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 1938.

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 1938:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	. 86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
L930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56			100000	2000		1 3300	

#### NOTE.

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

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

May, 1938.

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

#### I.-FOOD.

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

	I	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.					
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.				
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938. 30 Apr.				
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany (Vienna) Netherlands (Amsterdam)	553 18 755 391 370§ 20 0	585 19 809 325 305§ 23 2	575 14 792 362 352§ 24 0	579  870‡ 500 477§ 25 0	568 9 881‡ 590 540 22 -2§§	Apr. Feb. Apr.				
Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland United States	1,805 25 15 17	1,899 32 15 27	1,963 35 20 33	2,444 41 31 36	2,469 43 29 24	Mar. Jan. Mar. Mar. Feb.				
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada Éire New Zealand South Africa	19 1 34§ 11 3	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25	31‡‡ 17 54§ 36 2	33 18 59 40 9	Feb. Apr. Feb. Mar. Mar.				

#### II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RETT, 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. 46	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938. 30 Apr.		
FOREIGN					SENERS.		233 370		
Countries. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	651	Apr.		
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany (Vienna)	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 A,B,C,D,E	593 66 27 867 411†† 22 4	617 73 30 896 369†† 24 5	609 74 30 888 404†† 25	623 80 28 952‡ 530†† 26 5	641 84 30 979‡ 588 26 4	Mar. Apr. Feb. Jan. 1stQr. Apr. Apr.		
Netherlands (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¶	39 391 71 65 37 47	Feb. Jan. Mar. Apr. Mar. Dec., '37		
BRITISH			0.000	1000		1			
DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada Éire 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	29 32 73 50 23	4thQr.'37 Apr. Feb. Mar. Mar.		

\* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany (other than Vienna,) 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, at Vienna, on prices converted at the rate of 1-48 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.

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

¶ 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.

§§ Decrease.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in April, was 180, as compared with 164\* in the previous month, and with 156\* in April, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 38 as compared with 61 in the previous month, and with 65 in 38, as compared with 61 in the previous month, and with 65 in April, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Shipbuilding	7
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	Other Metal Trades	3
Engine Drivers, Motormen	2	Cotton	2
Firemen	3	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	3
Guards (Passenger)	1	Other Textile Manufacture	1
Permanent Way Men	5	Textile Printing, Bleaching	
Porters	1	and Dyeing	2
Shunters	ī	Tanning, Currying, etc	
	i	Food and Drink	5
Labourers	2	General Woodwork and	Ĭ
O4b O 1	2	Furniture	7
N	i	Paper, Printing, etc	3
contractors Servants		DII	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20	C - W - 1	
TOTAL, NAILWAY SERVICE	20	Electric Generating Stations	1
MINES	SUPERIOR	Other Industries	3
			-
Underground	60		
Surface	6	D 104 100	
		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,	
TOTAL, MINES	66	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	5	Docks, Wharves, etc	8
WOARRIES OVEL 20 leet deep	3		20
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	-	Warehouses and Railways	1
	rs.	Godia dos Eta l'anchestado	JAN S
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 8	39
tery and Glass	3	Participation of the Participa	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	3	Total (excluding Seamen) 18	30
Metal Extracting, and Re-			
fining	2	CHARLES WE WANT TO SELECT STREET	
Metal Conversion and		8	
Founding (including Roll-		SEAMEN.	
ing Mills and Tube		Trading Vessels—	
Making)	9	Steam and Motor 2	23
Engineering, Locomotive		Fishing Vessels—	
Building, Boilermaking,		Steam and Motor	15
etc	2	LEADING TO THE TAX A LEGISLATED AND A LE	DE LO
etc Railway and Tramway	- CONT.	TOTAL, SEAMEN	38
Carriages, Motor and	Y	The state of the s	
other Vehicles and Air-	T. Shill	Total (including Seamen) 21	18
craft Manufacture	4	pone-gineral sector general	
	Distance of the last	ment and the second and the second	N. Y

### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported or under 42‡; the

during April, under the Factory the Lead Paint (Protection again	y and Workshop Act or under nst Poisoning) Act, was 42; the
total number of deaths† reported  I. Cases.	
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Among Operatives engaged in-	(SKIN CANCER).
Smelting of Metals	Pitch 4
Plumbing and Soldering 1	Tar 2
Shipbreaking 1	Paraffin
Printing Tinning of Metals Other Contact with	Oil 5
Tinning of Metals	77
Other Contact with	TOTAL 11
Molten Lead	C
White and Red Lead	CHROME ULCERATION.
Works	Manufacture of Bichromates 1
Pottery 1	Dyeing and Finishing
Vitreous Enamelling	Chrome Tanning
Electric Accumulator	Chromium Plating 6 Other Industries 12
Works 1 Paint and Colour Works 1	Other Industries 12
	TOTAL 19
India-Rubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting	Total, Cases 42
Shipbuilding Paint used in Other In-	AND THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA
dustries	II. Deaths
Other Industries 1	T TO THE RESERVE OF T
Painting of Buildings 2	LEAD POISONING.
_	Electric Accumulator Works 1
TOTAL 8	OTHER POISONING
- P	Toxic Jaundice 1
OTHER POISONING.	COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Toxic Jaundice $1$	ANTHRAX.
ANTHRAX.	Handling of Horsehair 1
Wool	

\* Revised figure.

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

‡ In addition to the cases reported under these Acts, one case of anthrax was reported among dock labourers.

Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of

Hides and Skins ...

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were

April, 1937, in respect of the same 143 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with April, 1937.
ENGLAND AND		6	e	e	c	e
WALES— Northern Counties	£ 132.200	92,200	25,000	£ _	£ 64,500	313,900 - 40·2
Yorkshire	870,100	5,700	125,800	29,300	163,500	1,194,400
Lancs. & Cheshire	553,100	34,600	36,400	111,500	110,600	$ \begin{array}{r} -19 \cdot 4 \\ 846,200 \\ -37 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
North and West-	1,207,700	162,000	171,400	126,800	212,100	1,880,000 - 26.5
Midland Counties South-Midland &	189,500	8,000	129,100	126,500	48,600	501,700
Eastern Counties Outer London†	1,318,000	86,200	140,300	13,300	130,500	-20.4 1,688,300
South-Eastern	473,100	6,600	43,600	19,600	68,200	-21.8 611,100
Counties South-Western	110,400		6,600	4,300	17,700	
Counties Wales and Mon.	157,100	25,200	1,600	100	16,500	
SCOTLAND	219,200	55,500	38,100	304,300	186,600	$^{+\ 53\cdot6}_{803,700}_{-\ 15\cdot8}$
TOTAL, Apr., 1938	5,230,400	476,000	717,900	735,600	1,018,800	
Total, Apr., 1937	6,878,500	1,011,900	1,174,400	662,200	1,042,900	-24.1 $10,769,900$

### II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1938.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1938. The following table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1937:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931 ‡ of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with JanMar., 1937.
ENGLAND AND		a Francisco				Name of Party
WALES:— Northern Counties	498,500	£ 214,400	£ 149,200	£ 178,900	£ 120,500	£ 1,161,500
Yorkshire (2,494)	2,934,500	175,700	303,000	281,500		- 15·2 3,969,900
Lancs. & Cheshire	1,756,000	156,600	360,800	237,000	346,500	2,856,900 - 30·9
North and West- Midland Coun-	4,049,500	248,200	622,100	532,700	532,000	5,984,500 + 1·9
ties (3,213) South-Midland & Eastern Counties (697)	849,000	13,500	160,400	94,800	106,800	$^{1,224,500}_{-29\cdot8}$
Outer London† (2,741)	3,100,500	516,600	421,700	228,300	652,700	4,919,800
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,330,500	29,400	383,900	39,700	348,700	$^{2,132,200}_{+}$
South-Western Counties (452)	354,300	500	50,000	94,000	111,800	610,600
Wales and Mon. (830)	207,700	126,500	73,500	19,700	42,000	
SCOTLAND (2,234)	600,600	87,500	240,500	695,800	433,500	$2,057,900 \\ -31\cdot 0$
TOTALS (17,864):— Jan., 1938 Feb., 1938 Mar., 1938	5,482,400 4,840,000 5,358,700	627,900 406,800 534,200	801,100 957,900 1,006,100	754,100	984,400	8,761,300 7,943,200 8,682,700
JanMar., 1938	15,681,100	1,568,900	2,765,100	2,402,400	2,969,700	25,387,20 -12·7
JanMar., 1937	15,721,500	3,261,800	2,993,800	3,658,500	3,434,000	

#### (b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the first quarter of 1938 was 31,272, as compared with 32,476 in the first quarter of 1937. For March alone the number was 10,208, as compared with 12,429 in March, 1937.

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Countie <sup>8</sup> (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
‡ The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931.

#### PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last	Average Selling Price* per	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) compared with			
Froduce and District.	Audit.	ton according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.*	A Year ago.*		
Pig-iron: Cumberland Lincolnshire Nottingham District Northamptonshire North Staffordshire	JanMar., 1938 OctDec., 1937 OctDec., 1937 JanMar., 1938 JanMar., 1938	s. d. 113 103 94 83 86 84 89 02 90 7	s. d. + 9 51 + 4 03 + 7 83 + 1 3	s. d. + 42 0 + 24 91 + 23 62 + 24 63 + 17 71		
Manufactured Iron: North of England West of Scotland	JanFeb., 1938 JanFeb., 1938	225 61 271 01	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 47 9 + 64 7		
Steel: South-West Wales	OctDec., 1937	151 4}	+ 3 101	+ 36 4½		

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; iron ore iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; iron ore miners in the Furness district; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Nortinghamshire and Leicestershire; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northants (excluding Corby); and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales. In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in wages, while for North Staffordshire blastfurnacemen and North of England iron puddlers and millmen the ascertainments did not warrant a change in wages.

and millmen the ascertainments did not warrant a change in wages. For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 110 and 111 of the March Gazette, to page 152 of the April Gazette, and to pages 194 and 195 of this issue.

### INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938 (page 65), the following table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the periods specified.

	7070	7077	First Three Months of				
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1938		
MEN (18 YEARS AND OVER) :- Direct Transfers	12,819	12,531	2,788	3,551	1,477		
Transfers through Govern- ment Training Centres	5,760	4,057	1,732	1,239	664		
Transfers through Instruc- tional Centres	1,512	997	276	201	198		
Total	20,091	17,585	4,796	4,991	2,339		
WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER):— Direct Transfers Trainees	7,790 218	6,293 123	1,477	1,607	962 4		
Total	8,008	6,416	1,499	1,653	966		
BOYS (UNDER 18 YEARS) :— All Occupations	8,699	7,675	1,701	2,101	1,036		
GIRLS (UNDER 18 YEARS):— Industrial Occupations Domestic Service	3,564 2,373	4,922 1,528	610 665	1,228 476	802 358		
Total	5,937	6,450	1,275	1,704	1,160		
Grand Total	42,735	38,126	9,271	10,449	5,501		

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 10,179 in 1936, 8,228 in 1937 and 1,167 in the quarter ended March, 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements, viz., 154 in 1936; 555 in 1937; and 123 in the quarter ended March, 1938.)

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

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying three male workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and failing to post the trade board notice, and was fined £10, viz. £3 on each underpayment charge and 10s. on each of the remaining charges. He was also ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to £71 11s. 11d.

—Rex v. John MeBride, Cardiff Police Court, 22nd April 1938.

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying two male workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and producing a false wages record. He was fined £7, viz. 10s. on each charge of underpayment, 20s. for failing to keep adequate wages records, and £5 for producing a false wages record. He was also ordered to pay 5s. costs, and arrears of wages amounting to £38.—Rex v. John William Boliver, Wallasey Police Court, 8th April, 1938.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing. † The exact increase was 0.086d.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER SECTION 84 (1) (b) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935.

Pursuant to regulation 11 of the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1936, the Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to refer to the High Court for decision questions that have arisen for his decision under Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, namely whether the employment of certain persons on silver fox farms or fur farms is or is not employment in agriculture within the meaning of the

Under the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order LV.B, Rule 28, any person who claims to be interested in or affected by the decisions to be given in the above mentioned cases may apply to the Judge for

leave to intervene.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Solicitor to the Minister of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

### INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME

Notice of proposal to make a Special Order varying and amending the Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Insurance Industry.

THE Minister of Labour gave notice on 27th April, 1938, that he

The Minister of Labour gave notice on 27th April, 1938, that he proposed, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 73 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and all other powers in that behalf, to make a Special Order further varying and amending the Insurance Industry Special Scheme.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Unemployment Insurance Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within 21 days from 29th April, 1938. Every objection must be in writing and must state (a) the draft Order or portions of the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; (c) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON DRAFT BENEFIT (MISCELLANEOUS PRO-VISIONS) REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee have made a Report\* on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1938, which were referred to the Committee by the Minister of Labour.

The Regulations were made as provisional Regulations by the Minister of Labour on 25th March.

The purpose of the regulations is to amend Regulations 13 and 17 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936, and Regulation 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Persons employed in Agriculture and otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1936. These amendments are consequential upon the reduction of the waiting period for agricultural benefit from six days to three, and upon the limitation of the requirement with regard to the payment, before further agricultural benefit can be drawn, of ten fresh agricultural contributions, to cases in which agricultural benefit rights have been exhausted through receiving the maximum of 300 days of

agricultural benefit in a benefit year.

The Committee recommended that the regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.

The Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 6th

### HOLIDAYS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Minister of Labour has referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice the question whether any change in the law of unemployment insurance either as regards contributions or benefit is required in relation to holidays and other periods of suspension from work with or without pay.

The matters which the Committee will examine include, among

(1) the payment of unemployment insurance contributions in respect of paid holidays;
(2) the question whether unemployment benefit ought, in any circumstances, to be payable for days of holiday;
(3) the question whether unemployment benefit ought in any circumstances to be payable for periods during which workpeople not on holiday are suspended from work and are in receipt of payments from their employers;
(4) the present rule that days of recognised holiday for which no payment is received are treated as days of unemployment for the purpose of serving the waiting period and for the purpose of preserving the continuity of unemployment but not for the purpose of drawing benefit. purpose of drawing benefit.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee will be glad to receive, before 31st May, any representations upon these or other relevant matters from persons or organisations interested in them. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.

\* H. M. Stationery Office: price 1d. net. (11d. post-free).

### SPECIAL AREAS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1937: DIRECTIONS.

In accordance with the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of that Act shall apply to the following three areas, as from 21st April, 1938. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in these areas; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

The three areas are:—

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

(1) The County Boroughs of St. Helens and Wigan, the Borough of Leigh, and the Urban Districts of Newton in Makerfield, Haydock, Ashton in Makerfield, Billinge and Winstanley, Upholland, Skelmersdale, Orrell, Ince in Makerfield, Abram, Golborne, Hindley, Standish with Langtree, Aspull, Blackrod and Westhoughton;
(2) The Borough of Heywood;
(3) The County Borough of Birkenhead.

The Minister of Labour has further directed that, as from 27th April, 1938, Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the following area:

The County Borough of Blackburn, The Boroughs of Darwen, Accrington and Haslingden, and the Urban Districts of Rishton, Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors, Church and Oswaldtwistle.

The Minister of Labour has further directed that, as from 10th May, 1938, Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the following area:-

The County Borough of Burnley, the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne, and the Urban Districts of Padiham, Brierfield and Barrowford.

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

Recent Proceedings.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

WAREHOUSE STAFF: OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STAMPS, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The staff side of the Inland Revenue Departmental Council claimed increased scales of pay for the warehouse staff in the Office of Controller of Stamps. The Tribunal awarded improved scales of pay.—Award No. 22; dated 4th April, 1938.

SENIOR VALUATION CLERKS AND VALUATION CLERKS: BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a claim for increased salary scales for senior valuation clerks and valuation clerks. The Board of Inland Revenue submitted a counterclaim. Improved salary scales were awarded.—Award No. 23; dated 11th April, 1938.

#### OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

SMITHFIELD MARKET: SHOPMEN AND PITCHERS.—Differences having arisen between the two sides of the Smithfield Market Conciliation Board regarding the wages of humpers and other grades of shopmen, and the rates of pay and certain conditions of employment of pitchers employed on Smithfield market, Mr. John Forster was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to

On 26th April, 1938, Mr. Forster issued an Award, which it had been agreed should be final and binding on both parties, giving an increase in the rate of pay of humpers of 1s. 6d. weekly, with effect from 26th March, 1938, and disallowing the claims made on behalf of

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D. (22), dated 11th April, 1938, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male

Objection period expires 8th June, 1938.

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.24), dated 6th April, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates for certain male

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

### Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order A. (12), dated 25th April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 2nd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

May, 1938.

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D. (23), dated 22nd April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 9th May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G. (60), dated 11th April, 1938, confirming the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece rates for female workers, and variation of general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 2nd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

# General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.R. (10), dated 26th April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 9th May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.—Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Coal-Mining Industry. Report of the International Labour Office: Part I Economic Conditions: Part II Social Conditions: Part III Hours of Work. [Geneva, 1938; price 15s. for 3 volumes.]

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth days, March 2nd, 3rd, 16th and 30th, 1938. [S.O. publications; prices 1s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 6d., and 3s., respectively.]

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—(i) Report of the Committee on holidays with pay. April, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5724; price 1s. 3d.] (ii) Appendix to the minutes of evidence. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6s.]

Hours of Work.—International Labour Conference, twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938. Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work. Report V, part I. [Geneva, 1938; price 11s.]

INDUSTRIAL COURT AND CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.— Awards, 1937. Part I, Industrial Court Awards 1672 to 1691: Part II, Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Awards 1 to 15. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., for the quarter ended 31st December, 1937. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1938 edition. (Revised to 28th February, 1938.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]
MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1937.

[Cmd. 5717; price 2s.]

TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.—Technical progress and unemployment. Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment) No. 22. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1937, and selected for publication in the U.I. Code 8B series of pamphlets Nos. 1/37 to 12/37. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1936. Home Office. [Cmd. 5722; price 6d.]

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Ammeters, etc.: Measuring Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Anchors: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Bacon, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Bars, Aluminium-Copper: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Bars, Reinforcing: H. J. Skelton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Baulks, Tank: Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—Biscuits, Gabin: Spillers, Ltd., London, S.E.—Bitumen Emulsion: British Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., Slough.—Bitumen Solution: Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.—Blocks, Steel: Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Boards, Distributing and Control, etc.: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Boiler: Cochran & Co. (Annan) Ltd., Annan.—Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Brass: Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.—Booster and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Boots and/or Shoes: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Rubber Knee: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Boxes, Fuse: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Boxes, Gear, etc.: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—Boxes, Indicating:

Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Boxes, Indicator, Lamp and Switch: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—Boxes, Lamp: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Boxes, Plug, etc.: Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Boxes, Plug, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Boxes, Relay: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Transmitter: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Buoys: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works Ltd., Warrington; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester—Salien: James Kenyon, & Son, Ltd. Blury, Eccles Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Calico: James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Bury; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Burnley.—Calls, Boatswains': J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham.—Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cans, Steel: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas, Cotton: James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—Caps, Cloth: Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth.—Caps, Metal: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Caustic Soda, etc.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington and/or Widnes; Bush, Beach & Gent, Ltd., London, E.; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Skilbeck Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chain Cable and Gear: S. Taylor & Sons London, E.; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Skilbeck Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chain Cable and Gear: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine—Clocks: W. T. Story, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth, American: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, Oilskin: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.—Clothing, Proofed: Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell chester.—Clothing, Proofed: Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cocks, etc., Gunmetal: Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Henry Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—Collars: R. H. S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Compasses and Binnacles: H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Heath & Co. (Incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.—Compass Gear: P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Paisley; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway Ltd., Paisley; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Prisms: United Kingdom Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Prisms: United Kingdom Optical Co., Ltd., London, N.—Condensers: Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—Copper, etc., Articles: Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Built & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Co., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; John Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Govers, Cap: Zeffertt & Son, Portsea; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cranes: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Stockport; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Cutlery: Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; R. F. Mosley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; R. F. F. Mosley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; R. F. Mosley & Co., L Co., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. G. Graves, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Turner & Co. (Cutlers Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Birmingham.—Doors, Steel: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Drums, etc.: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; Dundee Canister Co., Ltd., Dundee; Jukes Coulson. Stokes & Co., Plaistow; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, Coulson, Stokes & Co., Plaistow; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Electrical Installations: Archd. Watson & Dundas, Glasgow; G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.—Electro Plate: Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield, John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Elkington, Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield.—Enamel: Paripan, Ltd., Egham; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith.—Engines: Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Manchester.—Engines, Fan: James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Fan Units: Electro Dynamic

Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—Fans, Table: General Fans, Ventilating: Utilities (London), Ltd., London, W.—Fencing and Gates: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Foamite, Ltd., London, S.E.—Firebricks: Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge or Airdrie; English Clays Lovering Pochin Co., Ltd., Leemoor nr. Plymouth; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Southwood Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca or Pontnewynydd; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; James Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Henry Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Firehearth Gear: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; C. Portway & Son, Halstead.—Fittings, Deck: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool.—Floats, Life: C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff; Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.—Furnaces: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Furniture: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Hamilton & Forbes, Ltd., Glasgow; A. & G. Gally & Co., Ltd., London, E.; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; H. Davis (Chairs), Ltd., Cardiff; Binns, Ltd., South Shields; Caledonia Joinery Co., Ltd., Paisley; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; John Walker & Sons (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Snawdon, Plymouth.—Gauges, Pressure, etc.: Dewrance & Co., London, S.E. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., otherham; W. H. Bramall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joseph Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sydney Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—Generators: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd. Norwich.— Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Gloves, Leather: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; A. Baily & Co., Glastonbury.—Herrings, Tinned: British Fish Canners, Ltd., Leeds Glastonbury.—Herrings, Tinned: British Fish Canners, Ltd., Leeds or Dundee,—Horns, Klaxon: Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—Hoses, Bronze, Flexible: Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Hoses, Leather, Suction: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Hutments: J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Indicators: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Jars, Wickered: Glasgow Trading & Transport, Ltd., Glasgow; Govancroft Pottery Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Laboratory and Press Rooms: J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Lampholders: Sperryn & Co., Birmingham: Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birming. Rooms: J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Lampholders: Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Steatite: G. Bray & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Bakelite: Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Mica Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for China: Bullers, Ltd., Milton.—Lamps, Electric: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End: General Flootric Co. End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston. Sub-Contractors for Caps: Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Glass Works, Ltd., Lemington-on-Tyne. Lamps, Searchlight, etc.: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Lanterns, Lamps and Gear: Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Bocock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Eastgate & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Son, Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; William Benson, Ltd., Nottingham; T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd. Heckmondwike: Reynolds & Wilson Coventry. Depham's Ltd., Heckmondwike; Reynolds & Wilson, Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Launches: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhedge; Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. Sub-Cottes for Machine Conference of Machine Conferenc hedge; Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Gleniffer Engines, Ltd., Glasgow; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Central Electrical Co., Ltd., Colchester; J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Leads, Flexible: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—Lecture Room: Davis Contractors, Ltd., London, N.W.—Linseed Oil: Younghusband Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Machinery, Cooling: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Mechanical Portion: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Machinery, Distilling: Buckley, Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Machines, Cutting and Profiling: Godfrey

Engineering Works, London, N. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—
Machines, Drilling: Desoutter Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Shrewsbury; Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Machines, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Machines, Milling: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines. Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Planing: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Machines, Plate Bending: Sedgwicks, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Machines, Slotting: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Machines, Surfacing, Boring, etc.: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Testing: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Margarine: Van den Berghs & Jurgens, Ltd., Purfleet.—Mattresses, Bolsters and Mattress Covers: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lace Web Spring Co., Ltd., Sandiacre; John J. Ashburner, Barrow-in-Furness.—Mixers, Dough: Atlantic Engine Co. (1920) Ed.; Lace Web Spring Co., Ltd., Sandiacre; John J. Ashburner, Barrow-in-Furness.—Mixers, Dough: Atlantic Engine Co. (1920) Ltd., Wishaw. Sub-Contractors for gMotors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Safety Switches: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Mixers, Paint: Steele & Cowlishaw, Stoke on Trent. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment. Motor Stoke-on-Trent. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metro-politan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Motive Units and Trailers: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford, West.—Motors, Electric: Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—Multiphone Equipment: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Mustard: J. & J. Colman, A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Mustard: J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—Nets: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—Office, Alterations to: Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool.—Oil Paste: Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Hubbuck & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; Andrew G. Soutter & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; International Paint & Compositions Co., Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—Paint: Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Paint, Dry Colours for: Binney & Smith & Ashby, Ltd., London, S.E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Derby; William R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Panels, Selector: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Pedestals, Searchlight: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Plates, Boiler: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—Plates, Deck Rims, etc.: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Leys Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—Plates, Deck Rims, etc.: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby.—Plugs and Sockets: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Plyboards, Fireproofed: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E. and Crayford; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E.—Polish, Wax: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—Pots, Gooking: J. &. J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edward Pugh & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; T. Holcroft & Sons. Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Projectors. Searchlight: Metro. Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Projectors, Searchlight: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Proofing Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkealdy.—Pumps: Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd. St. Many Crays, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Gear Ltd. Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Penstock: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., house. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Quarters, Officers': Howe & Bishop, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Racks, Storage, etc.: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—Radio-Goniometers and Wavemeters: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Refrigerators: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford; Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W—Rods, Connecting: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Rope, Steel Wire: Hall's Barton Ropery, Ltd., Hull; George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—Rubber Goods: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Rubber Company of Scotland, Ltd., Renfrew.—Screws, Iron, Brass, Steel: Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest

Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham: Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Reen & Nethelolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Inomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Muller & Co. (England), Ltd., London, N.W.; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Scuttles, Side: J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Shackles: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Shafting, Flexible, Steel: Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch and Alcester.—Shafts, Propeller: Ince Flows Co., Ltd., Wijgner, Walter Somers, Ltd., Hallenger, Charles Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan; Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—Sheet and Tape, Rubber: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; and Tape, Rubber: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Sheeting, Asbestos: Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Sheffield; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking.—Sheeting, Cotton: Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—Sheets, Galvanised: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Shirting: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Stalybridge; Wm. Cox & Son, Colne.—Shirts: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—Shoes, Canvas: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Silk, Machine: Brough Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Brunt Fynney & Co., Leek; Thomas Whittles & Co., Leek.— Brunt Fynney & Co., Leek; Thomas Whittles & Co., Leek—Singlets: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Slab, Landing: H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow.—Smiths' Work: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Joseph Wellings, Lye; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane) Ltd., Old Hill.—Socks and Stockings: Towles (1928) (Powke Lane) Ltd., Old Hill.—Socks and Stockings: Towles (1928) Ltd., Sileby; Richard Jackson & Sons (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; Ltd., Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Sileby.—Soda Ash: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Solder: R. Jones & Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel, Chromium: Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel, Mild: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel, Nickel: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steelwork: Harry Pears & Co. Ltd. Bolton: Walker Brothers Ltd. Walsell. Bedocht T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Shemeld.—Steelwork: Harry rears & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Walker Brothers, Ltd., Walsall; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Rubery Owen & Co., Darlaston.—Steering Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electrical Apparatus Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Control Control Gear: Electrical Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Con Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Liectrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Suet, Tinned: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen; Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Suits, Pyjama: James Macfarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Buttons: Buttons Ltd., Birmingham.—Switchboards: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Switches: Perry Barr Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Switches and Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Tape: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean; J. Bonas & Son, Derby; Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne.—Telephones, etc.: Telephone Manufacturing Co. Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sul Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—Thermc-Ammeters: E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Threads: W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; Wm. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone.—Tiles: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley; Richard Tiles, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Minton Hollins, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Timber for Cases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd. Aberdeen —Transmitters: Pro Ltd. Cambridge Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Transmitters: Pye, Ltd., Cambridge.—Traps, Steam, Gunmetal: Walker, Crosweller & Co., Ltd., Chelten. ham.—Tubes, Brass: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Cleds.—Tubes, Copper: Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Steel: Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tuning-Units: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Turntables: Cowans Sheldon General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Turntables: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Twine: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Thomas Gill & Sons, Ltd., Summerbridge; Wm. Waites Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Richard Hayward & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne; Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcoth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; John Fergus & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife.—Units, Service: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Valves, Vent: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—Vegetables, Tinned: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Huntingdon; Joseph Farrow & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.—Vehicles, Tipping: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Ventilation Work: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C.—Weed Killer: Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Whalers, Dinghies and Cutters: K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; W. Cook, Maldon; Woodnutt & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Isle of Wight; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; W. Cook, Maldon; Woodnutt & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Isle of Wight; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; J. H. Pounder & Co., Hartlepool; E. Cove, Salcombe; W. H. Walker & Bros, Ltd., Rickmansworth; A. H. Moody & Son, Ltd., Swanwick Shore, Southampton; Darroch & Espie, Glasgow; Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Chas. H. Fox & Son, Ipswich.—Wheel, Primary: Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Whinstone: Tooth Quarry Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing.—Winches: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Wire, Bronze, Brass and Copper: United Wire Works (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—W/T Gear: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.

Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollin. wood.—Bars, Carrying: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Batteries: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Bearings: Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—Bitumen Heaters and Mixers: Bristowes Machining, Ltd., London, N.; Millars Machinery Co., Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Blankets: Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.—Blocks, Tackle, etc.: Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge.—Boots, Knee: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Boring Machines: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Bottles, Stone: Glasgow Trading & Transport, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bottles, Water: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—Bronze Rod: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Brooms, Sweeping: J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Burner Units and Burners: Perry Bar Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—Cable and Wire: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.— Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollin. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—
Galico: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—Ganvas: M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—Cases, W.P.: A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. & G. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen; Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; T. H. Roweliffe & Sons, Bristol; T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Durell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cementing Plants: J. Cowan Hulbert, Barnet.—Charging and Discharging Machine: Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley.—Collet Chucks: Clare Collets, Ltd., Manchester.—Compasses, Prismatic: J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath.—Containers, Cooking: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—Copper Ingot: Anglo-Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Gowen & Co. (W. Mersea), Ltd., W. Mersea; W. Smith (London) & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cranes: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Reddish.—Drilling Machines: F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Drums, Cable and Stands: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Drums, Cable and Stands: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—Drying Vessels: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Engine Stands: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—Felt Sheet: Bury Felt Manfg. Co., Ltd., Bury; Stansfield & Co., Bch (Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.), Waterfoot; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd. (R. Ashworth Branch), Waterfoot.—Galvanised Cisterns: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Gas vanised Cisterns: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Gas Cookers: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N.—Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Haversacks: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn.—Hessian: D. Smith & Sons, Alyth.—Holders, Valve: O. Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Hose Unions: E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Incorporating Machines: Melvin & Gillispie, Ltd., Glasgow.—Insulators, Cooking Containers: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Knives, Carving: J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lathes: G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert. Ltd., Coventry.—Leads Power: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Leads Power: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Loading Shovels: Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Locomotive: J. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham,—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—Padlocks: W. M. Pinson & Son, Willenhall.—Paint: Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Paper, Non-Absorbent: Lloyd's Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Manchester.—Plug Valves: Audley Eng. Co., Ltd., Newport (Shrops.).—Plywood: Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pneumatic Drill Sharpeners: Climax Rock Drill & Eng. Co., Ltd., Camborrie.—Poles: L. Clayvillo, London, F. C. Wilter, Property Booth & Ltd. J. Glanville, London, E.; C. White, Bromley; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Portable Compressors and Drills: Holman Bros., J. Glanville, London, E.; C. White, Bromley; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Portable Compressors and Drills: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Pumps: Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Yeadon Adnitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Railway Material: Standard Steel Co. (1929), Ltd., Croydon.—Repairs to W.D. Vessel: J. S. Doig (Grimsby), Ltd., Grimsby.—Roofing Slates: J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., London, S.W.—Runway Parts: Rownson Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., London, E.C.—Serge: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—Service Dress: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—Silk, Sewing: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Sleepers and Timbers: Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., Port Talbot and Boston.—Billets, Steel: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Racking: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Steel, Various: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; T. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; United Steel Cos. Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow.—Stone Crushers and Spares: Goodwin Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Street Lamp Standards: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephones: Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham; R. & J. Beck, Ltd., London, W.—Tents Parts: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Trucks: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—Tubular Scaffolding: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Unit Trucks: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolvernampton.— Trucks: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—Tubular Scaffolding: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Unit Heaters: Carrick Ross Eng. Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—Valises: J. Smith (London), Ltd., Romford.—Valves, W.T.: Edison Swan elegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instrutents, Ltd., Croydon; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.

WAR OFFICE.

Aerials: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Air Cleaners:

Lorris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Ammeters: Measuring

J. Smith (London), Ltd., Romford.—Valves, W.I.: Edison Swan
Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Standard Telephones & Cables,
Ltd., London, E.—Water Distillation Plants: Mirrlees Watson Co.,
Ltd., Glasgow.—Water Treatment Plant: Paterson Eng. Co., Ltd.,
London, W.C.—Windows, Steel: Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd.,
Chester.—Building and Works Services: Warrington, Reception

Hospital—Alterations: A. E. Dalzell, Bolton. Branston Depot—Heating Installation: Hope's Heating & Lighting, Ltd., Smethwick. Didcot, Vauxhall Barracks—Erection of Food Store: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Parkhurst Albany Barracks: Improvements to Sergeants' Mess: W. J. Simmonds, Brading. Gosport—Provision of Engine Room: G. Riches, Farcham. Sheenress—William Welland Romer Flourist Welland Rough. laster Walls and Renew Floors: Ventris & King, Ltd., South-nurch. Wouldham Camp and Wainscott—Roads: Johnson Bros. Aylesford), Ltd., Tonbridge. Chatham—Alterations to Shed; lastering Walls, etc.: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sideup. Woolwich— rtificers' Work: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Tidworth larracks—Repair to Roofs: Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, E. Deepcut—M.T. Garages: H. T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farn-orough, Hants. R.O.F. Birtley—Repairs and Alterations: Anderson (Ctrs.), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich, Britannia Barracks: Sergeants' Mess: H. C. Greengrass & Sons, Ltd., Norwich. Bulford—Erection of Officers' Quarters: Building & Norwich. Builded Effection of Officers Quarters: Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Shorncliffe-Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Didcot, Vauxhall Barracks—Erection of Officers' Mess: J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Streatley. Colchester—Erection of Barrack Block: Ashford Streatley. Colchester—Erection of Barrack Block: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Aldershot, Clayton Barracks—Central Heating: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge. Barrow Head Camp—Water Supply and Filter Plant: United Filters & Engineering, Ltd., London, E.C. Ayr—Artificers' Work: Jones & Double Artificers' Work: P. Graham & Son. Miller, Ltd., Troon. Perth—Artificers' Work: P. Graham & Son. Bankfoot. Stirling and Dunblane—Artificers' Work: Milne & Co. . Pembroke Dock—Miniature Range: C. Tyler, Swansea -Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Weedon—Reconstruction of Storehouse: J. Ray, Ltd., Letchworth, Bovington—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Tidworth—Construction of Barrack Blocks: J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Derby—Storage for M.T. Vehicles: Burton Constructional Eng. Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. R.O.F. Irvine—Floors and Foundations: Matthew Muir, Kilmarnock. Aldershot—Accommodation for N.A.A.F.I.: Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth. Aldershot, Mons Barracks—Additional Advention of Aldershot. Additions and Alterations: Jones & Son, Maidenhead—Aldershot Additions and Alterations: Jones & Son, Mandelmead—Alderator, Gibraltar Barracks—Alterations to Regimental Institute: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Larkhill—Erection of Officers' Mess: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Irvine—Erection of Steelwork: Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow.

#### ATR. MINISTRY

Accumulators: Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; ldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.— Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.—
Aero Engines, Spares and Accessories: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.,
Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Spares
and Work on: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero
Engine Spares and Accessories: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—
Aircraft: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Aircraft
and Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland
Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd.,
Reading.—Aircraft Modification and Modification Tests: Hawker ireraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Modification and lares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Repairs and C.C.Sets: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., oventry.—Aircraft Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes D.C.C.Sets: Sir W. Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft Spares and Alterations: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., London, N.W.; Airscrews: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Airscrews Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Altimeters: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Co., Edd., Hayes.—Attimeters: Kelvin Bottomey & Baird, Idd., Basingstoke.—Assemblies, Air Foam Pump: Auto Fire Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.—Badges, Embroidered: A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Bags, Sand: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—Balloons, Kite: R.F.D., Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Barrows, Water, 15 gall.: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—Bearings, Ball and Roller: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—Blocks, G.P., and Switch Boyes. Switch: Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—Blocks, Ter-minal: Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bodies, Stores and Fitting to 4-Wheeled Trailer Chassis: British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry.—Bodies, Wooden, and Cabs: Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—Body, Photographic: E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Bolts and Nuts: T. Pittaway Sons, Blackheath, Staffs.—Boxes: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd. ondon, S.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Works Services: Waltham, Lincs.—Sundry Works: J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby. Halton, Bucks.—Underground Cable Scheme: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Donibristle, Fife—Artificers' Works: George Smith & Sons, Kirkealdy. Manby, Lincs.—Boiler House Plant, etc.: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd. London, W.C. Various Stations—Timber W.T. Towers. ons, Ltd., London, W.C. Various Stations—Timber W/T Towers Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Usworth, Co. Durham J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Usworth, Co. Durham, Sunderland, Co. Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Co. Durham—Artificers' Works: J. W. White, Sunderland. Bassingbourn, Cambs.—Various Buildings: John Laing & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. Honington, Suffolk—Various Buildings: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Denham, Middlesex—Alterations and Repairs to Harefield House: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset—Steelwork for Workshops: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Digby, Lincs.—Artificers' Works: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Hook, Surrey—Underground Cable Scheme: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W. Hook, Surrey—Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd.,

London, E.C. Minchinhampton, Glos.—Various Buildings and External Services: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. St. Athan, Glam.—District Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Boscombe Down, Wilts—Clothing to Sheds and External Services: Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cranwell, Lincs.—Various Buildings and External Services: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. St. Athan, Glam.—Clothing to Various Buildings: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stanmore, Middlesex—Building Work and External Services: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset—Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Yatesbury. Wilts—Hutting and External Services: J. Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset—Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Yatesbury, Wilts—Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Wittering, Northants., Upper Heyford, Oxon., Abingdon, Berks., Harwell, Berks.—Grass Cutting and Drying: Midland Grass Drying Co., Ltd., Northampton. Marham, Norfolk, Feltwell, Suffolk—Artificers' Works: R. G. Carter, Ltd., Norwich. Detling, Kent.—District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Cosford, Salop—Various Buildings and External Services: Sir Robert MacAlpine & Sons (Midlands), Ltd., Liverpool. Great Bromley, Essex, Dunkirk, Kent.—Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Stradishall, Suffolk.—Artificer's Works: Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Chigwell, Essex—Underground Cable Scheme: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Chigwell, Essex—Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Tollerton, Notts.—Various Works: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. Bassingbourn, Cambs.—Drainage: Bradshaw Bros (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Farnborough, Hants—Internal Wiring of Cottages: Acton Bros., Fawley, Hants. Croydon, Surrey—Roofing of Shed: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Cranfield, Beds.—Artificer's Works: C. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Woburn Sands. Detling, Kent.—Water Storage Tanks and Towers: Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Cardiff, Glam.—Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.—Artificer's Works: Moorhouse & Barker, Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Watton, Norfolk, West Raynham, Norfolk.—Underground Cable Scheme: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Dagnall, Herts.— Norfolk, West Raynham, Norfolk—Underground Cable Schemes Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Dagnall, Herts.-Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Dagnall, Herts.—Various Buildings and External Services: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Turnhouse, Midlothian—Various Buildings and External Services: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Stanmore, Middlesex—Steelwork for Various Buildings: Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cables, Electric: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Cables, Electric and Cords: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Calculators, Course and Speed: W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge.—Cameras and Accessories: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Canisters and Discs for Smoke Puff Apparatus: Farmer & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—Canvas, Rotproof, Green: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Carburettors and Spares: Green: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Carburettors and Spares: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Cartridges, Signal: Y.S.C., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cass: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Y.S.C., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gass: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Ismay Refrigerating Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Chemicals, Photographic: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Clips for Tubular Streamers: Dashwood Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Glothing Mess Waiters: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Golours, Identification: Titanine, Ltd., London, N.W.—Components, Crossley, Contract of Congress of Machine. Overhaul of: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Cones for Machines, Airscrew Balancing: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.—Cordago, Balloon: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cradles, Hydrogen Cylinder: J. Brockhouse Engineering Co., Ltd., Southport.—Cranes, Overhead Travelling: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Crates: R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cutters, Tube: Elephant Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.—Dopes, Camouflage: Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., London, S.W.—Dress, Service Blue-Grey: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Drills, Electric: Campbell & Isherwood, Ltd., Liverpool.—Ejector Sewage and Plant: Adams Hydraulic, Ltd., York.—Equipment Race Timing: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Fabric Balloon: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Fabric, Balloon, Proofing of: J. Mandleberg & Co. Ltd. Selford: Loca Rubber & Westernressing Co. Ltd. Collegen Ltd., Manchester.—Fabric, Balloon, Proofing of: J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Salford; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
—Fabric, Hose: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Fabric, Linen: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Falls Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Films, Camera Gun: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—Film, Sound: Science Films, Ltd., London, S.W.—Filters, Fuel: Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gauges, Fuel Pressure: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Drayton Regulator & Instrument Co., West Drayton; S. Smith & Sone (MA) Ltd. London, N.W.—Gear Ambulance Florating: London, E.C.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Drayton Regulator & Instrument Co., West Drayton; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Gear, Ambulance Elevating; Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, W.—Generators, Electric: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Generators, Motor: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mortley Sprague, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.—Hangars, Miscellaneous Units for: Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Hangars, Transportable: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn; Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Heads, Pressure: Ayimo, Ltd., Taunton.—Hose, Fuel: Tuck & Co., London, E.C.—Indicators, Rate-of-Glimb: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Lamps, Filament: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lamps, Head Band: Ever Ready Co., Ltd., London, N.—Lamps, Landing: Butlers, Ltd., Birmingham; Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.—Lamps, Navigation: Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.—Lamps, Navigation, and Spares: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. E. Ashdown, St. Helens.—Machines, Airscrew Balancing: A. Allan & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Machines, Planing and Thicknessing: John Pickles & Son, Ltd., Hebden May, 1938.

Bridge.—Markers, Sea, Aluminium: Wilder's Fireworks, Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Vehicles: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Nails: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Padlocks: Henry Harrison & Son, Ltd., Willenhall.—Paint, Aluminium: Bitulac, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Parachutes: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Plant, Ammonia Refrigerating: Liverpool Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Plates, Photographic Screened, Chromatic: Ifford, Ltd., Ilford.—Plugs, Sparking: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Polish, Metal: Nicholson & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Pumps, Unchokeable and Low Lift: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—R.A.F. Agency at Scilly Isles: E. A. Guy, St. Mary's, Isle of Scilly.—Rags, Wool: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—Rectifier, 3-phase, with Induction Regulator: Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Rivets: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rounds, Steel, Mild (Reinforcing Rods): White-head Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Set, Compressor: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Sets, Generating: Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—Sheets, Galvanised, Corrugated: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Slag, Foamed: Holland & Hannan & Cubitts, Ltd., Scunthorpe.—Spares, Balloon: J. I. Blackburn & Co., Guildford.—Spares, Carburettor: Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Spools for Towed Target Gear: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Stoves for Portable Disinfectors: British Safety Stove Co., Birmingham.—Suits, Combination, Blue: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Fabram, Ltd., Halifax.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax.—Switchboxes: Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Blandley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Switches, Delmin Plue: Hollandon, Plue: Report Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Tanks, Petrol: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tapes, Steel: Jas. Chesterman & Co., She Uniforms for Civilian M/T Drivers: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Unit, Compression Ignition Research Running on: John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—Vans, 15 cwt.: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Vices, Fitters: C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—Wheelbarrows, Metal: Montil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Winches, Electric: M. B. Wilde & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—W/T H.F. Switch Assemblies: Automatic Telephone & Standard Telephone mingnam.—W/I H.F. Switch Assemblies: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Mobile Stations and Spares: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Receivers, Telephone Head: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Reels: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—W/T Ultra Short Wave Equipment: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & 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: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birming-Hosting and Protective: Chamberlain & Hostham, Ltd., Birmingham; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leiester; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—

Apparatus, Wireless: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—

Blocks, Wood: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—Cable: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lanes; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United ampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Omed Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot and Dagenham.—Cartage: Coordinated Road Traffic Services (incorporating The Northampton Road Transport Co.), Northampton.—Clamps, Stay: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Cleaning, etc., Clocks for Boxes, Service, E.L.): Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cords, Telephone: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Covers and Tubes, Motor Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Covers and Tubes, Motor: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Pirelli, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Ducts: H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Films, Cinematograph: Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex.—Handcarts, Jointers': Thomas Holyoak & Sons, Ltd., Narborough, near Leicester.—Hinges, Brass: Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham.—Ladders: A. Beer & Sons, Bristol; Eclipse Rail-Track Ladder Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Gorstige, Ltd., Leeds; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.—Lamps, Electric: Aurora, Lamps, Ltd., Old Slingsby, Bradford.—Lamps, Electric: Aurora, Lamps, Ltd., Old Kilpatrick; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Kilpatrick; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ensign Lamps, Ltd., Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Omega Lampworks, Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Machines, Grinding, etc.: Bryant Symons & Co., London, N.—Machines, Stamp Cancelling: Roneo Neopost, Ltd., Romford; Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., London, N.—Machines, Stamp Selling: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Motor Bodies: Morris Commercial Cars. Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipa. Convans: Morris Commercial Cars. Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipa. Convans: is: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipe, Conte: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Pipe, Steel: omford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales

Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Plants, Washing: R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.—Plugs, Sparking: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—Rings, Cable: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.—Scales: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Jointing: Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead: Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.—Staples, Insulated: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Troughing, Wood: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Twine: British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland.—Waste Cotton: William Leigh, Ltd., Oldham.—Wedges and Spreaders: Philplug Products, Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire, Galvanised: Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran.—Building Alterations: Jarman & Son, Westgateon-Sea, Kent.—Armoured Cable Underground: Oban-Inverness (Sects., I, II): Robison & Davidson, Lockerbie.—Batteries: Ayr Cleater for A bingdon-Didgot. Swaffham—Castle Acre. Tayistock. Contractor for Abingdon-Didcot, Swaffham-Castle Acre, Tavistock-Okehampton and Ipswich-Sudbury: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Bournemouth-Southampton (No. 3): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Llangollen-Ruabon: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Llangollen-Kuabon: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Llangollen-Ruabon: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Woking-Bagshot: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Woking-Bagshot: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., London, W.C., for Loading Coils.—

Co-axial Cable: Manchester-Leeds-Newcastle: Standard Telephone & Collaboration Col phones & Cables, London, E.—Submarine Cable: Lumps Fort (Southsea-Nettlestone Point (I. of W.) 1937: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—12 Channel Garrier Scheme: London-Oxford-Gloucester: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Conduit-Laying, etc.: Cuffley-Enfield-Waltham Cross: G. J. Anderson, London, Deptford (Drakefell Road-Endwell Road), Sutton-By Pass-Gander Green Lane-Green Lane, Vincent Square-Douglas Street-and Vauxhall Bridge Road, Kennington Lane, Wandsworth Road, and Vauxhall Cross: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Whitby—Sleights, Newcastle-on-Tyne (West), Benton, etc., Glasgow—Rutherglen: G. H. Bramwell, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Witham—Maldon—Southminster and Chelmsford—Danbury, Alresford and Itchin Abbas: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Plymouth and Devonport: A. G. Collins & Co., Ltd., Barry; Liverpool (City Area), etc., Liverpool (Outer Area), etc.: J. E. Cull, Belfact: Composition, A. Dungan, Clasgow, London St. Margarette. Belfast; Carnoustie: A. Duncan, Glasgow; London-St. Margarets Bay (S.E. Dist.), Peterborough, Lincoln (Sect. II) and North Hykeham, Hythe: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Alford: A. Graham & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Dinnington, Leintwardine, Wigmore and Stoke Street, Milborough, Ternhill: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Birmingham (Corporation Area) etc.: Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Birmingham (Corporation Area) etc.: Hodge Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Liverpool (Wirral Area) etc.: H. B. Construction Co. (Lancs.), Ltd., Liverpool; Yatton (Somerset), Churchill (Somerset), Radstock (South), Radstock (North): E. Ireland, Ltd., Bath; Plymouth (Devon), Yealmpton, Citadel Road, Plymouth and Higher St. Budeaux: Kings Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter Capel (Surrey) Faygate, Loxwood and West Chiltington, Sussex: Lavender MacMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey; Cheetham and Blackley (Manchester) and Oldham (Lancs.), Altrincham-Ringway (Ches.): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport.; Long Stratton (Norfolk): May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Bridgwater (Som.), Bath: Moore and Rowley, Northfields, Birmingham; Leeds, Chapeltown, Crossflats and Stocksbridge, Halifax (Gibbet Street and Pelham Lane: E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Walgrave, Atherstone: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Bickington, Chivel-Atherstone: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towester; Bickington, Chivelstone (Devon): W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Shoreham by Sea (Sussex), Ipswich (Westerfield); North Walsham (Norfolk), Louth, Copthorne: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Poultonle-Fylde (Blackpool, Lancs.), Douglas, Castletown, Marown and Port Erin, Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Ramsey, Kirk Andreas and Kirk Michael (I. of Man), Chester-Whitchurch (Scheme III): Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Dundee (North Ex-(Scheme III): Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Dundee (North Exchange), Kilsyth Exchange: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Dewsbury, New Mills (Stockport), Liverpool (Wirral Area), Rusholme (Manchester), Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N.W. Dist.) (Sect. IX): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.; Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-Marsh (Sec. II), Fakenham, Weasenham, St. Peter and Hempton, Norfolk: Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow; Lincoln (Sect. I): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Cardiff (Roath): H. Smith, Newport, Mon.; Ampthill (Beds.): E. F. Sparkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Watford, etc.: O. C. Summers, London N. Pontarlawe (Clam) Westbury-on-Trym: A. Thom-London, N.; Pontardawe (Glam.), Westbury-on-Trym: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Week St. Mary (Cornwall) W. Trathen, Redruth; Llandilo (Carmarthen): Watson & Horrocks, Ltd., Bridgend, Glam.; White Roding, Bedford etc., Dunstable and Stotfold, Folkestone: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Clare (Suffolk), Saxmundham-Framlingham, Great Bardfield (Essex), St. Austell-Fowey (Section I), Matching, Green (Essex), Dartford-Southfleet-West Kingsdown (Section II); G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Fire Alarm System: Battersea Fire Station: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lifts: King's Lynn Telephone Erstange and Post. Office. Frank Lifts: Ltd. Lynn Telephone Exchange and Post Office: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Post Office Stores Dept., Gloucester Road: Hoisting Appliance Co., London, N.; Abercorn T.E.: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Belfast H.P.O. (Smithfield Section): Ritchie, Hart & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Low Tension Switchgear: U.S.W. Radio Stations: W. T. Henleys, Telegraph, Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Switchgear and Motor Generators: Birmingham, Fordrough Lane, Stores Dept. Substation: Metropolitan-(Vickers) Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Stoke Bishop (Bristol) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), (Whitchurch (Somerset) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Whitefield (Lancs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), South-

port (Lancs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), West (Bristol) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Buckhurst (London), Royal (Liverpool) (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Royal: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Conceptors and Ringing Machine: North (Fiverpool) (Power Plant). Contractors for Royal: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generators and Ringing Machine; North (Liverpool) (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for North: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machine; Hertford, Walsall (Staffs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Euston (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Lichfield (Staffs.) Unit, Penrith (Cumb.), Emissiellen (Co. Fermanagh), Richon (Denkigh), Biskonwarmouth (Firth. No. 2), Allettee (Staffs.) Unit, Fenrith (Cumb.), Enhishinen (Co. Fermanagn), Ruabon (Denbigh), Bishopwearmouth (Extn. No. 2), Allestree (Derby) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Shaftesbury (Southampton), Portishead (Somerset) Unit: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sheldon (Birmingham) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Central (Glasgow) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Norton on Tees (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Leytonstone (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Stoke on Trent (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Shelding (Fines) Workford (Heats) (Auto. No. 1), Leytonstone (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Stoke on Trent (Auto. Exten. No. 6), Spalding (Lincs.), Watford (Herts) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs) (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Gerrard (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Central (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange (Island Suite) (Auto. Exten. No. 4): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Birmingham Directory Enquiry Bureau, Normanton Unit (Power Plant), Maida Vale (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 4), Springfield (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Stourbridge (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Stourbridge (Worcester) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Ripponden Unit (Power Plant), Grimsby (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Lofthouse Gate (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Colinton (Edinburgh) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Skilmanthorpe Unit, Leicester Trunk (Exten. No. 3), Kidderminster (Worcester) (Auto. Leicester Trunk (Exten. No. 3), Kidderminster (Worcester) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Mitcham (Surrey) (Auto. Exten. No. 3): Birmingham (Trunk and Toll Exten. No. 4), Coleshill (Warwick) Unit, Leicester and Satellite Exchange Area, Equipt. for 2 V.F., Popesgrove (Middx.) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Great Yarmouth (Auto. Ext. No. 2), Bedworth (Warwick) Unit (Power Plant), Elstead (Surrey) Unit (Power Plant), Brimscombe (Gloucester) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Bedworth, Elstead and Brimscombe: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse, Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; West Malling (Kent) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractor for West Malling: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; Cambridge (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Thorpe (Norfolk), Acorn (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Scunthorpe, Great Barr (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Faversham (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Faversham: D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., Generator; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Wychbold (Power Plant), Earls Croome (Power Plant), Burford (Power Plant), Falfield (Power Plant), Newark (Power Plant), Wittering (Power Plant), Stoke Ferry (Power Plant), Barnby Moor (Power Plant), Shipton Solers (Power Plant), Robin Hood's Well (Power Plant), Little Stukely (Power Plant), Robin Hood's Well (Power Plant), Little Stukely (Power Plant), Whitburn (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Aldeburgh (Extension No. 5), Aldeburgh (Extension No. 6), Edinburgh (Extension No. 13), Glasgow (Extension No. 3), St. Margarets Bay Extension No. 3-La Panne, Belgium: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment: Stoke-on-Trent (Extension 1), London (Faraday Bldg. S.) (Ext. 28), Leeds (Ext. 9), Brighton (Ext. 1), London (C.T.O. Bldg.) (Ext. 23), Glasgow (Ext. 13), Liverpool (Extension No. 6): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

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Paper: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet: North of Ireland Paper Co. Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—Printing, Ruling and Binding: Booklets, "A Life for Men"—Air Ministry; Handbook No. 1, Air Raid Precautions—Home Office: Joint Receivers for Cravaging Ltd. Westford Handbook No. 1, Air Paid Precautions for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford. Handbook No. 4, Air Raid tions—Home Office: Alabaster, Passmore & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone: Entertainments Duty Tickets, Group 951 (1938) London and Country Tender: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton: Metal Recruiting Posters—War Office: Hancock, Corfield & Waller, Ltd., Mitcham; Pads, Army Form G.982A: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W.—Miscellaneous: Bags, Buff, 7\frac{2}{8} in. by 3\frac{1}{2} in.—E.D.E., 58; Bags, Glazed Brown, 8 in. by 5\frac{1}{2} in.—No. 172; Bags, Buff, 8\frac{2}{8} in. by 3\frac{2}{4} in.; Bags, Manilla Topless 7\frac{1}{4} in. by 5 in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Binders: More's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. Cloth, Opaque, White: Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester. Envelopes, Gream Wove L, London (1938): J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Millboards: Jackson's Millboard & Fibre Co., Ltd., Dourne End. Paste for Office and Bookbinding Purposes, London (1938): Gloy and Empire Adhesives, Ltd., London, E. Pencils, Lead, "B": Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pin.: D. F. Tayler & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Waste Paper, Machester (1938)—Collection, purchase and disposal: Chadwick, Lut. & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Waxless Stencils: Ellams Duplicate (1938). Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N. tions-Home Office: Alabaster, Passmore & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone

#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Birmingham Post Office Stores Block J. Foundations: E. Crowder, Ltd., Birmingham. Bristol Station Sorting Office—Racking: T. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Buckingham Palace—Portland Stone Paving Works: Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works, London, S.W. Cardiff, Bute Docks Post Office—Alterations: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Chellaston Telephone Exchange, Derby—Erection: Walker & Son, Long Eaton. phone Exchange, Derby—Erection: Walker & Son, Long Eaton. Chelsea Sub District Office—Alterations and New Extension: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Compton, Berks, Agricultural Research Council's Field Station—Erection of Estate Office and Four Cottages: Francis Bros., Reading. Dollis Hill Post Office Research Station—Laboratory Benches: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Edwalton Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Fareham Post Office (Hants)—Erection of Joint Garage: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Middleton (Bognor) Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. J. G. Jones, Petersfield. National Gallery—Construction of Protective Store: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Newcastle-on-Tyne Employment Exchange and District Office—Foundation Works: A. Anderson (Contractors). and District Office-Foundation Works: A. Anderson (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newark Telephone Repeater Station— Erection: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Post Office Recovered Stores, 338/346, Goswell Road—Racking: A. E. Lindsey & Son, Ltd., London, N. Post Office Stores, Studd Street, Islington— Alterations, First and Second Floors: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N. W. Scafarth, Wissland Station, Extensions, F. & S. Gibbs N.W. Seaforth Wireless Station—Extensions: E. & S. Gibbs, Liverpool. Seal, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Erection: L. E. Jones & Son, Sevenoaks. Sellindge, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. I. Epps & Sons, Ltd., Ashford, Kent. Southend-on-Sea Post Office Telephone Area Manager's Office, Victoria Road—Adaptations: Ventris & King, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea; Warrior Square—Adaptations: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh.
Southend-on-Sea Post Office Telephones, Southchurch Road—
Adaptations: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. West
Wittering (Sussex) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Edmond Johnson, Liphook. York House, Kingsway—Shop Fronts and Fittings: Holttum & Green, Ltd., London, N. Painting Services: South Eastern District Post Office, S.E.—Internal Painting and Cleaning: W. T. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Watford. Engineering Services: Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Drilling Machines: J. Archale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Planing and Slotting Washings. Butley Washings Tool Co. Ltd., Halifest. and Slotting Machines: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Brilling Machines: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Drilling Machines: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Shaping Machine, etc.: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; Motor Driven "Kenco" Screwing Machine: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Man-"Kenco" Screwing Machine: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester; Stoneware Nitrating Pans: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Electrically Driven Blanking Press: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Electrically Driven Sewing Machines: Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Laying of L.T. Cables for C. & D.G.F.S. and H.E. Groups: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot. Pumping Machinery at Shaw Brook Dam and Artesian Well Pump Houses: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. South Side Buildings—Heating and Hot Water Service: G. Dawson & Sons, Manchester; Erection, etc., of Main Shafting in Fuse, Pellet, Cap, Detonator and Gunpowder Groups: F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Flameproof Motors: F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Flameproof Motors: Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Goods' Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow: Pumping Equipment: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. Dover Castle—Constables Tower—Alterations to Heating and Hot Water Service: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Canterbury. Greenwich Fuel Research Station—Extension to Heating Service: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Post Office (Recovered) Stores, 338/346, Goswell Road, E.C.—Hartis and Ltd. West Science 1. Heating and Hot Water Service, and Covering Existing Mains and Cylinders: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Leeds Telephone Examines: Heatin & Co., Ltd., London, W. Leeds Telephone Repeater Station—Heating and Hot Water Service: Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Ltd., Leeds. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Erection of Machine Tools: A. Bennet & Co., Edinburgh; Electric Wiring: King & Co., Edinburgh; Heating and Hot Water Service: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Travelling Cranes: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Royal Naval College (King Charles Block) Greenwich—Sectional Type Heating Boilers: Binns & Speight, Ltd., Bradford. Miscellaneous: Airmen's Boxes: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Ballot Boxes: T. Wilkes & Sons, Wolverhampton. Batten Racking; King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Bedsteads, Mahogany: Gabe & Pass, London, N. Blue Clothing: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E. Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough. Box Convertible Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Cast Iron Hollowware: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manghoston. Caston for Movable Troughs: British Conton. Ltd., Manchester. Castors for Movable Troughs: British Castors, Ltd., Birmingham. Cast Iron Standards: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs—Dining: G. H. & S. Keen, Ltd., High Wycombe; Chairs—Metal, Adjustable: Tan Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C.; Chairs—Steel Tubular: Pel, Ltd., Birmingham. Detachable Grilles for Portable Counters: G. Johnson Bros., London, E.C. Dressing Chests: Zinkins, London, E. Earthenware: London, E.C. Dressing Chests: Zinkins, London, E. Earthenware: Booths, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Fitters' Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Filing Racks: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.; Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Folding Divisions: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Furniture Cream & Boot Polish: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston. Glazed Notice Boards: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Label Holders: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Long Lockers for Motor Drivers: Evertaut, Ltd., Firmingham. Nation Boards: Mann Frenten & Co., Ltd. Newgish Birmingham. Notice Boards: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Pedestal Units for Repetition Tables: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Sash Line: J. Austin & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Sco

R. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Specimen Cabinets: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Steel Vertical Filing Cabinets (Partitioned): Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Tables—Dining: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristôl. Table Tops and Pedestals: Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops: London, S.W. Tables—Typists: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Trays for Storage Racks: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E. Washstands—Oak: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Waterproof Capes: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor Plant: Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.—Battery Materials: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Blouses: G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.—Broadcasting Materials: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Brochures: Hudson & Kearns, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Cable, etc.: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clip Bolts: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Coal tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—Copper Tubes: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Hunslet.—Copper Wire: F. Smith & Co., Salford.—Copper Wire, etc.: J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Corrugated Sheets, etc.: Cellactite & British Uralite, Ltd., London, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—
Corrugated Sheets, etc.: Cellactite & British Uralite, Ltd., London,
W.C.—Cotton Wool: R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—Covers
and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Crusher,
etc.: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Deep Ray Therapy Outfit: General Radiogical,
Ltd., London, W.—Drill, etc.: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—
Drugs: Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.—Drugs,
etc.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Dynamite, etc.: Mobel's
Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Cookers, etc.: General
Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fire Brigade Equipment:
Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flannel: Samuel
Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Fuse and Blasting Powder: Imperial
Chemical Industries, London, S.W.—Galvanised Corrugated Steel:
Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Gauze: Southalls
(Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Generating Plant: Ruston &
Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C.—Graders: British East Africa
Corporation Ltd., London, E.C.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Lathes: J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, nr. Birmingham.—Lift: Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lighting
Cells: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lighting
Cells: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Locomotives and Spares: North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—
Mild Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—Mooring
Materials: Brown, Lennox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Motor
Vehicles: Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Mild Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—Mooring Materials: Brown, Lennox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Motor Vehicles: Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pipes: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Quirk, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Pipes, etc.: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—Pole Parts: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston; Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Postage and Revenue Stamps, etc.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—"Power" Sea Freighter: British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—Presses: Hunter-Penrose, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Producer Gas Engines, etc.: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Pump: J. Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Quinine Bisulphate, etc.: Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—Rail Clips: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Railing: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Rails and Fishplates: Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; United Steel Co., Ltd., Workington—Rain

Coats: North British Rubber Co., London, W.—Road Roller: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Rolled Steel Joists, etc.: Appleby-Prodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Sanitary Fittings: Shanks & Co., London, W.—Sera, etc.: Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.—Sleepers: United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—Standard Steel Deck Plate Girder Bridges: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steel: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Poles: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Sections: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Troughing: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steelwork, etc.: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Horseley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Stone Crushing Plant: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Substation Extension: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Substation Switchgear: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Switches and Crossings: Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Switchgear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Telephones: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephones, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Teleprinters, etc.: Greed & Co., Ltd., West Croydon.—Testing Machine: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tipping Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tools: V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—Tubing, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tunics, etc.: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Turntable, Water Tower, etc.: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Tyres: J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Water Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Lundom, S.E.—Tyres: J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Water Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Lundom, N.—Wheels and Axles: Owen & Dyson, Ltd., Rotherham.—Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington. Warrington.

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### CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE

AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

TPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 PRODUCTION AND TRADE COAL MINING SHIPBUILDING PRICES PRODUCTION COAL RAISED TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION 130 120 150 110 120 100 100 110 100 90 WHOLESALE PRICES (1930=100) TONNAGE COMMENCED 200 RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS (GOODS) 100 150 COST OF LIVING COAL EXPORTED 90 100 100 50 90 80 70 80 AVERAGE EXPORT VALUES RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS 50 (BRITISH MANUFACTURES) (PASSENGER) 100 30 100 90 20 90 80 10 70 80 UNEMPLOYMENT 70 COTTON UNEMPLOYMENT RAW COTTON DELIVERED TO MILLS IRON AND STEEL POSTAL RECEIPTS SHIPPING FREIGHT RATES 120 160 CRUDE STEEL OUTPUT 150 110 160 100 140 140 130 90 120 80 120 100 70 110 80 100 60 BRITISH EXPORTS UNEMPLOYMENT WAGES (VOLUME) 110 30 100 PIG IRON OUTPUT 90 100 10 80 90 70 80 RATES OF WAGES WOOL TOTAL WAGES PAID NET IMPORTS EMPLOYMENT 140 (VOLUME) THOUS PERSONS INSURED AGAINST
UNEMPLOYMENT
(Excluding Agricultural Scheme) HUN. 1 130 UNEMPLOYMENT 120 130 110 UNEMPLOYMENT 125 100 120 20 115 FINANCE BUILDING HOUS. INSURED PERSONS

IN EMPLOYMENT
(Excluding Agricultural Sche BANK RATE GENERAL ENGINEERING 220 110 UNEMPLOYMENT 200 105 180 100 160 140 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 120 DISCOUNT RATE PRODUCTION 100 HREE MONTHS BANK BILLS BUILDING PLANS APPROVED 60 10 301 20 UNEMPLOYMENT - BUILDING BANK CLEARINGS REGISTERED 130 120 15 110 30 UNEMPLOYMENT 10 100 20 UNEMPLOYMENT PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

\*The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year, was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard, beyond the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.

Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of index numbers was started, with 1935 as the standard year.

\*The method of counting the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (see p. 379 of the October, 1937, issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette).

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

\*Figures not yet available.

Public Works Confracting - Unem-

THE PERSON OF TH	TT OT	CALL	AH.	OF T	ASIS	HER	T DV	ORMI	2S F	STATISTIC
& EMPLOYMENT.	DNA	1929.	1930. A	719312 J	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.A.	1936.	C. See T. Safee C
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills.	1st Qr.	4·90 5·25 7·25-48	3·55 2·32 2·22	2·47 2·31 3·87	4·27 1·56 0°77	0·78 0·53	0.97 0.93 0.80	0.45	0·56 0·63 0·57	0.56 0.53 0.600 0.600 0.600
Quarterly Average, per cent.  Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country)	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	22.0	21.2	5.77 19.3 18.4	18 8	1.00 18.6 18.2	0·59 20·2 19·5	20.8	0.65 22.4 22.1	125.2 (24.2 24.5 (1) 13 to 380
Cheque and Provincial (England) and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	3rd ", 4th ", 1st Qr.	20 5 21 6	18·8 19·4	17 · 3 18 · 3	17.1 18.2 90.8	18·0 19·3	18.6 20.4 97.6	20·2 21·8	21·7 24·2 108·2	121.7 116.9
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·4 99·0 104·3	98.6 90.8 93.7	88·9 83·6 88·4	85·0 82·6 87·9	87·9 87·0 93·2	94·2 89·9 98·6	100·5 97·6 105·3	106·8 104·8 116·9	118·4 112·1 117·4 20·1 21·0
Coal Mining—Coal Raised.  Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	Ist Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	22·0 20·5 20·8	22·6 19·3 18·8	19·2 17·9 17·1 19·3	18·7 17·4 15·5 18·2	18·7 16·0 15·7 18·6	19·9 17·5 17·0 19·2	19·4 17·7 17·4 19·9	20·4 17·8 18·0 19·9	20.2 19.2 20.9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.   2nd ,,	98·9 92·0 93·6	20·5 101·7 86·8 84·4	86·1 80·4 76·6	83·8 78·1 69·5	84·1 72·0 70·5	89·4 78·5 76·6	87·0 79·4 78·0	91·6 80·1 80·9	90·1 90·9 50·86·2 1 955aV
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.*	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	99.8	92·1 5·0 4·5	3.5 3.6	3·2 3·5	83·3 3·1 3·2	3·1 3·4	89·5 3·1 3·2	2·7 2·8	2.9 2.9 3.3
Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	5·3 5·4 85·2	97.4	3·4 3·7 67·6	3·1 3·2 61·4	3.3	3·4 3·3	3·4 3·2	3·0 3·0	3.8 F 2000
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97·1 104·0 104·7	87·8 85·8 85·1	70·5 67·1 72·2	67·2 60·6 63·2	61·8 64·2 66·3	65·7 66·1 65·0	62·3 65·3 62·6	53·7 59·3 59·2	64.5 73.4 68.0 15.1 11.4‡
Coal Mining—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	15·9 17·6 16·7	13·5 20·8 24·9	23·1 29·8 33·0 26·9	27.6 35.3 40.6 32.5	29·4 36·1 36·7 29·4	25·7 30·6 30·5 25·8	24·4 27·4 28·2 21·0	25·7 22·9 18·0	16.7 14.8 12.11 mg/ rebui
Britain.  Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output.  Average quantity monthly, Thousand	1st Qr.   2nd ,,	799·8 827·8 802·0	793·5 665·0 553·4	462·9 420·5 395·5	457·7 436·5 410·1	501·6 559·3 595·9	751·0 751·4 706·6	789·7 810·7 806·4	943·4 971·0 957·9	1,034·8   1,078·0   1,070·0
tons. Ratel Since assets	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	117·0 121·1	116·1 97·3	67·7 61·5	67·0 63·9	73·4 81·8	744·2   109·9   109·9	874·0 115·6 118·6	$\begin{array}{r} 1,027 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 138 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	151·4 158·8 157·7
Percentage of 1924 average	3rd ,, 4th ,,	117 · 4 115 · 4 558 · 0	81·0 62·9 640·6	57·9 65·5	60·0 65·6 329·7	87·2 99·1 296·5	103·4 108·9 453·1	118·0 127·9 519·5	140·2 150·3	156:6 166:6 644:9 723:0
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output.  Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	641·3 672·8 654·4	598·7 442·2 382·6	331·2 280·3 303·7	314·5 270·8 275·9	336·7 355·4 385·8	513·0 510·6 516·1	538·2 540·1 544·4	645·0 650·7 661·6	723·3 771·9 105·9   118·70
Percentage of 1924 average	1 July ,,	91·6 105·3 110·5	105·2 98·3 72·6 62·8	55·4 54·4 46·0 49·9	54·1 51·7 44·5 45·3	48·7 55·3 58·4 63·3	74·4 84·2 83·9 84·7	85·3 88·4 88·7 89·4	99.3 105.9 106.9 108.7	113.6 storesour 118.8 teroT
Iron and Steel—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured	\[ \begin{aligned} alig	107·5 18·8 17·8 18·6	22·9 29·1 35·5	44·1 45·0 47·2	46·5 48·2 48·2	43·9 40·9 35·9	28·7 25·5 25·3	23·8 23·1 21·2	18·8 16·9 14·9	11.7 294.5\$ 11.6 294.19
workers unemployed in Great Britain.  General Engineering—Unemployment.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	10·0 9·1	12·7 15·1	25·8 27·4	27·8 28·3	31·5 29·4 26·1	23·5 19·2 16·0	18·8 14·3 13·2	12·8 10·7 8·8	10·2‡ 6·4‡
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	9.5	18.4 22.8	29·4 27·7 84·1	30·3 29·8	23·9 20·9	14·4 13·9 62·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $ 119 · 9	7 · 6 6 · 6	4·8 5·1;
Electrical Engineering.  Average of "BEAMA" Index of new orders expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	109·0 109·4 97·5	82·0 75·7 65·2	62·8 56·8 58·9	65·2 64·8 64·1	69·0 92·2 112·5	121·6 105·5 105·5	145·1 168·2 181·9	186.8 10 119 11 174.9
Electrical Engineering — Unemploy-	1st Qr.	5.1	5.7	14·5 14·6	17·2 16·3	18.9	11.3	7.7	5·6 4·4 3·6	3.5 4.5
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	Zed	4·0 4·2	9.1	14.6	16·0 16·2	13.7	7·1 6·9	6.0 5.4	3.3	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1·45 1·45 1·56	1·39 1·12 0·91	0·56 0·42 0·40	0·28 0·24 0·23	0·29 0·30 0·33	0·59 0·60 0·60	0·56 0·53 0·74	0·85 0·93 0·96	duio1013 ogatova
Percentage of 1924 average	Did ,,	94·3 101·0 100·7	112·2 96·7 77·6	48·2 38·6 29·0 27·8	25·9 19·5 16·6 15·7	17.5 20.0 21.1 23.0	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38·6 38·9 36·9 51·6	58·5 59·0 64·5 67·0	83.4
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter.		108·4 362·4 428·4 360·1	63·2 426·6 230·5 160·7	32·7 23·4 38·7	25·7 28·0 10·8	77·3 50·1 39·7	203·0 146·7 76·9	144·4 108·1 119·0	232·5 282·3 293·2	253·5 173·0 367·7 1190218·6 17 Yestlest
Thousand gross tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	499.0	132·0 162·5 87·8	104.8	9.8	74·7 29·4 19·1	93.4	311·1 55·0 41·2	88·6 107·5	140.0
Percentage of 1924 average Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine	3rd ,, 4th ,,	137.1	61.2	14.7	4·1 2·8	15·1 28·4 59·6	29·3 35·6	45·3 118·5	111·7 103·8 32·8	22·2 17·7‡
Engineering—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46·8 52·0 55·8 57·7	58·0 60·9 60·4	56·6 55·0 51·8	45·1 43·1 42·9	40·0 38·8 36·1	28·6 25·7 23·1	21.3 19:200000 integ
Britain.  Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills.  Average quantity monthly, Million	St Qr.	134.6	118·7 90·8 65·1	85·1 85·4 85·5	117·1 108·6 83·0	112·9 104·5 106·1	120·1 113·1 93·5	113·1 105·3 98·9	123·0 120·8 108·9	128.0 115.1 131.7 131018 mainerral
lb.   2.781   3.601   1.611   6.061   6.061	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	98·3 135·5 114 110	90.8	122·1   72   72	99 92	96 89	107·1 102 96	96 89	124.6	125·2 108 98 100 V 1120 100 13 120 13
Percentage of 1924 average Cotton Industry—Unemployment.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	83	55 77 23·8	72 103 40·6	70 90 25·9	90 100 24 · 8	79 91 21 6	102 22·1	92 106 17·1	94 (settikon) 10-9 22-5‡
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	13·8 14·0 13·3	37·3 45·5 43·0	38·8 44·0 30·4	30·2 34·5 24·4	26·5 24·9 20·6	22·1 25·3 21·9	21.5 22.3 17.8	16·4 15·9 13·5	38 :11.000 Tol
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid.  Percentage of 1924 average	3rd "	93.3	83·9 73·8 75·7 76·7	70.6 72.0 62.8 78.6	77·1 70·5 67·9 73·8	69·1 75·1 77·8 82·7	79.7 74.7 70.0 77.8	74·5 75·6 78·2 85·8	81·8 81·8 81·0 85·7	Index Kurr88 of V
Wool Textile Industry — Unemployment.	1st Qr.	90·6 13·1 12·0	21.2	29.5	16.5	19·7 16·0	11.1	16·5 14·6 12·6	9·2 10·2 10·4	10.3 (aeribom
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	7 3rd	15·2 15·1 15·7	26·5 25·9	36·3 18·8	25·3 17·9	11.9	21.8	8.1	6.9	14.9
Building—Plans Approved.  Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Loca Authorities in Great Britain, Million 1	2nd ,, 3rd ,,	22·1 16·4 18·9	20·2 17·2 18·4	16·9 16·3 13·6	18·1 14·3 19·4	21·9 20·8 21·4	26·2 22·0 23·8	29·6 27·6 29·5	32·8 27·8 27·7	25:185 8881
Percentage of 1924 average	\ \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd },, \\ \text{3rd },, \end{cases}	107·5 151·4 112·3	128·8 138·4 117·8	111.6 115.8 111.6	99·3 124·0 97·9	134·2 150·0 142·5	161.0 179.5 150.7 163.0	189·0 202·7 189·0 202·1	196-6 224-7 190-4 189-7	\$205.5 tol 001 171(988 3881
Building—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured	1   4th ,,   1   1st Qr.	9.0	126.0	93·2 24·9 18·2 19·1	31·3 26·3 27·6	146·6 32·8 20·8 19·3	22·9 15·6 16·1	202-1	20·8 11·2 11·3	16.3 16.44 nas 10.8 na
workers unemployed in Great Britain, Public Works Contracting — Unem	1st Qr.	15.2	26.9	32.9	37.8	22.0	19.3	16.5	14.9	15·4‡   42·2   38·3‡   42·2   38·3‡
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Grea Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	19·5 19·8 23·8	26·0 28·5 29·8	27·8 30·0 35·1	36·9 40·8 43·6	42·2 45·6 47·7	43·8 45·4 47·2	44·7 45·6 47·3	41.1	ne end of 15.8.55 ne end of 16.85 ne end of 16
* Coal shipped as bunkers in the for	eign trade is	s not include	ded.	† Published	by courte	sy of the I	British Elect	rical and A	llied Man	ufacturers' Association.

<sup>\*</sup>Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included. \* Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be compared to be a second of Figures not available. The foreign can be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Live to be a second of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Electrical and Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Electrical and Electr