# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XLVI.—No. 3.1

MARCH, 1938.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.
EMPLOYMENT at 14th February showed a slight improvement as compared with 17th January.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 14th February, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,324,000. This was 15,000 more than at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 20,000 as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 14th February, 1938, there were 1,404,912 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 13,783 less than at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 48,000 as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 14th February, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 335,084 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 10,050 less than at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 183,000 as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 14th February, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 70,425 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 6,647 more than at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 7,000 as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,810,421 persons on the registers at 14th February, 1938, included 1,034,324 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 557,708 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 52,459 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 165,930 other persons, of whom 42,319 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 14th February, 1938, was 13·2, as compared with 13·3 at 17th January, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 8·4 at 14th February, 1938, and 9·0 at 17th January, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 14th February, 1938, was 13·0, as compared with 13·1 for 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 22nd February, 1937, of about 1·6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3·6 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 1·7 between these two dates

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—
There was an improvement in employment, between 17th January and 14th February, in building and public works contracting, in the clothing, boot and shoe, wool textile, pottery and furniture industries, in shipping service, and in agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in the cotton industry, the silk and artificial silk industries, tinplate, metal goods and electrical apparatus manufacture, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, general engineering, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour service.

#### 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 February resulted in an increase estimated at £109,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,233,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £550 in those of over 42,000 workpeople

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were building trade operatives in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry; coal miners in Northumberland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland; workers employed in steel melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills in various districts; tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; skilled craftsmen employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering in England and Wales; and journeymen employed by electrical contractors in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The decreases affected mainly coal miners in North Derbyshire.

The changes so far reported in the two completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £191,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of over 1,960,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £50 in those of about 1,500 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March 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 57 per cent. at 1st February, 1938, and 51 per cent. at 1st March, 1937. For food only the percentages were 40, 42 and 35, respectively.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 78. In addition 17 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 95 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 31,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in February is estimated at about 133,000 working days.

March 1938.

## COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this Gazette for April, 1936, particulars were given of the provisions regarding payment for annual holidays contained in a number of collective agreements, between organisations of employers and workpeople, which were then in operation. It was estimated that the number of wage-earners covered by such collective agreements was about 1½ million. Since that date, a considerable number of new agreements on this subject have been adopted and it is estimated that the number of wage-earners now covered by collective agreements providing for annual holidays with pay is about 3 million. This total is exclusive of the large number of salaried employees and workers on "standing" wages who are allowed annual holidays with pay, and of the wage-earners employed by firms who, though not parties to collective agreements, actually grant holidays with pay to their workpeople under individual arrangements.

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The Table below gives a list of the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements, containing such provisions, are known to have been in operation at the beginning of March, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid, and the length of the qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated.

The majority of the agreements provide that payment shall be made for public holidays and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases, usually from three to twelve days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had six or twelve months' service, either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreements; while in a number of cases the extent of the holiday is directly governed by the length of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding good time-keeping, absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays (a).	Qualifying Service in Months.
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.	torre delinately.	out I
Heavy Chemical Manufacture (except London—see page 87)	1 week (d), (e)	12 (d)
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture	{ 3 days 5 days 1 week	6 9 12
Soap and Candle Manufacture Cement Manufacture Pottery Manufacture	6 days 1 week (e) 1 week (e)	12 12 (h)
Printing Ink Manufacture	1 week 1 week	6 12 12 (4)
Asbestos Manufacture	6 days (d) (c) 7 days (d) (e)	12 (d) (c) 50weeks(d)
Engineering and Allied Industries Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	7 days (d) (e) 7 days (d) (e) Not specified (e) (m) Not specified (e) (t)	50 weeks(d)
Electrical Cable Making	1 week (e)	12 12 6
Lead Manufacture Lithographic Printers employed by Tin	{ i week i week	12
Box Makers	1 week	12
Flour Milling Provender Milling carried on in conjunc-	1 week	(c) 6
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender	1 week 3 days 5 days	6 6 9
Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery	1 week 3 days	12 6
and Fruit Preserving Trades Sugar Beet Manufacture—Engineers Wallpaper Manufacture (s)	1 week (b) 1 week	$\frac{12}{6}$
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. (except Newspapers, London)  Process Engraving	1 week 2 weeks (d)	12 12 (d)
Railway Companies: conciliation grades (other than employees of the London	2 weeks	7
Railway Police Staff:—	1 week (b)	12
Uniform Constables Uniform Sergeants, Detectives and	6 days (b)	KIN BERKE
Shiftworkers at Railway Companies' Electricity Generating Stations and Sub-	9 days (b)	4 5 1 1 1 1 1
Road Motor Transport (Goods)—Drivers	6 or 12 days (b)	12
and Assistants (England and Wales) Road Transport (Goods)—employees of Northern Ireland Road Transport Board	1 week	12
Northern Ireland Road Transport Board	1 week 6 days (b)	12
Furniture Removing and Warehousing (England and Wales)	1 week	12
Municipal Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibus Undertakings	$ \begin{cases} 8 \text{ days } (b) \\ 10 \text{ days } (b) \\ 12 \text{ days } (b) \\ 3 \text{ days } (b), (j) \\ 1 \text{ week } (b), (d), (j) \end{cases} $	12 24
Gas Undertakings	$\begin{cases} 12 \text{ days } (b) \\ 3 \text{ days } (b), (j) \end{cases}$	36 6
Government Departments - Industrial		12 (d)
Staffs Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services	6 to 14 days	12
(certain districts) (g)	12 days (f)	(g)

For footnotes see page 88.

Coal Mining (Derhyshre except South Derhyshire of Septiment Class)	AYS.		
Mining and Quarrying:  Coal Mining (Cannock Chase)	Industries or Occupations.	per annum apart from Public	Service in
Coal Mining (Derhyshre except South Derhyshire of Septiment Class)	B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.		
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Coad Mining (Canhock Unase) michandid (" week (e) 12 (" week (e) 6 (" week (e) 12	Derbyshire		12 (d)
Cheshire)  """, and Firemen (Cannock Chase)  """, Reaminer (Scattle Coestershire)  """, and Shoftfrers (Lei- """), Examiner (Shoftfrers (Lei- """), Examiner Shoftfrers (Lei- """), Firemen (South Wales and Monanouthshire (Shoftfrers (Lei- """), Firemen (South Wales and Monanouthshire (Laise Lei- """), Firemen (South Wales and Lei- """), Ballitts, Examiners and Firemen (Can- """), Winding Engineers (Can- """), Shotsmen (South Wales and Medway) "", Shotsmen (South Wales and Wales and Wales and Shots (Manufacture (Schffeld) "", Shotsmen (South Wales and Parks (Can- """), Wales (Can- ""), Wales (Can- "")	Coal Mining Deputies (Northumberland)		12 (d)
mock Chase)  """, Fexaminers  """, Fexaminers  """, Fexaminers  """, Fexaminers  """, Fexaminers  """, Wales)  """, Wales)  """, Fremen (South  Derryphine)  """, Wales)  """, Fremen (South  Derryphine)  """, Wales)  """, Fremen (South  Meke (e)  """, Wales)  """, Fremen (South  Meke (e)  """, Wales)  """, Fremen (South  Momouthshire)  """, Fremen (South Wales  """, Winding Enginemen (Can-  Dock Chase)  """, Wales and  Momouthshire)  """, Wales and  """, Wales a	Cheshire)	1 week (e)	12
Shotfirers (Lelcoctershire)  """ "" "" and Shotfirers (N. 1 week (e)  """ "" "" "" and Shotfirers (N. 1 week (e)  """ "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	nock Chase)	1 week (e)	
Fixeniners and Firence (South Meals are (North Staffordshire)   1 week (e)   12   12   12   13   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	Shotfirers (Lei-	ALIVIX.	1072
Derhyshire)  "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	,, ,, Examiners and	7 days (e)	-
Wales  """, Firemen Sand Cashtefrers """, Firemen Sand Cashtefrers """, Firemen Sand Cashtefrers """, Firemen Sand Cashtefrers """, Firemen Sand Cashters """, Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire) """, Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire) """, Firemen (Somerset) """, Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase) """, Winding Enginemen (Kent) """, Shotsmen (South Wales and """ Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase) """, Winding Enginemen (Kent) """, Shotsmen (South Wales and """, Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase) """, Winding Enginemen (Kent) """, Shotsmen (South Wales and """, Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase) """, Winding Enginemen (Kent) """, Shotsmen (South Wales and """, Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase) """, Winding Enginemen (Kent) """, Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase) """, Wind	Derbyshire)	1 week (e)	
Times   Firemen and Shothers   Cooperative Societies   Takes	Wales)		12
my Firemen (South Wales and Momouthshire) my Balliffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) my Balliffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) my Balliffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) my Winding Englemenn (Cannock Chase) my Winding Englemenn (Cannock Chase) my Winding Englemenn (Cannock Chase) my Winding Englemenn (Kent) Bishop and Newark-on-Trent) My Mall Industries my Gramma and Medway Matal Industries Fire Manufacture (Sheffield) Machine Knife Makers and Jobbing and Slacks Machine Grinders (Sheffield) Military Musical Instrument Making Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture (Redditch and district) Machine Knife Makers and Jobbing and Slacks Machine Grinders (Sheffield) Momouthshire) Saw Makers and Grinders (Sheffield) Momouth and Sirkstof Manufacture Penmaking (Birningham) Saw Makers and Grinders (Sheffield) Momouth and Sirkstof Manufacture Sevethe, Sickle and Hook Manufacture Penmaking (Birningham) Saw Makers and Grinders (Sheffield) Momouth Manufacture (South Wales and Momouthshire) Mot specified (e) (f)  Trestile Manufacture (South Wales and Momouthshire) Mot specified (e) (f)  Trestile Manufacture (South Wales and Momouthshire) Mot and Shoe Repairers employed by Co-operative Societies Northumberland, Durham, College Structure (Mosendale Valley) Mot and Shoe Repairers employed by Co-operative Societies in Mot Mallis and and North Riding Juniors of Yorkshire Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Statoffother, Cheshire with Mot Mallis and and North Riding Juniors of Yorkshire Metall Bespoke Tailoring—Ladies Trace (London) Trace (London) Trace (London) Trace (Motherse Cheshire and Derbyshire and Statoffother) North Wales and and North Riding Juniors of Yorkshire Lancashire, Cheshire of Motherse (Motherse Cheshire) Northumberland, Westmort Adults Land and North Riding Juniors of Cooperative Societies in England  "Checketile Cheshire of Motherse (Motherse Cheshire) (Yorkshire) Motherse (Motherse Cheshire) (Yorkshire) Motherse (Motherse Cheshire) (Yorkshire) Motherse (Motherse Ches	,, ,, Firemen and Shotfirers		T. Karr
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Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Simenset)   1 week (e)   1 week (for the process of the p	,, ,, Foremen and Weighers	14 days (f)	
m, Winding Enginemen (Cannock Chase)	,, ,, Bailiffs, Examiners and	SELECTED TO SERVICE	
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Gypsum Mining (Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and Newark-on-Trent) Chalk Quarrying (Thames and Medway)  Metal Industries:— Ironfounding (Cardiff and Barry districts) Ship repairing—Engineers (Mersey, Thames, Southampton, Cowes, Falmouth and Bristol districts)	,, ,, Winding Enginemen (Kent)		-
Bishop and Newark-on-Trent) Chalk Quarrying (Thames and Medway)  Metal Industries:—  Thomes, Southampton, Cowes, Falmouth and Bristol districts. Ship repairing—Engineers (Mersey, Thames, Southampton, Cowes, Falmouth and Bristol districts).  File Manufacture (Selffield)	Monmouthshire)	7 days (f)	
Metal Industries :- Ironfounding (Cardiff and Barry districts   Ironfounding (Cardiff and Barry district)	Bishop and Newark-on-Trent)		
Ironfounding (Cardiff and Barry districts)   Ship repairing—Engineers (Mersey, Thames, Southampton, Cowes, Falmouth and Bristol districts)	Metal Industries :—	e EM Li gisten	THE WAY
Thames, Southampton, Cowes, Falmouth and Bristol districts) File Manufacture (Sheffield) Gold, Silver, etc., Trades (London) Laminated Spring Manufacture (Sheffield) Manufacture (Sheffield) Manufacture (Sheffield) Manufacture (Sheffield) Manufacture (Sheffield) Manufacture (Sheffield) Manufacture (Redditch and district) Evanualing (Birmingham) Saw Makers and Grinders (Sheffield) Stythe, Sickle and Hook Manufacture (Sheffield) Styte Sickle and Hook Manufacture (Sheffield) Lambard Manufacture - Shiftworkers (Sheffield) Lambawool and Worsted Yarn Spinning (Leicester) Lambswool and Worsted Yarn Spinning (Leicester) Pett Manufacture (Rossendale—certain firms) Boot, Shoe and Slipper Manufacture (Rossendale Valley) Boot and Shoe Repairers employed by Coo-operative Societies Now Midlands and Mid-Wales Lamcashire, Cheshire no Clumberland, Westmor- Adults and and North Riding of Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire Scotland (certain districts) Clothworkers (London) Retail Bespoke Tailoring (West End of London) Retail Bespoke Tailoring Retail Bespoke Tailoring Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Ironfounding (Cardiff and Barry districts) Ship repairing—Engineers (Mersey,	1 week (e)	
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Manufacture (Redditch and district) Penmaking (Birmingham) Seythe, Sickle and Hook Manufacture (Shefileld)	(London)	1 week	12
Saw Makers and Grinders (Sheffield) Scythe, Sickled and Hook Manufacture (Sheffield)  Tipplate Manufacture (South Wales and Monmouthshire) Steel Manufacture—Shiftworkers (Sheffield)  Textile and Clothing Industries:— Textile Making-up and Packing (Manchester) Lambswool and Worsted Yarn Spinning (Leicester)  Telt Manufacture (Rossendale—certain firms)  Co-operative Societies:— Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmor-Jaduits and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire  Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire (Except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire (Except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire  Ketall Dressmaking—Female Workers (London)  Retail Bespoke Tailoring (West End of London)  Tallor smployed by Co-operative Societies:— Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmor-Jadues Trade (London)  Tallor smployed by Co-operative Societies:— Northumberland, Westmor-Jadies' Trade (London)  Tallor smployed by Co-operative Societies In England  Laundry Workers employed by Co-operative Societies In Kingland  Laundry Workers employed by Co-operative Societies In Kingland  Coode and Drink Industries:— Brewing (Carlisle and Maryport)  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and Durham):  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and Durham):  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and Durham):  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and Durham):  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and Durham):  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and Durham):  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and North Derbyshire)—Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  Baking (Northumberland and North Bakeries  Private Traders  Co-operative Societies  (Yorkshire)  B	Manufacture (Redditch and district)		No. 2016
(Sheffield)	Saw Makers and Grinders (Sheffield)		6
Monmouthshire  Steel Manufacture—Shiftworkers (Shef-field)	(Sheffield)	Not specified (e) (t)	-
Reid	Monmouthshire)	1 week (e)	
Textile Making-up and Packing (Manchester)		6 days (e) (t)	, at Ellis
Capter   C	Textile and Clothing Industries:—	is whereath a	STATE OF THE PARTY
Cleicester  Clei	chester)	12 days (f)	12
firms)	(Leicester)	(c)	(c)
Rossendale Valley     Rot and Shoe Repairers employed by Co-operative Societies :—   Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmor   Adults   10 days   6	firms)	3 days (e)	LANGE TO
Co-operative Societies:—   Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland and North Riding Juniors of Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire of Lincolnshire o	(Rossendale Valley)	2 weeks	
land and North Riding   Juniors of Yorkshire   Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire	Co-operative Societies :—	CARLO DIRECTO	
Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire			
and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire	of Yorkshire	costu sined blace	MANUAL STREET
Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire   .	and parts of Derbyshire and	1 week (e)	12
Shire	Yorkshire (except North Riding) and parts of Lincolnshire and Derby-	THE THE PARTY	AND THE RESERVE
Scotland (certain districts)   Clothworkers (London)   Clothworkers (Lon	shire	∫ 6 days	
Clothworkers (London)	Scotland (certain districts)	12 days	24 12
CLondon	Clothworkers (London) Retail Dressmaking—Female Workers	6 days (d), (e) ∫ 1 week	12 (d) 6
Retail   Bespoke   Tailoring — Ladies'		2 weeks (d)	12 (d)
Trade (London)	London) Retail Bespoke Tailoring — Ladies'		
Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorth and North Riding of Juniors Yorkshire	Tailors employed by Co-operative	1 week	6
Iand and North Riding of   Juniors   Yorkshire	Northumberland, Durham,	MODELLE OF THE	
Dewsbury	land and North Riding of Juniors		Harris Control of the
operative Societies in various districts in England 6 days 6  ood and Drink Industries :— Brewing (Carlisle and Maryport)	Dewsbury	1 week (e)	12
Dord and Drink Industries :—     Dordays   Garlisle and Maryport   Carlisle and Societies   Carlisle and North Derbyshire and North Derbyshire   Co-operative Societies   Carlisle and North Derbyshire   Co-operative Societies   Carlisle and North Derbyshire   C	operative Societies in various districts	C days	6
Brewing (Carlisle and Maryport)		days	
(Button)	Brewing (Carlisle and Maryport)		-
Baking (Northumberland and Durham): Private Traders 1 week (e) Co-operative Societies 6 days (e)  (Yorkshire and North Derbyshire)—Co-operative Societies (Sheffield, Rotherham and district) transport workers— Private Traders 1 week 6 Private Traders 1 week 12 Gloton) 7 days (f)  (Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey)—Machine Bakeries 1 week (d), (e) 12 (d)	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH	6 days	
Co-operative Societies (Yorkshire and North Derbyshire)—Co-operative Societies (Sheffield, Rotherham and district) transport workers—Private Traders 1 week Private Traders 7 days (f) (Bolton) 7 days (f) 1 week (d), (e) 12 (d)	Baking (Northumberland and Durham):	dill'ill ousine	
Shire)—Co-operative Societies   6 days   6	Co-operative Societies		12
""" trict) transport workers—       """ 1 week       12         """ (Bolton)	shire)—Co-operative Societies	6 days	6
", (Bolton) 7 days (f) — "(Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey)—Machine Bakeries 1 week (d), (e) 12 (d)	,, trict) transport workers— Private Traders	1 week	12
Wallaseý)—Machine Bakeries   1 week (d), (e)   12 (d)	,, (Bolton)		in which
For footnotes see page 88	STREET, STREET		12 (d)

For footnotes see page 88.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays (a).	Qualifying Service in Months.
.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.		County of
Baking (North Staffordshire and		
Cheshire) — Co-operative Societies ,, (Chester)—Private Traders	8 days 3 days (e)	6
,, (Birmingham and district)— Private Traders	1 week	12
,, (Nottingham and district) ,, (Coventry; bread deliverers and	6 days 1 week (e)	12
salesmen)—Private Traders ,, Leicester ,, (Northampton and district)—	1 week	12
Private Traders (Certain districts in Essex and Suffolk) — Co - operative	1 week 6 days	12
Societies	9 days	12
and Hertfordshire) — Co- operative Societies	8 days	24
,, (London)—Small Private Traders ,, (Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester) — Co - operative	1 week	12
Societies (Swindon)—Co-operative	6 days 3 days	12
Societies	6 days 3 days 6 days	12 6 12
Co-operative Societies (Hampshire) — Co - operative Societies	8 days 12 days	12 24
,, (Gloucestershire and Hereford- shire), certain towns—Co-	3 days 6 days	6 12 24
operative Societies (Plymouth)	9 days 1 week 6 days	12 12
,, (Exeter)—Private Traders ,, (South Wales and Monmouth- shire)—Co-operative Societies	6 days 8 days	6 12
,, (Border district of Scotland)—	10 days	36
Co-operative Societies (Aberdeen)—Private Traders :— Regular men	6 days 9 days	6
Women and casual men (Arbroath)	6 days 10 days (f)	6
,, (Ayrshire) ,, (Carnoustie)—Private Traders	6 days (d) 10 days (f)	12 (d)
,, (Dumfries and Maxwelltown)— Private Traders	11 days (f)	-6
" (Dundee)—Private Traders	1 week plus 8 days for men	6
, (Edinburgh and Leith)—Pri-	who do Sunday sponging $(f)$ .	Service Service
vate Traders :— Regular men	6 days	6
Half-day jobbers ,, (Falkirk and district)	3 days 10 days (f)	6
,, (Fifeshire and Kinross-shire)— Co-operative Societies ,, (Forfar)—Co-operative Societies	6 days 6 days	
,, (Greenock and district):— Private Traders	6 days	12 (d)
Co-operative Societies (Kirkintilloch and Lennoxtown)	3 days 12 days (f)	二
,, (Various towns in Lanarkshire)— Co-operative Societies ,, (Lothians district)	12 days (e) 12 days (f)	6
,, (Paisley and district)	6 days 12 days (f)	<u>-</u>
,, (Stranraer)—Private Traders ,, (Vale of Leven, Dumbarton and Helensburgh districts):—	12 days (f)	12
Private Traders (Belfast)—Breadservers	7 days (f) 6 days	12
Fish-market workers (Hull) Slaughtermen (Leeds)	1 week (e) 6 days (e)	12 12
ransport :—		
Railway Staff: conciliation grades— employees of the London Passenger	10.1 (1)	10
Omnibus and Tramway Workers— Drivers and Conductors (London)	12 days (b) 12 days (b)	12
Omnibus and Tramway Workers— Garage and Depôt Inside Staffs	Control of the control of	10 5 10 10 10 10 17
(London)	12 days (b)	12
(certain companies operating in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Northampton-	es letteres on h	
Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Northampton- shire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon- shire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire,	Constitution of	10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -
Essex, Hampshire, Somersetshire,	and the state of the state of	Carlos do
Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Dorset- shire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Car- marthenshire)	6 days (b)	12
Omnibus Drivers and Conductors: (certain companies operating in Essex)	6 days (b)	8
Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (k): (certain companies operating in	to a sign time offers	
Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales)	1 week (b)	. 12
Omnibus Drivers and Conductors: (company operating in Sussex)	1 week (b)	6
in North Wales and Cheshire):	The second second	12 07 70
Regular Drivers and Conductors Drivers and Conductors employed for the summer season only (and	12 days (b)	12 or 36
for the summer season only (and certain other Drivers and Con- ductors not employed full time)	6 days (b)	4 or 12
Washers, Cleaners, Greasers, etc Omnibus Workers (company operating in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and	1 week (b)	12
Leicestershire):	7 days (b)	12
Drivers and Conductors Washers, Cleaners, Greasers, etc	7 days (b) 4 days (b) 7 days (b)	60 120

For footnotes see page 88.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum apart from Public Holidays (a).	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.		
Transport—continued. Omnibus Workers (company operating	S political Publication	
in South Wales—certain districts)	7 days (b)	12
Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (company operating in Lancashire,	(with 56 hours pay)	12
Cumberland and Westmorland)	(with 64 hours pay)	24
Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (k): (certain companies operating in York-		
shire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, the Midlands, Gloucestershire, South		
Wales and Scotland) Horse Carters (London)	8 days (b) 1 week	12 12
,, (Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey and		6
districts)	1 week	12
,, ,, (Bristol)	1 week	12
Labourers (Isle of Man)	7 days	12 12
Tugboat Crews (Gravesend) ,, (Southampton)	C d (-)	12
Public Utility Services:—  Local Authorities—Non-Trading Ser-		
vices:—	3 days	6
Northumberland and Durham West Riding of Yorkshire	6 days	12
Lancashire and Cheshire	1 week	12
West Midlands	8 to 12 days (f)	12 to 48
Middlesex and London	6 (d) to 12 days	12 (d) to 96
Southern Home Counties	( 1 to 12 days	36-96
Cornwall, Devon and Dorset	6 3 days	6
Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire	4 days 5 days	10
	1 week 6 days (f)	12 12
North Wales	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 9 \text{ days } (f) \\ 12 \text{ days } (f) \end{array} \right. \end{array}$	24 36
Waterworks Undertakings:  Northern Counties	. 6 days (d)	12 (d)
Yorkshire	( 3 days (f)	12 3
Midlands (except South Midlands)	[ 12 days (a), ())	12 (d)
South Midlands London	. 14 days (f)	12
Home Counties		12 6
South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 4 days	8
	6 days Shift Day	12
North-East Coast Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire, North Nottinghamshire and North Derby shire North-West Area	12 or 14 (b) 12 (e) 14 (b) 14 (e) (If shift includes	12 12 12
West Midlands	Sunday  7 to 14 (b)	6 to 12
East Midlands	7 to 12 (b) 7 to 12 (e)	24 to 84
East Coast	21 (b) 18 (d) (e)	240 6 to 12
Home Counties Greater London	. 14 (b) 7	12 12
South Coast	7 (b) — 14 (b) — (If shift excludes Sunday)	12
West of England	$ \begin{array}{c cccc}  & 12 & (b) & 12 & (f) \\  & 7 & or & 14 & (b) & 7 & (e) \end{array} $	12
Doyon and Community	.   14(f)   14(f)	12 12 (d
Devon and Cornwall South Wales and Monmouthshire	71 (6)	12
Scotland	. $ 11 \text{ or } 14(f) $	6
South Wales and Monmouthshire	5 3 days	12
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	. { 3 days 1 week 3 days (e)	12 6
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	. { 3 days 1 week 3 days (e) 6 days (e)	12 6 12(d)
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	. { 3 days 1 week t } 3 days (e) . 6 days (e) e . 6 days (e) . 1 week (e)	12 6
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	. { 3 days 1 week t } 3 days (e) . 6 days (e) e . 6 days (e) . 1 week (e)	12 6 12(d)
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	days (e) 1 week (e) 1 week (e) 1 week (e) 1 week (e)	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	d days 1 week 2 days (e) 6 days (e) 1 week (e)	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	d days 1 week (e) 1 week (d), (e)	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland	d days 1 week (e)	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland  Other Industries:  Chemical Workers (London)  Stock Brick Manufacture (N.E. Ken and S.E. Essex)  Plate and Sheet Glass Manufacture (St. Helens)  Glass Bottle Manufacture (Yorkshire)  Flint Glass Bottle Manufacture (London)  Pressed Glass Manufacture (Gateshead Sunderland and Knottingley)  Sawmilling (North-East Coast an Humber)  Sawmilling (Liverpool)  Sawmilling (Nottingham, Derby an Burton-on-Trent)  Brewery Coopers (Burton and Nottingham)	d days 1 week 2 days (e) 6 days (e) 6 days (e) 1 week (e) 1 week (e) 1 week (e) 1 week (d), (e) 1 week	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12 12 12 (d)
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland  Other Industries: Chemical Workers (London) Stock Brick Manufacture (N.E. Ken and S.E. Essex) Plate and Sheet Glass Manufacture (St. Helens) Glass Bottle Manufacture (Yorkshire) Flint Glass Bottle Manufacture (London)  Pressed Glass Manufacture (Gateshead Sunderland and Knottingley) Sawmilling (North-East Coast an Humber) Sawmilling (Liverpool) Sawmilling (Northelast Coast an Burton-on-Trent) Brewery Coopers (Burton and Notting ham) Brewery Coopers (Birmingham an Wolverhampton)   Brewery Coopers (Birmingham an	d days 1 week 2 days (e) 6 days (e) 6 days (e) 1 week (	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12 12 12 (d)
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland  Other Industries:  Chemical Workers (London)  Stock Brick Manufacture (N.E. Ken and S.E. Essex)  Plate and Sheet Glass Manufacture (St. Helens)  Glass Bottle Manufacture (Yorkshire)  Flint Glass Bottle Manufacture (Lon don)  Pressed Glass Manufacture (Gateshead Sunderland and Knottingley)  Sawmilling (North-East Coast an Humber)  Sawmilling (Liverpool)  Sawmilling (Nottingham, Derby an Burton-on-Trent)  Brewery Coopers (Burton and Notting ham)  Brewery Coopers (Birmingham an Wolverhampton)  Electrotypers and Stereotypers o  "trade" work (Manchester, Livee	d days 1 week 2 days (e) 6 days (e) 6 days (e) 1 week (	12 6 12(d) 12 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12 12 12 (d) 12 12
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland  Other Industries:  Chemical Workers (London)  Stock Brick Manufacture (N.E. Ken and S.E. Essex)  Plate and Sheet Glass Manufacture (St. Helens)  Glass Bottle Manufacture (Yorkshire)  Flint Glass Bottle Manufacture (London)  Pressed Glass Manufacture (Gateshead Sunderland and Knottingley)  Sawmilling (North-East Coast an Humber)  Sawmilling (Liverpool)  Sawmilling (Nottingham, Derby an Burton-on-Trent)  Brewery Coopers (Burton and Nottingham)  Brewery Coopers (Birmingham an Wolverhampton)  Electrotypers and Stereotypers o  "trade" work (Manchester, Liver pool, Leeds and Newcastle)  Electrotypers and Stereotypers o	days 1 week 3 days (e) 6 days (e) 6 days (e) 1 week (e)	12 6 12(d) 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12 12 12 (d) 12 —
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland  Other Industries:  Chemical Workers (London) Stock Brick Manufacture (N.E. Ken and S.E. Essex)  Plate and Sheet Glass Manufacture (St. Helens) Glass Bottle Manufacture (Yorkshire) Flint Glass Bottle Manufacture (London)  Pressed Glass Manufacture (Gateshead Sunderland and Knottingley) Sawmilling (North-East Coast and Humber) Sawmilling (Liverpool) Sawmilling (Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-Trent) Brewery Coopers (Burton and Nottingham) Brewery Coopers (Birmingham and Wolverhampton) Electrotypers and Stereotypers of "trade" work (Manchester, Liven pool, Leeds and Newcastle)  Electrotypers and Stereotypers of "trade" work (London) Workpeople employed in Newspape	3 days   1 week   3 days (e)   6 days (e)   6 days (e)   1 week (e)   1 week (e)   1 week (e)   1 week (d), (e)   1 week   1 we	12 6 12(d) 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12 12 12 (d) 12 ———————————————————————————————————
South Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland  Other Industries:  Chemical Workers (London) Stock Brick Manufacture (N.E. Ken and S.E. Essex)  Plate and Sheet Glass Manufacture (St. Helens) Glass Bottle Manufacture (Yorkshire) Flint Glass Bottle Manufacture (Con don)  Pressed Glass Manufacture (Gateshead Sunderland and Knottingley) Sawmilling (North-East Coast an Humber) Sawmilling (North-East Coast an Humber)  Sawmilling (Nottingham, Derby an Burton-on-Trent) Brewery Coopers (Burton and Notting ham)  Brewery Coopers (Birmingham an Wolverhampton) Electrotypers and Stereotypers of "trade" work (Manchester, Liver pool, Leeds and Newcastle)  Electrotypers and Stereotypers of "trade" work (London) Workpeople employed in Newspape Printing Offices (London)	3 days 1 week 3 days (e) 6 days (e) 6 days (e) 1 week 1 week 1 week 2 weeks 1 days (f)	12 6 12(d) 12 12 26 week in 12 mth 12 12 12 (d) 12 —

For footnotes see page 88.

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In addition to the agreements of which details are given above it is understood that agreements have recently been arrived at affecting coal miners in Lancashire, Cumberland, North Wales and North Staffs, but full details are not available. It is also known that other agreements are in existence covering employees of individual firms. Moreover, are not available. It is also known that other agreements are in existence covering employees of individual firms. Moreover, provision for holiday payments is recognised by some employers' associations, although not actually embodied in agreements effected with the workpeople's organisations. For example, it has been recommended by the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation

(a) Except where otherwise stated, it is understood that the usual public holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for, in whole or in part, in addition to the periods specified.
(b) In these cases, either the whole or a proportion of the employees are required to work on public holidays. In some cases work on such holidays is paid for at ordinary rates, and in others at higher rates.
(c) Payment is made by contributions from both employers and workpeople.
(d) A pro rata holiday is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.
(e) No provision is made by agreement for payment of wages in respect of public holidays are included in the period specified.
(f) Public holidays are included in the period specified.
(g) The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council, which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In a few cases somewhat different arrangements (see under "District Agreements" below) have been made by the District Joint Industrial Councils.
(h) Those with between 6 and 12 months' service are allowed a week's holiday with a proportionate payment.
(j) In certain districts provision is made for payment for additional days.
(k) Also washers, cleaners and greasers, etc., in certain cases.

that holiday payments should be made to employees with six months' continuous service prior to 1st August. The British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation has also recommended that certain holidays should be granted with pay. It has also been recommended by the Trade Boards for the brush and broom trade and for the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade, and by the Joint Industrial Council for the Coopers and Industry, that ample was in those trades should be the Coopers and Industry. for the Cooperage Industry, that employers in those trades should grant one week's holiday with pay to employees with twelve months' service; and a clause in which the parties formally acknowledge the irability of payment of wages for an annual holiday of six days where circumstances permit, is incorporated in the current agreement, concluded at the end of 1936, between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers of the United Kingdom and the Paper-making Section of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers.

March, 1938.

Rates of Payment for Holidays.

Payment to time workers is generally made at the full weekly time rates of wages, and in some instances provision is made for payment to pieceworkers on the same basis. In the printing trade payment to pieceworkers on the same basis. In the printing trade in the provinces pieceworkers receive an amount equivalent to the average of their weekly earnings during the preceding six months; but compositors employed by London newspapers receive payment at the rate of their average earnings, less overtime payments as shown on their income tax returns for the preceding year. In the paint, colour and varnish trades the pieceworkers' holiday pay is based on their average weekly seamings during the mouth preceding based on their average weekly earnings during the month preceding the holiday. In the match manufacturing industry the holidays payment is calculated on the average weekly number of hours worked by the factory during the twelve months prior to the holiday. The payment to employees with more than twelve months' service in the leather tanning industry in Lancashire and Cheshire and to pieceworkers in the gold, silver and allied trades in London is based on their average earnings during the preceding twelve months, with the provision, in the latter case, that the basis of payment shall in no case be less than forty-seven hours at the minimum day work rate. In the pottery industry, payment for the week's annual holiday takes the form of a prescribed sum which varies from 12s. 6d. for youths under 16 years of age to 60s. for men aged 24 or over, and from 10s. 6d. for girls under 16 years of age to 30s. for women aged 24 or over. In the engineering and shipbuilding industries payment for the holiday period is made out of a fund composed of contributions from the employer in respect of each individual worker at the rate of one-fiftieth of the appropriate time rate for each full week's work performed during the year or a proportionately smaller amount when

performed during the year of a less than a full week is worked. Holiday Periods.

Many of the agreements specify that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of consecutive days, and in many cases also it is provided that the holiday period shall fall between definite dates in the summer months. In the military musical instrument trade in London the agreement allows the employer to close his works entirely for a week, on giving two months' notice, or to allow his individual workers to take their holidays at agreed dates. The agreement for London omnibus drivers and conductors provides that not less than 45 per cent. of the drivers and conductors provides that not less than 45 per cent. of the holidays, or not less than 50 per cent. of the holidays including that part of the split holidays falling within the period, shall be appointed in the summer period (April to September) with the proviso that those allocated to take their holidays in the winter period may, if they wish and traffic circumstances permit, take their holidays in two parts, one week during either the pay-roll week which includes Easter Monday or that which includes Christmas day, and one week in either August or September. In the case of the omnibus workers employed by an undertaking operating in North Wales, etc., the agreement provides that the drivers and conductors shall have 12 days' holiday, six days to be taken in summer and six in winter days' holiday, six days to be taken in summer and six in winter.

Other Provisions.

In some of the agreements provision is made for allowances to employees who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday, although, in a few instances, such allowance is specifically debarred in the case of employees who leave their employment debarred in the case of employees who leave their employment voluntarily or are dismissed for misconduct. In the printing trade an employee who leaves without having had his holiday receives an allowance on the basis of one day for each completed two months' service subsequent to the preceding 30th June; and he is entitled to a similar pro rata allowance from his new employer from the date he takes up his appointment up to the following 30th June. Newspaper printers in London who voluntarily leave, or are dismissed from their employment between the end of the holiday period and the following 31st March, receive one-twelfth of two weeks' wages for each completed month's service. In drug and fine chemical manufacture employees leaving before In drug and fine chemical manufacture employees leaving before their holidays are due, for any reason other than misconduct or resignation, receive payment on the basis of one half-day for each month's service up to a maximum of six days; and in the

(m) The agreements provide that, for each full week's work performed, there shall be credited by the employer as an ex gratia allowance in respect of holidays a sum representing one-fiftieth of the appropriate day time rate plus timeworkers' bonuses for the time being; when less than a full week is worked, the appropriate portion of the full week's allowance is to be credited but overtime worked on any day in that week is set off against the time lost. These credits are to be accumulated in a special fund maintained by each firm, and paid over to the workpeople at the recognised summer holiday period or at such other time as may be mutually agreed upon.

(n) It is understood that the usual public holidays are generally recognised as additional holidays with pay for timeworkers, but not for pieceworkers, who form the great majority of the workpeople employed.

(p) 14 days in the case of societies which operate a 7-day working week.

(r) Holiday payments at August Bank Holiday pay day as follows:—men, 52s.; women, 26s.; juveniles, 13s.

(s) The agreement provides that the holiday provisions are not a permanent part of the agreement and may be withdrawn after due notice.

(t) The agreements provide that, for each full week's work performed, there shall be credited a sum representing one-fiftieth of the appropriate time rate.

process engraving trade the allowance is one day's holiday or pay for each completed month. In the electricity supply industry in certain areas, an employee who may leave the undertaking, other than for misconduct, is entitled to a pro rata holiday, or pay in lieu.

A few of the agreements provide for a contribution from the workpeople, in one form or another, towards the payment for holidays.

workpeople, in one form or another, towards the payment for holidays. In the boot and shoe industry equal contributions are made to a holiday fund by employers and workpeople, the amount being 1s. 2d. per week in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls; withdrawals of small fixed amounts are made for the Easter and Whitsun holidays, and larger amounts for the longer holidays taken in August and at Christmas. In the lambswool longer holidays taken in August and at Christmas. In the lamoswood and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester equal contributions are paid by employers and workpeople for 48 weeks in the year, the amount of contribution being 6d. in the case of males over 18 years of age, with smaller amounts in respect of women, boys and girls; payment from the fund is made not later than the second day following resumption of work after the August holiday. In the tanning and currying trade in London a voluntary contributory scheme provides for 50 equal contributions each year from employers and workpeople, the amount in the case of men being 1s. 3d., with smaller workpeople, the amount in the case of men being 1s. 3d., with smaller contributions in respect of women, boys and girls; withdrawals of fixed amounts are made at Christmas, Easter, Whitsun and August Bank Holiday, and for a holiday week; one-half of each contribution is considered as ear-marked for the full holiday week, the other half being available for payments at bank holidays. In the baking trade in a number of districts in Scotland payment for holidays is reade in lieu of payment for Sunday apparent. made in lieu of payment for Sunday sponging.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

#### I. FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FUND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required by statute to present to the Minister of Labour, by the end of February in each year, a report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund as at the previous 31st December. They are required to report separately with regard to the General and the Agricultural Accounts of the Fund. The reports for 1937, which were made on 24th February, 1938,\* have now been published.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

After consulting, in 1935, the Committee on Economic Information of the Economic Advisory Council, the Statutory Committee assumed for the eight-year period 1936-43 a mean level of unemployment of 163 per cent., of which 48 per cent. would rank for benefit, and the Committee expected during 1936 and 1937 to be in

relatively favourable period of the trade cycle.

Their original expectations on this basis required the accumulation, y the end of 1937, of a balance in the General Account of £37,597,000 is a reserve to meet future depression. In addition, after allowing or the expenditure, during 1937, incurred on improvements in the Scheme that were introduced on the Committee's recommendation ast year, a further sum of £15,366,000 is regarded as hypothecated to meet the cost of these improvements during the seven years 1938-44. These two amounts, when added together, make up a total of £52,963,000 at the end of 1937, as the sum already earmarked to meet losses in trade depression and the cost of additional

enefits already approved.

The actual balance of the General Account of the Unemploymen The actual balance of the General Account of the Unemployment Fund at the end of 1937 was £60,379,000. This exceeds by £7,416,000 the balance already required to be in hand by the end of 1937, and in view of the advice given them by the Committee on Economic Information as to the prospects of employment in 1938, the Statutory Committee came to the conclusion that they were justified in regarding this achieved surplus of £7,416,000 at 31st December, 1937, as disposable for improvement of benefits or lowering of contributions. The Committee, by a majority, recommend that this disposable surplus should be distributed over the next eight years, and thus translated into an annual surplus of £1,000,000. The Committee point out that this decision, although justified on the present occasion, is a procedure which almost certainly cannot be

peated on later occasions.

Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the power to apply art of the Unemployment Fund towards reduction of the funded part of the Unemployment Fund towards reduction of the funded debt (now standing at £103,122,381) is no longer restricted to disposable surplus, and any reduction of debt now brings about a proportionate reduction of the debt charge. The use of any part of the Unemployment Fund to reduce the debt represents accordingly an immediate gain to the Fund, the degree of which depends upon which particular investments are sold in order to pay off debt. With a view to making such a saving to the Fund, the Committee With a view to making such a saving to the Fund, the Committee recommend that £20,000,000 out of the moneys now standing to the credit of the Unemployment Fund should be applied to reduction of the debt, with effect, if possible, not later than 31st March, 1938. The annual debt charge of £5,000,000 would thereby be reduced by about £987,000 a year. Against this must be set the loss of interest on £20,000,000, and the immediate gain to the General Account is put at about £500,000 a year. The total sum available for reduction of contributions on improvement of benefits thus amounts to itions or improvement of benefits thus amounts to £1.500.000 a year.

In their review of alternative methods for spending this sum, and particularly in connection with the question of improving rates of benefit, the Committee give a summary of the results of a sample investigation made by the Ministry of Labour regarding the weekly rate of wages earned, in their last employment, by persons applying for benefit on the 30th August, 1937. A memorandum and statistical

Tables are printed as an Appendix to the report. The Committee point out that the enquiry shows that benefit rates are a long way below wage rates taken as a whole. The average weekly benefit, including dependants' benefit, paid to adult men, is 24s. 6d. a week. including dependants' benefit, paid to adult men, is 24s. 6d. a week. The median wage rate (that is to say, the rate in the middle if all rates are arranged in order from bottom to top) is 55s. 6d. For women the difference is not so great but is substantial. Individual wage rates as shown in the Tables, however, range from less than 14s. to more than 100s. per week for men, and from less than 12s. to more than 60s. per week for women. Allowing for the fact that a man, when unemployed, saves certain expenses which fall on him during employment, and may have greater opportunities for subsidiary earning, it is estimated in the memorandum that of 411,191 men claiming benefit in August, 1937, 9,510, or 2·3 per cent., were as well off, or better off, on benefit than in their last employment; among 138,220 women, the number was 7,240, or 5.2 per cent., of all claimants. If, instead of taking benefit rates all together, the different rates are looked at separately, the proportions of those who are as well off on benefit, as in employment, rise steadily to large percentages. At a 50s. rate of benefit the proportion of men as well off unemployed as employed exceeds one-third. The Committee point out that the Unemployment Insurance Scheme works without serious anomalies in most of the main industries of the country, and confers improves benefits on the industrial population country, and confers immense benefits on the industrial population. They believe that those benefits could be increased if protection were obtained against minor abuses and dangers by suitable changes of obtained against minor abuses and dangers by suitable changes of the law. Under present conditions the introduction either of a "wage-stop," or a "ceiling" above which benefit could not rise, might increase appreciably the number of cases in which unemployed men with families would obtain supplementation of benefit from the Unemployment Assistance Board. The Committee take the view that, apart from this practical difficulty, the introduction of such measures into Unemployment Insurance raises issues of social policy which should be dealt with only by full parliamentary propolicy which should be dealt with only by full parliamentary procedure after special enquiry directed to the question. If, in the General Scheme, there were either a "wage-stop" or a "ceiling," or if, on the other hand, the wage system made allowance for dependency, the main objection to further increases in rates of benefit would be removed. In the present report the Committee had to take the law as it is, and they came to the conclusion, by a majority, take the law as it is, and they came to the conclusion, by a majority, that in spite of the certainty of adding to the cases of over-insurance, there was justification for using part of the disposable surplus for increasing the incomes of persons when unemployed. In connection with their choice of the benefit for adult dependants rather than the benefit for children, as the particular form of benefit to be increased, the Committee point out that the enquiry had shown that an increase of benefit for dependent children would increase substantially the proportion of cases in which men are as well off unemployed as employed

employed.

The Committee, by a majority, recommend that the sum available for disposal should be used to improve in two ways the provision for unemployment. First, they recommend that the number of additional days of benefit that can be drawn by men who have additional days of benefit that can be drawn by men who have worked regularly during the past five years, while drawing relatively little benefit, should be increased. At present, an insured person who has paid 30 contributions in the two years before his claim, can draw benefit for 26 weeks, that is to say, 156 days of unemployment. Persons who in the past five years have had relatively little unemployment may be qualified for additional days of benefit beyond 156; the maximum number of additional days is the 156; the maximum number of additional days is three for every five contributions paid, less one for every eight days of benefit drawn in the past five years. The Committee suggest that the provision of additional days should be made more ample, by subprovision of additional days should be made more ample, by subtracting one "additional" day for every ten days, in place of every eight days, of benefit already drawn. They suggest that the new provision should apply to benefit years beginning on or after 1st January, 1938. In the second place they recommend that as from 1st April, 1938, or as near as may be thereto, the benefit for an adult dependant should be increased from 9s. to 10s. a week.

Taking good and bad years together, the first of these changes is estimated to cost about £500,000 a year and the second change is estimated to cost about £1000000 a year.

estimated to cost about £1,000,000 a year.

Two members of the Committee present a minority report, recommending that the surplus should be used for reducing the rates of contributions during each of the two years commencing 4th July,

#### AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNT.

The receipts of the Agricultural Account in the year 1937 exceeded expenditure by £1,177,612, and this sum with the balance of £647,375 in hand at 31st December, 1936, brought the total balance in the account at 31st December, 1937, up to £1,824,987. Part of the gain during 1937 was due to the fact that the rate of unemployment, and the proportion ranking for benefit, were lower than the figures assumed when the finance of the scheme was framed. It is also explained by the inclusion of private gardeners in the scheme; by the relatively large proportion of the total unemployment that is contributed by women, at a lower rate of benefit than men, and seldom with any claim for dependants; by the small amount refunded for long hirings; and by the receipt in 1937 of interest earned on the balance in the account and of contributions that should have

The Committee point out that the experience of 1937 cannot be The Committee point out that the experience of 1937 cannot be taken as typical of the normal working of the scheme, and they take the view that it is by no means certain from that experience that the income of the Agricultural Scheme is permanently and largely in excess of its expenditure. The Committee feel bound, however, to report their opinion that the income of the Unemployment Fund on its Agricultural Account is, and is likely to continue to be, more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities. They accordingly recommend that four changes should be made in the scheme.

<sup>\*</sup> H.C. 68 of Session 1937-8. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.

The first proposal is that the waiting period for benefit should be reduced from six days to three, thus bringing the Agricultural Scheme into line with the General Scheme. The second proposal is that the weekly rates of contribution by employed persons and by employers in respect of men, women, young men and young women should all be reduced by ½d. The third proposal is that the benefit for young men of 18 and less than 21 should be raised from 10s. 6d. to 12s. a week. The fourth proposal is that the requirement of ten fresh contributions since exhausting benefit should apply, under the Agricultural Scheme, only where a man has exhausted his benefit through drawing 300 days in a benefit year, and not where he has exhausted benefit under the rule proportioning benefit to unexhausted contributions. The Committee estimate that their recommendations will increase the expenditure of the fund on the Agricultural Account by approximately £42,500 a year and will decrease its income by approximately £180,000 a year.

The Government have adopted the recommendations of the majority of the Committee in regard to the General Account, and the unanimous recommendations of the Committee in regard to the Agricultural Account, and draft Orders to give effect to the recommendations were laid before both Houses of Parliament on 2nd March, 1938.\*

## II.—UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1936-37.

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee referred to above includes a formal account of the working of the General and Agricultural Accounts of the Unemployment Fund in the calendar year 1937. The account was prepared for the Committee by the Accountant General for the Ministry of Labour, and included figures taken from accounting and other records which had not been subjected to examination and audit. Audited accounts of the Unemployment Fund relating to the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, have now been published.† The accounts are presented in three sections—the General Account, the Agricultural Account and the Transitional Payments Account. The Transitional Payments Account includes certain final expenditure in connection with transitional payments, the cost of allowances under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme and the relative expenses of administration (excluding expenses borne on the Vote for the Unemployment Assistance Board). The Agricultural Account shows the amounts determined by the Minister of Labour with the concurrence of the Treasury to be approximately equivalent to the contributions, agricultural benefit and other receipts and payments, including administrative expenses, properly attributable to the insurance of persons employed in agriculture. The General Account includes all receipts and payments of the Fund other than those included in the other two accounts.

General Account.—The receipts during 1936–7 amounted to £64,095,675, of which £63,832,332 represented contributions from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer and the Defence Departments. Although the improvement in employment among the insured population continued, the income from contributions decreased by £1,971,115 owing to the reduction as from 6th July, 1936, in the rates of contributions payable in respect of persons aged 18 years and over. The total expenditure during the year was £45,407,868, as compared with £52,670,047 in the previous year. As a result of the continued improvement in employment, expenditure on benefit decreased by £7,600,786.

The income for the year exceeded expenditure by £18,687,807. There was a balance at the beginning of the year of £24,241,006 and accordingly the accumulated balance at the end of the year amounted to £42,928,813.

Agricultural Account.—This account includes contributions paid from 4th May, 1936, in respect of employment in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) which became insurable at that date, and benefit paid to agricultural workers from 5th November, 1936, that being the first day for which agricultural benefit could be paid. Contributions paid in respect of private gardeners are included as from 1st February, 1937, when they first became insurable. The receipts up to the end of March, 1937, amounted to £1,183,523, of which the whole except £3,199 represented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Exchequer. The total expenditure during the year was £366,368, the amount paid in agricultural benefit being £217,086. Provision is made in the agricultural scheme for the repayment, under certain conditions, of a proportion of the contributions paid during a period of yearly or half-yearly hiring, and the amount repaid during the period covered by the Accounts was £566. The accumulated balance at the end of the year was £817,155.

Transitional Payments Account.—The total amount paid in transitional payments and unemployment allowances during the year under review was £37,440,929, as compared with £42,422,598 in the preceding year. Administrative expenses chargeable to the Fund amounted to £2,633,507. Reimbursement is made to the Fund by the Exchequer in respect of the total amount of expenditure incurred under this Account.

As from the Second Appointed Day (1st April, 1937) the cost of unemployment allowances is defrayed out of the Unemployment Assistance Fund, and the Transitional Payments Account of the Unemployment Fund was therefore closed at the end of the year under review.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1938.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, received the Royal Assent on 17th February. A summary of the Bill, which has thus become an Act, appeared in the issue of the GAZETTE for December, 1937 (page 469), and that summary may be read as a summary of the Act.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: EXTENSION TO OUTDOOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations, under the title "Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1938," to include among the classes of persons employed in insurable employment, and insurable under the Agricultural Scheme of unemployment insurance, boatmen, coachmen, gate keepers, hunt servants, kennel men, lodge keepers, rabbit trappers and rangers employed in domestic service, except where the employed person is employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain. The Regulations are to come into force on 4th April, 1938.

## CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

A SPECIAL Supplement which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE contains a selection of charts, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes are given below:—

#### Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first chart shows the general movement of working-class cost of living and retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at monthly intervals from 1914 onwards, as indicated by the index-numbers published each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g. page 116 of the present issue).

#### Employment, Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

This chart provides an indication of the relative changes, since 1929, in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment, the average level of full-time rates of wages, and the average level of retail food prices and of working-class cost of living. The figures serving as a basis for the charts are quarterly averages, expressed as index numbers with the average for the year 1929 taken as 100. The index numbers of insured persons in employment, weekly rates of wages and cost of living have been calculated from the statistics regularly published in the quarterly supplements to this GAZETTE (see, e.g., the issue for February, 1938).

#### Trade Disputes.

The diagram shows the aggregate number of working days lost in strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during each year from 1906 to 1937. It is based on statistics published in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1937 (page 216), and January, 1938 (page 6).

Numbers of Unemployed Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges.

This chart is based on the numbers of unemployed persons, males and females, whether insured or uninsured, and including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed, registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in the years 1921 to 1937 inclusive. The figures are published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 93 of the present issue).\*

#### Percentages Unemployed among Insured Persons.

This chart shows the fluctuations from 1921 to 1937 in the percentages unemployed among persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, excluding those within the agricultural scheme, as published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 105 of the present issue). Separate curves are given for the percentages wholly unemployed (including casuals), and temporarily stopped.\*

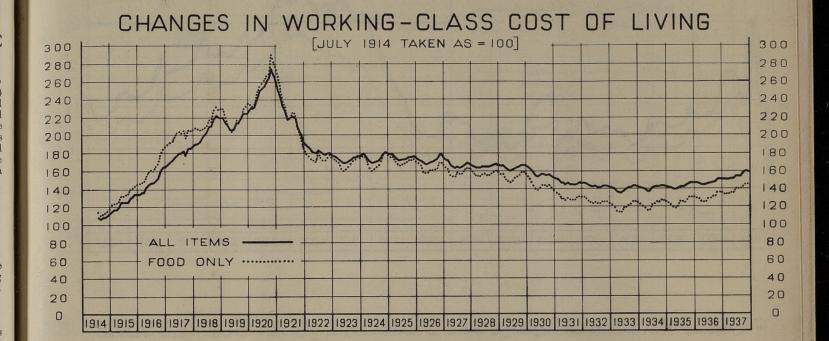
Applicants for Unemployment Benefit and Assistance, and Insured Non-Claimants.

For the period October, 1929, to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit, respectively, included in the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges. From November, 1931, to December, 1934, the curves relate to the number of claimants for "insurance benefit," and "transitional payments," respectively. From 7th January, 1935, transitional payments were replaced by unemployment allowances. A separate curve is given for insured non-claimants on the registers. All the curves have been affected by legislative and administrative changes, which have been made at various dates. The classes in receipt of the various types of payment have been defined from time to time in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 440 of the issue for November, 1931, page 480 of the issue for Decem-

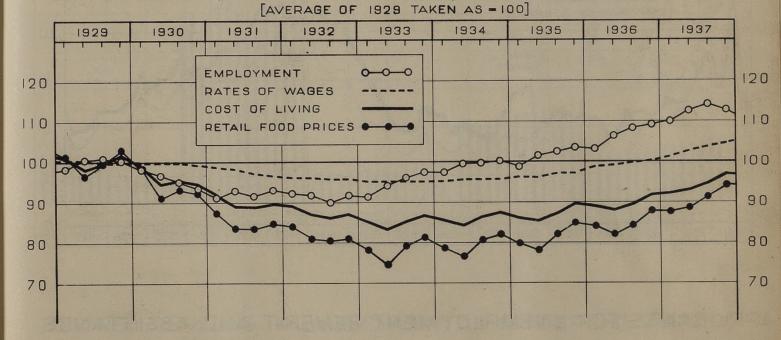
\* The procedure for counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change, where appreciable, is indicated by the two points for that month for each curve shown in the diagrams.

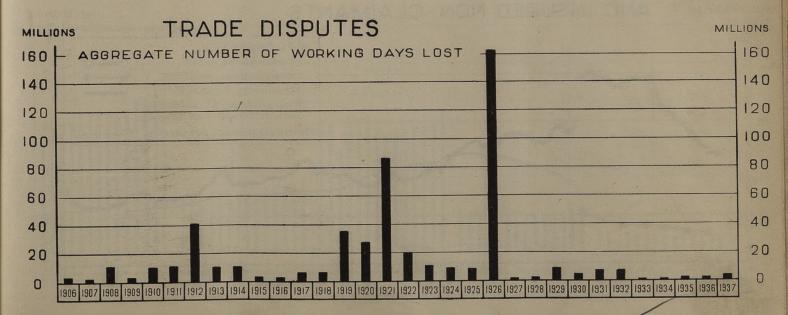
# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH, 1938

[FOR NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS SEE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR MARCH, 1938]



## EMPLOYMENT, RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

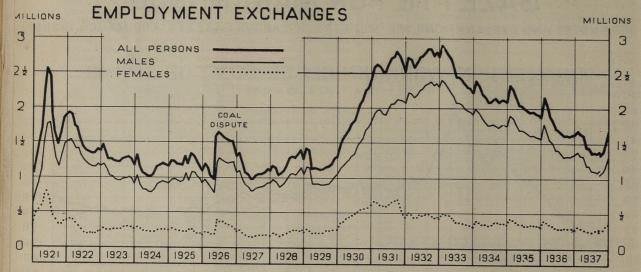




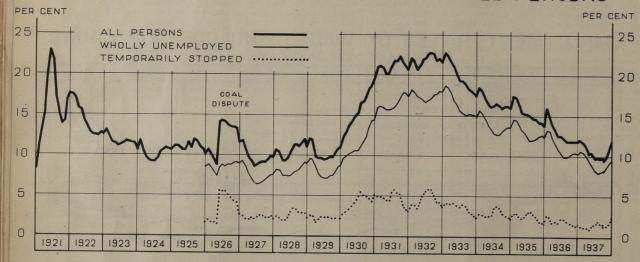
<sup>\*</sup> H.C. 70 and 71 of Session 1937-8. H.M. Stationery Office; Price 1d. each net. † H.C. 49 of Session 1937-8. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post free).

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, MARCH, 1938. [CONT.]

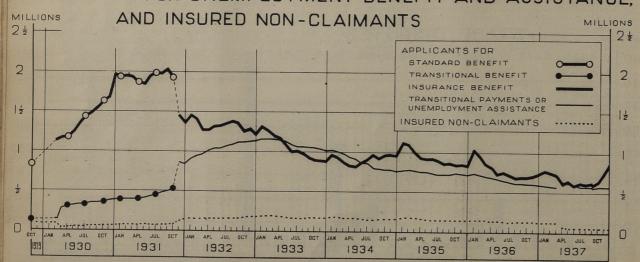
## NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF



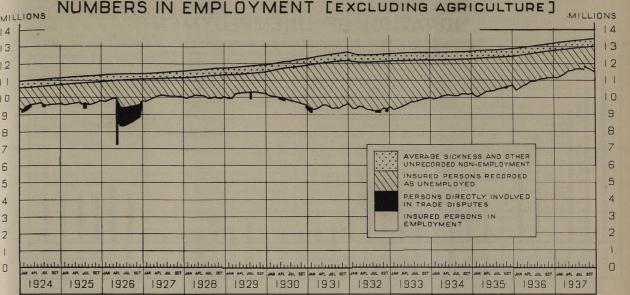
## PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS



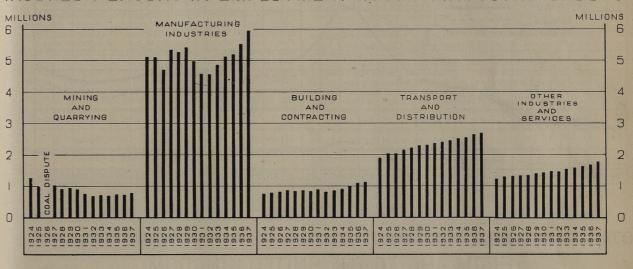
## APPLICANTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND ASSISTANCE,



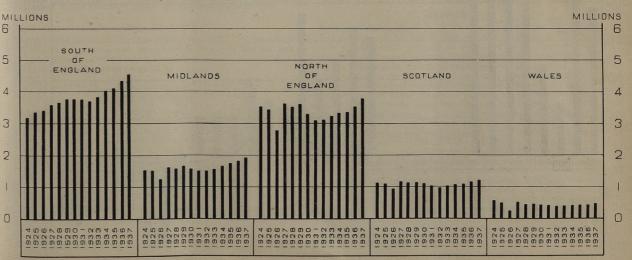
## PERSONS AGED 16-64 INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AND



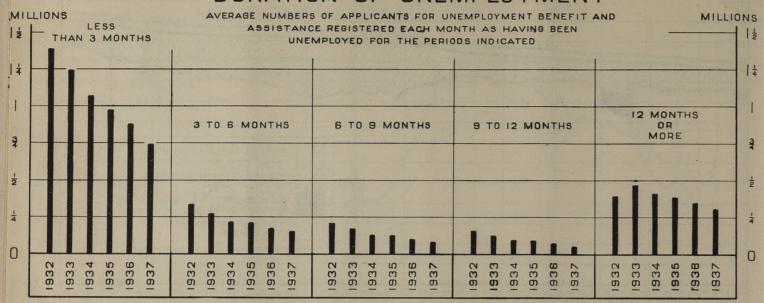
## INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

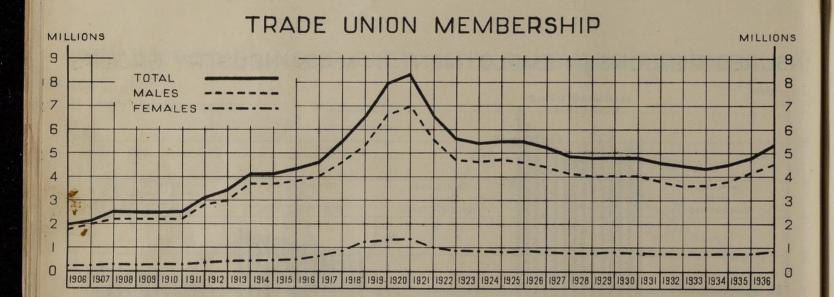


## INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT AREAS

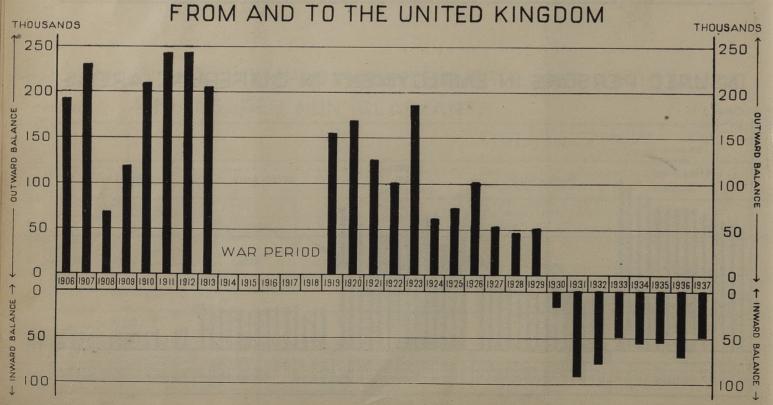


DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT





## TOTAL PASSENGER MOVEMENT - OUTWARD AND INWARD BALANCES



ber, 1931, page 28 of the issue for January, 1935, and page 192 of the issue for May, 1937).

Claimants for unemployment benefit under the agricultural scheme, which first became payable as from 5th November, 1936, are excluded from the figures on which the chart is based.

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, and May 1970, was also as the payable of the chart is payable in the chart is payable of the chart is

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, February, 1930, and May, 1930, were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930 (pages 9 and 358 respectively). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 101 of the present issue).\*

Persons, aged 16-64, Insured against Unemployment and Numbers in Employment (excluding Agriculture).

Employment (excluding Agriculture).

This diagram shows for the period January, 1924, to December, 1937, the estimated numbers of persons, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, excluding persons within the agricultural scheme, divided into four sections representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed,\* and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped. The diagram does not include persons employed in private domestic service, or other classes excepted from unemployment insurance; agricultural workers, who first became insurable in May, 1936, are also excluded. The detailed figures for recent years will 1936, are also excluded. The detailed figures for recent years will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1937 (page 424), and January, 1938 (page 10).

#### Insured Persons in Employment in the main Industry Groups.

This diagram indicates the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64' in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in employment in five main industry groups at June of each year from 1924 to 1937, inclusive. Agriculture is excluded. The diagram is based on the figures used for the Table published on pages 488 and 489 of the December, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE, representing the differences between the estimated numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed.

#### Insured Persons in Employment in different Areas.

The figures on which this diagram is based represent the difference between the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, excluding those within the agricultural scheme, and the number of such persons recorded as unemployed at the end of June in each year, in the South of England (the London, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions), the Midlands, the North of England (the North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions), Scotland, and Wales. The figures used are compiled on the same basis as those given in the Table on page 469 of the December, 1937, GAZETTE, showing the geographical distribution of insured persons in employment in the main areas into which the country is divided for administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Duration of Unemployment.—Average Numbers of Applicants for Unemployment Benefit and Assistance registered each month as having been unemployed for the periods stated.

This diagram shows, for each year from 1932 to 1937, the average numbers of applicants for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, who, at the date of each monthly count, had been registered as unemployed for various periods. The figures on which the diagram is based relate only to the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment as recorded at the date of the count. The diagram does not furnish an analysis according to the total amount of unemployment experienced in each year. Detailed figures comparable with those on which the diagram is based are given each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 101 of this issue).

101 of this issue).

The comparison between 1937 and earlier years as shown in the diagram is affected by (i) the extension of the Unemployment Assistance Scheme as from 1st April, 1937, and the consequent increase in the number of persons on the register included in the analysis, and (ii) the introduction in September, 1937, of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed (see the May, and October, 1937, issues of this GAZETTE, pages 192 and 400, respectively).

#### Trade Union Membership.

The curves of this chart illustrate the changes in the membership of trade unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by the statistics given in the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE (page 380).

Total Passenger Movement—Outward and Inward Balances from and to the United Kingdom.

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and shows the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each year. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from or into the United Kingdom. Prior to April, 1923, the figures on which the diagram is based relate to passengers between ports in Great Britain and Ireland and ports in other countries. For 1924 onwards the figures relate to passengers between ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and ports in other countries (including Eire); passengers over the land frontier between Northern Ireland and Eire are not included

### LABOUR REGULATION IN GERMANY.

LABOUR REGULATION IN GERMANY.

In view of the increasingly acute shortage of labour in a number of industrial occupations and in agriculture and domestic service, further measures have recently been taken in Germany to control and direct the utilisation of labour in accordance with considerations of the national economic policy.\* These measures are reviewed below.

In the exercise of powers conferred by the Distribution of Labour Order, dated 10th August, 1934 (see this GAZETTE for October, 1934), the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, by Regulations dated 1st March, 1938, has authorised the Chairmen of Divisional Employment Offices to require employers in individual undertakings to secure the approval of the locally competent employment exchange for the engagement of labour. This obligation may be restricted to engagements of workers belonging to particular occupations, and certain conditions may be attached to the approval. Under earlier Regulations such official approval is already required for the engagement of metal workers, chemical and building workers in prescribed areas, and, except in agriculture and forestry, domestic service and shipping and air services, all manual and non-manual workers under 25 years of age (including, as from 4th April, 1938, apprentices, probationers and voluntary workers).

Further Regulations, which took effect on 14th March, 1938, are designed to provide information regarding the number of young

designed to provide information regarding the number of young persons up to the age of 21 years who, since leaving school, have not been engaged in any regular occupation. All school-leavers are required, through their legally responsible representatives, to report to their locally competent employment exchange within two weeks from the date on which they leave school. A similar obligation to report before 1st April, 1938, is also imposed on young persons who left school after the end of 1933, and who so far have not taken up regular employment in respect of which an employment book is required, or have not entered upon a regular course of occupational

Special regulations affecting girls and women are contained in an Order, dated 15th February, 1938, of the Four-Year Plan Commissioner, the object of which is to overcome the existing shortage of female labour in agriculture and domestic service. The Order prescribes that unmarried female persons under 25 years of age may be engaged for employment as manual or non-manual workers in be engaged for employment as manual or non-manual workers in public and private undertakings and offices only if they have completed at least one year's service, as attested in their employment completed at least one year's service, as attested in their employment book, in agriculture or domestic service. This restriction is, however, to apply only to those persons, branches of economic activity and occupations which may be specified by the President of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, who may also take any necessary measures for giving effect to and supplementing the Order. In Regulations dated 16th February, 1938, the President has applied the Order to (i) undertakings in the clothing, textile, and tobacco industries, so far as concerns the engagement of manual workers, and (ii) all private and public undertakings and offices, so far as concerns the engagement of non-manual workers for commercial or office work; in both cases the Order is to apply only to women and girls concerned, who, prior to 1st March, 1938, had not been in employment. For the purposes of the period of employment in agriculture or domestic service prescribed by the Order, participation in labour service and certain recognised schemes of participation in labour service and certain recognised schemes of agricultural and domestic assistance, attendance at agricultural and domestic service training courses organised or promoted by employment exchange authorities, and also service in the household of the worker's parents or relatives, in cases where the household comprises four or more children under 14 years of age, may be assimilated to employment in agriculture or domestic service. Similarly, two years' recognised service in the nursing and social welfare services may count as one year's service in agriculture or domestic service.

may count as one year's service in agriculture or domestic service.

A further Order issued on 14th December, 1937, makes the issue of licences to itinerant craftsmen and pedlars conditional upon the approval of the employment exchange authorities, and requires the latter to withhold or withdraw approval in cases where considerations of national or economic policy necessitate the more effective employ ment of the person concerned.

#### WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Reduced Working Hours for Shift Workers in the Flemish Textile Industry.—Prior to 1st March, 1938, workers employed on the shift system in the textile industry of East and West Flanders were working 48 hours a week in some undertakings and 46 hours 30 minutes in others. As from the date mentioned, the working time of all textile in others. As from the date mentioned, the working time of all textile workers employed on the two-shift system in Flanders was fixed at 7 hours 45 minutes a day or 46 hours 30 minutes a week, and, except in undertakings in which shift-working had already been taken into account in fixing wage rates, the existing supplements to hourly wage rates and list rates of 3 or 6 per cent. were raised to 9 per cent. in all cases. These changes were carried out in accordance with an agreement concluded on 27th November, 1937, by the Joint Committee for the Flemish textile industry. Under the same agreement, night workers had received considerable increases in wage rates, which made it possible for them to earn in 40 hours, spread over five nights, the equivalent of the weekly wage of day workers. The agreement relates exclusively to work organised in shifts, and no general reduction in working hours in the textile industry is contemplated, both employers' and workers' representatives recognising that the possibility of such general reduction is limited by international factors.

<sup>•</sup> See footnote • in second column on previous page.

<sup>\*</sup> Earlier measures were reviewed in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1936, and February, 1937.

#### FRANCE.

Engineering and Metal-working Industry.—The stoppage of work hich was threatened in the engineering and metal-working industry in the Nord Department (see this GAZETTE for February, 1938, page 50) was averted by a further application of the statutory arbitration machinery. The workers' demands for wage advances had already been referred to arbitration and an award had been issued by which wage advances, varying between 4.5 and 7 per cent. according to locality, were granted as from 1st January, and family allowances were increased in some localities. The workers were, however, dissatisfied with the terms of the award, on the ground that the advances conceded were not proportionate to the increase in the cost of living which had occurred since the last adjustment of wage rates. Further demands were formulated and submitted to arbitration. A second award was issued on 26th February, granting increases in hourly wage rates to workers over 18 years of age only, of 27 centimes in the case of men and 10 centimes in the case of women. The increases were to take effect as from 15th February, and no further wage change was to occur before 1st July, 1938. A supplementary award provided for the payment of proportionate wage increases to workers in supervisory grades.

New Collective Agreement in the Paper Pulp and Paper Industries .-A new collective agreement in the Faper Pulp and Faper Industries.—A new collective agreement, embodying improved working conditions, was concluded on 9th February between representatives of employers and workers in the Swedish paper pulp and paper industries. The new agreement is operative until 1st February, 1939, and covers about 30,000 workers employed in undertakings affiliated to the employers' organisations in the two industries. In the paper pulp industry, hourly wages of factory workers have been increased by about 7 per cent., and outdoor workers have received an advance of 10 öre an hour. In the paper industry, hourly wages have been increased by amounts varying between 4 and  $7\cdot 5$  öre, and piece rates have been increased by about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Minimum Wage Rates in the Ontario Cotton and Wool Textile Industry.—The first Special Order under the Ontario Minimum Wage Act, as amended in 1937, was issued in January, and is applicable to all workers in the cotton and wool textile industry of the Province. The Order prescribes minimum wage rates, for regular weekly hours, of 16 dollars for adult male workers (aged 21 years and over) with minimum rates for resuscer weekly with the second control of the and over) and 12·50 dollars for adult female workers (aged 18 years and over), with minimum rates for younger workers varying from 9 to 15 dollars according to age and sex. Regular weekly hours are defined as the weekly number of working hours which has prevailed hitherto in the individual undertaking, subject to the maxima laid down in the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, viz., 48, 50 or 54 hours a week according to the population of the locality. Minimum hourly rates for the first two hours of overtime are fixed at 40 cents for adult male workers and 31·25 cents for adult female workers, with lower rates for younger workers. All other overtime is to be paid lower rates for younger workers. All other overtime is to be paid at 50 per cent. above normal wage rates. In undertakings situated in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants, the minimum rates prescribed for women and girls may, until 1st August, 1938, be red by 10 per cent. For part time workers (i.e., workers engaged for a period in each week or day less than the regular weekly or daily hours of the undertaking), the prescribed minimum rates are increased by 25 per cent. Wages are to be paid for all time spent in the undertaking by the worker while waiting for work. Piece workers are taking by the worker while waiting for work. Piece workers are guaranteed earnings equivalent to the corresponding minimum time wage, unless the piece rate is such that 80 per cent. of a group of at least five persons, working at the rate under the same conditions, are able to earn the equivalent of the corresponding minimum time wage. It is understood that the Order, which took effect on 1st March, 1938, is of a temporary character and will probably be replaced by a permanent regulation after the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry in Canada.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN SWEDEN, 1936.

WAGES AND HOTTES MOVEMENTS

The Swedish Department for Social Affairs, in an official publication entitled Lönestatistisk Arsbok för Sverige, 1936, has published the final results of an enquiry into the wages received and the hours worked during 1936 by manual workers in a large number of industries worked during 1936 by manual workers in a large number of industries in Sweden. The enquiry related to 9,852 undertakings employing, during the year, a daily average of 455,858 workers, of whom 352,734 were males aged 18 years and over, 69,586 were females aged 18 years and over, and 33,538 were young persons under 18 years. The undertakings covered were distributed among the manufacturing, mining and transport industries, handicrafts, commerce, etc. Statistics of the salaries of non-manual workers in these undertakings, and of earnings in agriculture, forestry, road maintenance and other branches of economic activity during the same period are also contained in the above mentioned publication.

maintenance and other branches of economic activity during the same period are also contained in the above mentioned publication. The following Table, which has been compiled from the published results of the enquiry, shows the average hourly earnings (including overtime earnings and the value of payments made in kind, etc.) of manual workers in several of the more important industries in 1936. The averages represent the total amounts paid in wages for actual work in the year divided by the total number of hours actually worked.

	Number	Averag	ge hourly ear	rnings.
Industry.	persons covered by enquiry.	Men (18 years and over).	Women (18 years and over).	Young persons (under 1 years).
Iron and steel and copper	the british	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor
works	20,088	1.14	0 0.2.	0.58
goods General engineering and ship-	20,831	1.15	0.70	0.51
building	60,222	1.26	0.77	0.49
Electrical engineering	11,857	1.34	0.92	0.53
Brick, pottery, stone-quarry-	AR 3 'SHIP	Contraction L	SHOW TO THE	0.33
ing, glass, etc	28,424	1.00	0.64	0.45
Glass	4,765	0.99		0.35
Sawmilling and planing	20,907	0.95	Olly hierry	0.49
Joinery and furniture making	13,751	0.97	bulancian	0.46
Paper and printing	46,968	1.24	0.77	0.44
Paper pulp	16,523	1.15		0.52
Paper and cardboard	13,906	1.10	0.71	0.51
Food, drink and tobacco	31,535	1.35	0-84	0.45
Textile	38,385	0.94	0.66	0.44
Cotton	15,271	0.93	0.67	0.47
Wool	8,500	0.92	0.64	0.41
Leather, furs, rubber, etc	16,579	1.17	0.77	0.43
Boot and shoe manufacture	8,727	1.20	0.77	0.40
Match as west of a store	11,839	1.23	0.75	0.45
Match manufacture Private building	2,509	1.04	0.70	0.53
crivate building	30,132	1.62	1	0.66
All industries (including some not enumerated above)	455.050	of Factor	Throngs.	AND DEC
not enumerated above)	455,858	1.25	0.75	0.48

March, 1938.

The average hourly earnings in 1936 of all manual workers in industries covered by the enquiry were 1·12 kronor. Compared with the results of the corresponding enquiry in 1935, the average hourly earnings of both male and female workers aged 18 years and nourly earnings of both male and female workers aged 18 years and over showed a slight increase (0·01 krona), but those of young persons remained unchanged. The average yearly earnings (including overtime payments, the value of payments in kind, etc.) were 2,848 kronor for male workers aged 18 and over, 1,691 kronor for female workers aged 18 and over, and 1,062 kronor for young persons. For all workers, average earnings were 2,511 kronor in 1936, as compared with 2,462 kronor in 1935. The average number of hours worked in 1936 was 2,275 for male workers aged 18 and over, 2,264 for female workers aged 18 and over and 2,275 for remails workers aged 18 and over and 2,275 for remails workers aged 18 and over and 2,275 for remails workers aged 18 and over and 2,275 for remails workers aged 18 and over and 2,275 for remails workers aged 18 and over for female workers aged 18 and over, and 2,232 for young persons. For all workers, the average was 2,270 in 1936, as compared with

The same publication also contains a series of index numbers from which it is possible to trace the fluctuations which have occured since 1913 in the nominal and real earnings of manual workers in industries in Sweden. The index numbers are computed on the assumption that the relative proportions of men, women and young persons included in the most recent enquiry prevailed throughout the whole period covered by the survey. From these figures it appears that, in 1936, average hourly and yearly earnings were respectively 180 and 132 per cent. above the corresponding averages in 1913. In the same period, the cost of living is estimated to have risen by 58 per cent., so that the increases in nominal earnings in 1936 are equivalent to increases in purchasing power, as compared with 1913, of 77 per cent. in the case of hourly earnings and 47 per cent. in the case of annual earnings. The same publication also contains a series of index numbers from

of annual earnings.

A summary of the results of the corresponding enquiry relating to 1935 appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1937,

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

82nd SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE 82nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 3rd to 5th February, 1938.

On behalf of H.M. Government, Mr. F. W. Leggett, the Chairman, extended an invitation to the Governing Body to hold its autumn session in London. Appreciation of this invitation was expressed by various members of the Governing Body and it was accepted.

The following were among the principal matters dealt with during the coscious.

on the basis of a draft prepared by the Technical Tripartite meeting on the textile industry held at Washington in April, 1937, the Committee of Statistical Experts had drawn up a draft questionnaire on statistics of wages and hours of work in the textile industry. The Governing Body decided that this should be communicated to the Governments of the principal textile-producing countries who are Members of the Organisation, who should be asked whether they were prepared to participate in the enquiry and for their opinion as to the period to which the enquiry should relate.

It was decided to set up a preparatory Committee constituted of

It was decided to set up a preparatory Committee constituted of five representatives of each group to review the report of the Tripartite Conference on the textile industry held in Washington in April, 1937, and to report to the Governing Body as to the steps which might be taken by the Organisation on the basis of that report. Having regard to the fact that five of the six subjects on the agenda of the Conference to open in June, 1938, would probably come up for second discussion at the Conference in 1939, it was decided to place no further subjects on the agenda of the Conference

The Governing Body approved the Statute of the International Public Works Committee, and decided that the first meeting of the Committee should be convened for Monday, 27th June, 1938, it being understood that the participation of any Member in that meeting would not commit it as regards its attitude subsequently.

### EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement between 17th January and 14th February. It improved in building and public works contracting, in the clothing, boot and shoe, wool textile, pottery and furniture industries, in shipping service, and in agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in the cotton industry, the silk and artificial silk industries, tinplate, metal goods and electrical apparatus manufacture, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, general engineering, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour eral engineering, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 14th February, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,324,000. This was 15,000 more than at 17th January, 1938. On comparable basis\* there was an increase of about 20,000 as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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 14th February, 1938, was 13-2 as compared with 13-3 at 17th January, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 8-4 at 14th February, 1938, and 9-0 at 17th January, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 14th February, 1938, was 13-0 as compared with 13-1 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis,\* there was an increase at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 22nd February, 1937, of about 1-6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3.6 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 1.7 between these dates.

At 14th February, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,404,912 wholly unemployed, 335,084 temporarily stopped, and 70,425 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,810,421, this was 17,186 less than at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis\* there was an increase of about 238,000 as compared with

The total of 1,810,421 persons on the registers at 14th February, 1938, included 1,034,324 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 557,708 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 52,459 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 165,930 other persons, of whom 42,319 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th February, 1938, was 1,907,795, as compared with 1,927,005 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis\* there was an increase at 14th February, 1938, of about 261,000 as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment in February showed little change on the whole and remained good; it was much better than in February last year. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 19th February, 1938, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd January, 1938, and of 3.7 per cent. as compared with 20th February, 1937. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 19th February, 1938, was 5.45, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1938, and of 0.08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937.

In the iron mining industry employment continued good.

In the iron mining industry employment continued good. At the West Lothian shale mines it was still fair. There was a slight improvement at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries and employment was moderate. At tin mines it remained slack. Employment at limestone quarries both in the Buxton and Cleveland areas showed little change and continued good. A slight improvement at slate quarries was reported and employment was good. At china clay quarries employment declined slightly but was still fairly good; it continued fairly good at chalk quarries.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment during February showed an improvement and continued good in most districts. In iron and steel manufacture there was a further slight decline. In the tinplate industry employment again declined; in steel sheet manufacture there was little change.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- In the engineering industry employment showed a slight decline in most districts, but was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering and good in general engineering; it declined in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair; it was also fair in marine engineering; and it continued moderate in constructional engineering. There was a decline in employment in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 14th February showed little change on the whole compared with 17th January, increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in some areas being offset by reductions in other districts.

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

Textile Industries.—There was a further decline in all departments in the cotton industry during February, and employment was worse than a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment at 14th February showed a slight improvement as compared with 17th January. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short-time working.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was moderate. In the lace trade there was an improvement, but employment was slack on the whole. In the silk manufacturing industry it continued to decline and was also have the working. it continued to decline and was slack: short-time working was reported from many areas; in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was a marked decline and employment was fair. In the linen and jute trades it remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment was still bad with much short-time

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed an improvement but continued moderate on the whole. There was also an improvement in the dressmaking and millinery There was also an improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades and employment generally was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed an improvement and was moderate at most centres. There was a further slight decline in the glove and corset trades, but employment, on the whole, remained moderate in the former and fair in the latter. There was a further improvement in the hat and cap trade, mainly owing to the commencement of the straw hat season, and employment was fair on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight improvement in February, with less short-time working.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades showed little change; it was fair to moderate in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fair on the whole in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight seasonal improvement, and was moderate on the whole. In individual occupations, employment was still very slack with painters, slack with slaters and tilers and with plasterers, and moderate with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and continued fairly

Employment in the furnishing trades improved slightly but was still slack; with millsawyers it showed little change and remained moderate; while with coachbuilders there was a further slight decline and employment was moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further decline, but was still good generally. With printers employment improved and was good on the whole. There was a further decline in the bookbinding industry.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment continued slack on the whole; in the sanitary ware section it showed a further decline, but in other sections there was some improvement. In the glass trades employment declined at some centres; it was slack in the bottle-making section, and moderate in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change and entinued very bad.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed a further decline, particularly in the port transport service, and continued slack. Among seamen employment was slightly better at 14th February than at 17th January but was still slack on the

#### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 14TH FEBRUARY.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th February, 1938:—

		13.5	144	Persons no Regular En	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	
		2	Wholly Unemployed.			New Bea	
948	8 61	8.3	9	Great B	ritain.	S 1 1 1 1 70	on Novemb
Men Boys Women Girls		8		1,061,858 42,196 251,500 49,358	182,261 6,863 134,011 11,949	68,198 182 2,004 41	1,312,317 49,241 387,515 61,348
Total			ai is	1,404,912	335,084	70,425	1,810,421
Self in F	Cont.	SE PROPER	Grea	t Britain and	Northern Irela	ind.	od edd yd I
Men Boys Women Girls	· · · ·			1,119,895 45,478 274,466 51,611	184,314 6,972 139,200 12,446	71,156 ,182 2,034 41	1,375,365 52,632 415,700 64,098
Tota	1			1.491.450	342.932	73,413	1,907,79

<sup>\*</sup> For the purpose of comparison with 22nd February, 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)...

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 years, at 14th February, 1938, classified by districts:—

	Gener	al Scher	me (incl	luding	Agricultural Scheme.			
Division.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).
I ondon South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	9.5 9.6 9.8 9.3 13.2 17.7 18.4 18.0 24.4 2.2	6·5 8·2 7·9 10·5 13·4 18·0 13·3 14·3 18·9 0·5	8.6 9.2 9.4 9.6 13.3 17.8 17.6 17.0 23.8 1.6	- 0·4 - 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·5 - 0·3 - 0·6	4·4 4·7 3·3 4·7 6·7 8·7 9·3 7·4 11·2	26·9 48·4 14·1 39·4 60·7 16·5 16·2 18·2 16·0	7·2 7·2 3·4 5·7 12·2 9·0 9·8 8·3 11·3	- 0·7 - 0·6 - 0·5 - 0·7 - 0·7 - 0·8 - 1·0 - 1·5
Great Britain	13.3	11.5	12.8	- 0.1	5.7	37.3	7.5	- 0.6
N. Ireland	30-6	27 - 7	29.5	- 0.5	31.7	30.4	31.7	- 0.7
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	13.7	12.0	13.2	- 0.1	6.7	37.2	8-4	- 0.6

#### 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 February, 1937:—

Date.	Anna e o Analogo Al pala to	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937. 22 February 15 March 19 April 24 May 21 June 26 July 23 August 13 Sept. :— Old Basis*	1,278,659 1,266,707 1,141,011 1,151,867 1,085,614 1,074,474 1,046,723	45,535 41,072 41,315 36,420 29,612 40,392 45,044 43,133	253,666 248,733 227,026 224,715 209,441 221,400 221,302 230,997	49,985 44,689 45,091 38,328 31,931 43,193 45,552 44,818	1,627,845 1,601,201 1,454,443 1,451,330 1,356,598 1,379,459 1,358,621 1,388,600	1,703,926 1,676,825 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	1,034,809 1,074,482 1,133,418 1,277,454 1,331,306 1,312,317	39,793 36,641 37,276 37,125 52,856 49,241	222,905 239,177 284,938 309,858 379,396 387,515	41,697 39,949 43,571 40,970 64,049 61,348	1,339,204 1,390,249 1,499,203 1,665,407 1,827,607 1,810,421	1,403,506 1,460,080 1,579,914 1,755,491 1,927,005 1,907,795

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 February, 1937:—

	Ge	neral So Specia	Agricultural Scheme‡					
			Males	and Fe	males.			
Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- employed and Cas- uals.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1937. 22nd February 15th March 19th April 24th May 21st June 26th July 23rd August 13th September :— Old Basis*	13·4 13·1 11·9 12·0 11·3 11·2 11·0	8·1 7·5 7·0 7·1 6·5 7·2 7·1	10·8 10·4 9·6 9·1 8·5 8·3 8·4	1·2 1·2 0·9 1·6 1·5 1·8	12·0 11·6 10·5 10·7 10·0 10·1 9·9	4·9 4·9 3·7 3·3 2·2 2·6‡ 3·0	21·3 21·0 9·1 6·7 4·1 4·2‡ 5·9	5·8 5·8 4·0 3·5 2·3 2·7 3·2
New Basis* 18th October 15th November	10·8 11·2 11·8 13·2	7·0 7·6 8·9 9·5	8·5 8·3 8·9 9·4 9·8	1·6 1·4 1·3 1·6 2·4	9·7 10·2 11·0 12·2	3·1 2·9 3·2 4·2	5·6 5·4 6·4 19·3	3·1 3·4 5·0
1938. 17th January	13.8	11·8 12·0	10.7	2.6	13.3	6·5 7·2 6·7	37·5 39·5 37·2	8·3 9·0 8·4

\* 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, 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.

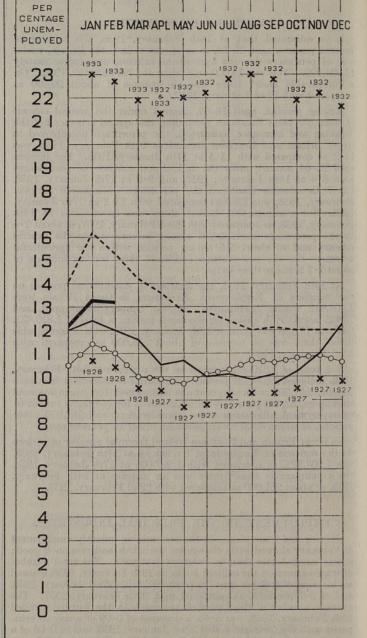
‡ Private gardening is excluded from the percentages for 21st June and earlier dates, but is included in those for 26th July and later dates. Private gardening first became insurable in February, 1937, but estimates of the numbers insured are not available for any date earlier than July, 1937.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

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.)

		eks ended eb. 1938.	Period 23rd February, 1937, to 21st February, 1938.						
		100 L 100 L	Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancie	es Filled.§			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.			
Men Boys Women Girls	119,167 27,238 53,279 24,080 223,764	110,005 20,746 40,465 18,321 189,537	1,716,846 357,806 742,680 325,753 3,143,085	+ 12,612 - 16,014 - 7,111 - 7,098 - 17,611	1,569,997 268,999 548,405 246,220 2,633,621	+ 5,526 - 12,961 - 13,377 - 7,053			

\* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. See also 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 B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st February, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,644 per weeks.

## EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

#### COAL MINING.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed little change on the whole and remained good; it was much better than in February last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11·2 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 11·3 at 17th January, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·2 (from 9·6 to 9·4) but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0·1 (from 1·7 to 1·8). On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 4·0\* in the total percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 14th February, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with 17th January, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, with 22nd February, 1937, are shown in the following Table:—

	Insured Une	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total					
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	rcentage	es.	as con	entages npared th a
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stoppages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year*
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	81,936 69,891 12,045	15,459 12,564 2,895	9.2	1·8 1·6 2·7	11·2 10·8 14·2	- 0·1 - 0·2 + 0·6	- 4·0 - 4·3 - 1·1
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and	3,334 9,916	86 929	7·0 8·1	0·2 0·7	7·2 8·8	- 0·4 - 0·3	- 3·2 - 4·5
Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	1,890 8,088	41 4,327	22.3	0·5 3·0	22·8 8·6	- 0·6 + 0·1	$-17.3 \\ -1.1$
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Lei-	8,903 2,189	1,221 630	12·8 4·1	1.7	14.5	- 0.6	- 5·3 - 3·1
cester Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	3,522 560	912 30	6.4	1.7	8·1 4·2	+ 0.3	$-2.4 \\ -0.2$
ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,380	927	5.9	1.6	7.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
erset Kent Wales and Mon-	695 238	63 8	7·3 3·3	0·6 0·1	7·9 3·4	+ 0.3	- 2·1 - 0·4
mouth	26,098	3,374	15.1	2.0	17.1	- 0.7	- 8.7

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th February, 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 totals.

	Wage Ea	rners on G Books.		Days w	ge Number orked per the Mine	week†
Districts.	19th Feb.,	Inc.(+) (-)asco wit	mpared	Fort- night ended 19th	Inc. (+) (-)as co wit	mpared
	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 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.t, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	45,570 117,762 6,670 99,913 43,331 59,213 44,995 53,756 17,006 23,873 26,902 8,750 7,112 9,892	Per cent. + 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·5 + 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·5 + 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·0 + 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·3 + 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·4	Per cent. + 2·0 + 5·4 + 3·5 + 3·5 + 3·4 + 0·3 + 2·1 + 1·2 + 0·2 + 3·8 - 2·6 - 1·6 - 1·9 + 1·3	Days. 5·19 5·44 6·72 6·29 5·29 5·29 6·36 6·77 6·29 5·81 6·66 6·47 6·65	Days. -0.26 -0.03 -0.03 -0.02 -0.12 -0.22 -0.20 -0.07 -0.02 -0.22 -0.20 -0.03 -0.04 -0.04 -0.04 -0.04	Days. -0·31 +0·01 +0·15 +0·04 -0·19 -0·20 -0·14 +0·02 -0·14 +0·03 -0·09 -0·07
South Wales and Mon.	137,568	+ 0.8	+ 7.9	5.63	-0.12 $-0.10$	-0.11
England and Wales SCOTLAND:	702,313	+ 0.4	7 3.1	3.40	-0.10	-0.09
Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,276 23,591 54,534	+ 0.8 + 0.5 - 0.1	+ 3·0 + 3·0 + 3·3	5·82 5·62 5·77	-0.01 -0.08 -0.09	+0·04 -0·13 -0·04
Scotland	91,401	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	5.74	-0.08	-0.06
GREAT BRITAIN	793,714	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	5.45	-0.09	-0.08

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 19th February, 1938, was 0.33 of a day per week, of which 0.25 of a day was due to want of trade. The

\* See footnote \* on page 93.
† The figures in this and the following articles show the number of days llowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, to, were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily uplied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines of working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
‡ Including Cannock Chase.

corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1938, were 0.25 and 0.17 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, 0.26 and 0.19 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 19th February, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 20,507,100 tons, as compared with 18,635,400 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd January, 1938, and 19,936,200 tons in the four weeks ended 20th February, 1937.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 7·8 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 7·5 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 2·1\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	worl	rage No. of red per we the Mines.	ek at		
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended  Inc. (-) pared		as com-		
	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		
Cleveland	3,192	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 6.00	Days.	Days. + 0·12		
Lancashire Other Districts	2,037 1,964	+ 1.1 + 0.5	+ 10.8 + 4.6	6·00 5·80	+ 0.02	- 0.17		
ALL DISTRICTS	7,193	+ 0.1	+ 6.7	5.95	+ 0.01	+ 0.01		

#### SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 19th February, 1938, by firms making returns, was 2,067, a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with January, 1938, but an increase of 1·4 per cent. as compared with February, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5.89 in February, 1938, as compared with 6.11 in January, 1938, and 5.90 in February, 1937.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed an improvement and continued good in most districts.

tinued good in most districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8·5 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 9·0 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 1·7\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 17,494 workpeople at the end of February, 1938, showed an increase of 3·9 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with January, 1938, and an increase of 21·6 per cent. compared with February, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of February, 1938 was 124, compared with 130 at the end of January, 1938, and 115 at the end of February, 1937. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.		er of Fur in Blast.	naces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
Districts.	Feb., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs, and Yorks	34 10	35 10	31 8	- 1	+ 3 + 2		
(including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire	8	8	8	or and a			
Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants Lincolnshire	25 15	29 15	27 13	- 4	- 2 + 2		
Staffs. Shrops. Worcs. and Warwick	9 7	10 7	8 5	- 1 	+ 1 + 2		
England and Wales Scotland	108 16	114 16	100 15	- 6	+ 8 + 1		
Great Britain	124	130	115	-6	+ 9		

The production of pig iron in February, 1938, amounted to 693,300 tons compared with 761,100 tons in January, 1938, and 603,700 tons in February, 1937.

\* See footnote \* on page 93. † See footnote † in previous column.

#### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

TRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further slight decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 14·6 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 14·2 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3·3\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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

	emp	of Works loyed by king retu	Firms	Aggr	egate number of Shifts. †			
fil the four weeks	Week ended 19th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 19th	Dec. (	(+) or (-) as pared th a		
tions quartic star AFT	Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.	Agains of	Per cent.	Per cent.	- Section	Per cent.	Per		
Open Hearth Melt-		Cent.	сень.		сень.	cent.		
ing Furnaces	8,967	- 2.3	+ 1.3	52,958	- 2.4	+ 2.3		
Puddling Forges	746	-22.9	-17.2	3,278	-32.0	-26.8		
Rolling Mills	25,313	+ 0.4	- 3.6	138,112	- 0.5	- 4.4		
Forging and Pressing	1,630	- 2.2	+11.6	8,932	- 3.0	+ 9.2		
Founding	9,714	+ 0.7	+ 8.8	55,213	+ 0.8	+ 6.8		
Other Departments	11,539	- 0.1	- 2.4	65,433	- 2.2	- 2.7		
Mechanics,						The state of		
Labourers	17,520	- 1.6	+ 6.7	101,701	- 1.7	+ 6.1		
TOTAL	75,429	- 0.8	+ 1.1	425,627	- 1.5	+ 0.5		
DISTRICTS.	Tree!	10 ( 45)		-010%	20000	and the same		
Northumberland,	TRIES Y			A SHEET				
Durham, and								
Cleveland	12,943	- 1.9	+ 2.6	74,855	- 1.7	+ 3.5		
Sheffield, Rotherham	24,465	+ 1.4	+ 8.4	138,162	+ 0.9	+ 7.2		
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	433	+ 9.1	+ 2.6	2,374	+ 6.6	+ 1.2		
Cumberland, Lancs.		39327		THE STATE OF				
and Cheshire	5,553	+ 1.8	+ 3.3	28,857	- 5.8	- 0.6		
Staffordshire	6,006	+ 2.8	+ 1.8	34,522	+ 2.6	+ 4.1		
Other Midland Counties	C 737	0.7		75.005	1312 W 1313			
Wales and Mon	6,313 8,253	- 2·3 - 8·3	+ 3.6	35,287	- 1·3 - 9·1	$+0.6 \\ -18.2$		
wates and mon	0,200	- 0.3	-10.0	46,271	- 9.1	-10.7		
Total, Eng. & Wales	63,966	- 0.8	+ 1.7	360,328	- 1.6	+ 0.8		
Scotland	11,463	- 0.8	- 2.2	65,299	- 1.1	- 1.4		
TOTAL	75,429	- 0.8	+ 1.1	425,627	- 1.5	+ 0.5		

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 19th February, 1938, as compared with 5.7 in January, 1938, and February, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,057,600

tons in February, 1938, as compared with 1,081,400 tons in January, 1938, and with 995,900 tons in February, 1937.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in February showed a further EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in February showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 35·2 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 29·2 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 20·3\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 19th February, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.		ober of Mills in Operation.				
	Works.	Week ended 19th	Dec. (-) on a ended Dec. (-		Dec. (-) on a ended Dec. (-		-) on a Year		
	Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before,	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	43 6	-13 	-19 - 6	266 65	-48 - 1	-97 -38			
TOTAL	49	-13	-25	331	-49	-135			

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight decline in most districts, but was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering and good in general engineering; it declined in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair; it was also fair in marine engineering, and it continued moderate in constructional engineering. There was a decline in employment in textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in marine engineering, but showed a decline in the other principal sections of the In the administrative divisions it was better in the North Western, Northern and Scotland Divisions and in Northern Ireland, but worse in the remaining divisions.

\* See footnote \* on page 93.
† 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.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 14th February, 1938, among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\*:—

bus alles su	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 14th February, 1938.							
Division,	General Engineer- ing; 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 state of a se	General ing; E Iron s Fou	Ele	Ma	Consti	Vehicle and A		Month before.	Year berore.*
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	4,604 1,641 1,035 3,999 6,664 10,159 3,468 6,245 824 1,092	972 319 119 1,426 325 1,184 452 219 124 82	125 135 281 17 233 106 1,532 1,400 24 520	321 156 112 666 257 465 673 1,032 221 53	2,960	3,720 4,507 17,752 8,634 14,097 6,720 9,927 1,762	+ 1,068 - 177 + 461 + 3,391 + 149 + 669 + 74 - 430 - 36 + 245	+ 1,120 + 1,940 + 9,670 + 3,090 + 660 - 10 - 480 + 380
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	39,731		4,373			79,202	1	+ 20,150
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Soctland Wales NorthernIreland	3.9 3.6 3.0 4.1 7.7 9.1 9.6 8.8 14.9 17.5	5.1 2.9 3.6 3.9 6.0 4.6 5.3 5.9 15.9	35.7 3.6 3.6 17.0 15.6 12.2 10.0 7.9 6.9 8.6	5.4 17.1 9.9 6.5 11.0 9.9 11.2 14.5 14.3 35.3	5·4 3·4 6·0 10·0 7·2 7·4 12·9 7·1 17·3 13·6	4.6 3.5 4.7 6.8 7.7 8.2 9.5 8.7 15.3 13.5	+ 0.5 - 0.2 + 0.5 + 1.3 + 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.4 - 0.3 + 1.5	38. + 1.5 + 0.7 + 1.6 + 3.4 + 2.3 - 0.4 - 1.1 - 1.2 + 0.7 - 0.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- BRN IRBLAND	6-5	4.6	8.1	9.9	7.4	6.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:— Jan., 1938 Feb., 1937•	+ 0.3 + 0.5	+0·3 +1·1	- <u>2</u> :2	-0·2 +0·1	+1·0 +3·2	+ 0·4 + 1·2		

On the North-East Coast employment continued moderate in marine engineering and in general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering showed little change and was fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair in general engineering; it declined in textile engineering and was moderate in that section. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry, employment declined slightly in general and electrical engineering, but was still very good in both sections, and also in constructional engineering; employment declined in motor vehicle manufacture owing to seasonal slackness and was fair to moderate. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued good. In the South-Western Division there was continued slackness in motor vehicle manufacture, otherwise employment in London and the Southern Counties remained very good; it was still very good at the principal centres of aircraft

nanufacture.

In Scotland, employment improved slightly and was fair both in marine engineering and in general engineering. In Wales it showed a slight improvement but was still slack; in Northern Ireland it declined and was moderate to slack.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th February showed little change on the whole, as compared with 17th January, increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in some areas being offset by reductions in other districts.

The reductions were particularly marked in Scotland and South Wales, where repair work was very active. Shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were reported from some districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including these temporarily stopped)

ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 14th February, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\*:—

Division.	aged 16-64, nemployed at th Feb., 1938.	Decreas Numbers	e (+) or e (-) in Unemployed red with a	Percentage temployed at th February, 1938.	Decreas Perce Unempl comp	se (+) or se (-) in entage ployed as pared th a	
\$0.0 - 10.0 - 1 \$1.0 - 1 10.0 - 1 \$0.0 - 1 20.0 - 1	Insured age Unen 14th 1	Month before.	Year before.*	Une 14tl	Month before.	Year before.*	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,836 487 2,700 96 1,634 5,211 10,655 10,090 1,420 2,267	+ 303 - 42 + 783 + 7 + 19 + 4 + 239 - 1,025 - 604 - 93	+ 520 + 90 + 320 + 50 + 360 - 600 - 1,870 - 1,930 - 20 - 1,320	18·3 8·5 9·5 33·1 30·1 20·1 28·7 22·3 28·7 23·6	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 3.0 \\ - \ 0.8 \\ + \ 2.8 \\ + \ 2.4 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ \cdots \\ - \ 2.2 \\ -12.3 \\ - \ 1.0 \end{array}$	+ 3.6 + 0.9 +14.0 + 6.9 - 5.0 - 6.4 - 6.1 - 0.8 - 8.7	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	36,396	- 409	- 4,400	21.1	- 0.2	- 4.1	

\* See footnote \* on page 93.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

March, 1938.

THERE was a further decline in all departments during February,

There was a further decline in all departments during February, and employment was worse than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23·3 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 20·1 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 13·0\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937. For 14th February and 17th January, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 23·8 and 19·8, and in the manufacturing department 22·7 and 20·3. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 22nd February, 1937, of about 13·6\* in the preparing and spinning department and of about 12·3\* in the manufacturing department.

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

employers who furnished returns

State of the state	Number	r of Wor	kpeople.		Vages pai Vorkpeop		
题上或	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.†	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	9,265 17,640 18,660 6,669	Per cent17·1 -17·6 - 6·4 - 4·4	Per cent17·3 -21·3 -14·9 - 6·9	£ 15,944 29,387 31,775 14,703	Per cent17·1 -16·8 - 7·9 - 4·0	Per cent17·1 -22·4 -14·1 - 6·6	
Total	52,234	-12.2	-16.7	91,809	-12.0	-16.4	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	3,120 4,192 9,158 10,607	$ \begin{array}{r} -25 \cdot 1 \\ -23 \cdot 1 \\ -15 \cdot 7 \\ -5 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	-29·5 -24·0 -14·7 - 5·9	5,249 6,646 17,791 18,328	-24·4 -27·4 -16·2 - 2·6	-32·6 -27·6 -12·1 -5·9	
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	4,805 4,220 2,608	$-19.8 \\ +12.8 \\ -18.0$	$     \begin{array}{r}       -21 \cdot 3 \\       + 1 \cdot 5 \\       -27 \cdot 9    \end{array} $	8,942 7,027 4,270	$   \begin{array}{r}     -19 \cdot 8 \\     + 8 \cdot 8 \\     -21 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       -18 \cdot 2 \\       -1 \cdot 6 \\       -29 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	
Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi- ham	3,720 2,248	- 4·8 + 4·5	-11·8 -21·6	6,644 4,461	- 1·9 + 3·5	- 7·9 -18·3	
Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,543 1,278 1,073 2,662	+ 4·0 -48·3 -10·1 - 1·0	- 3·5 -57·9 -19·1 - 4·6	5,199 1,862 1,531 3,859	+ 0·9 -47·5 - 2·7 + 1·1	- 5·6 -54·8 -33·6 -12·7	
Total	52,234	-12.2	-16.7	91,809	-12·0	-16.4	

Returns from firms employing about 51,300 workpeople in the week ended 19th February, 1938, showed that about 13½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 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 worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport and Stalybridge employment declined and was worse than a year ago. At Hyde and at Glossop there was a further decline and employment was slack and bad, respectively.

respectively.

In the Oldham district short-time working continued. Employment showed a further decline both in the spinning and in the manufacturing department, and was described as slack; it was fair, or fairly good with weavers of calicoes, fustians, fancy and heavy goods, and bad with weavers of velvets.

At Bolton there was a further decline, with an increase in short-time which the proposed senting and head.

At Bolton there was a further decline, with an increase in short-time working. Employment continued bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers; it was bad with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh employment declined further and continued bad. At Rochdale and at Bury also it declined, and was worse than in bruary, 1937.
At Preston, Burnley, Colne and Nelson employment showed

further decline. At Accrington, Chorley, Darwen, Great Harwood and Padiham there was little general change. At Blackburn there was a slight improvement in the spinning department, but there was a considerable decline as compared with a year ago. In the

Rossendale Valley employment was very bad.

In Yorkshire employment declined; at Huddersfield and a codmorden it continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 14th February, 1938:—

Total Silver	Nun	nbers (excl	luding Ca thFebru	asuals) on ary, 1938.	the Reg	Registers at						
Department.		holly iployed.		pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a						
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	de de la constante de la const	month before.						
Card and Blowing	902	2,198	894	5,891	9,885	+ 2,731						
Spinning Beaming, Winding	5,275	2,416	6,265	5,759	19,715	+ 2,975						
and Warping	1,043	3,999	1,840	9,724	16,606	+ 1,631						
Weaving Other Processes	3,454 579	8,149 237	4,083	11,067	26,753 1,567	+ 3,262						
Total	11,253	16,999	13,582	32,692	74,526	+ 10,595						

See footnote \* on page 93.
Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

#### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th February showed a slight improvement as compared with 17th January. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short time working.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 14th February, 1938, was 20·4, compared with 21·1 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 13·5\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Worsted Section.—There was a further slight decline at most centres and employment was much worse than in February, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 19th February, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 19th February, 1938, showed that, in the worsted 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 3½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 39 per cent. were on short time, losing 16½ hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 11 hours each. In the spinning department 52½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 3½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 4 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 42 per cent. and 8½ hours: sponding figures were: short timet, 42 per cent. and 81 hours; overtime, 1½ per cent. and 7 hours.

Among woolsorters employment was again reported as bad. In the woolcombing department there was an improvement in the preparing section, but employment continued slack in the crossbred carding and merino sections. In the spinning and weaving departments employment remained very slack.

At Bradford employment remained poor, but there was less short time working, particularly among spinners. At Shipley there was a further slight decline, mainly affecting women workers. At Keighley employment remained slack, short time working being prevalent. At Halifax there was little general change. In the fine worsted section at Huddersfield employment was still very slack.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement on the whole; but was much worse than in February, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 19th February, 1938, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 36½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time † in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 10½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the spinning department 37½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 17 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time 41 per cent and 51 hours.

time†, 41 per cent. and 11 hours; overtime, 6 per cent. and 6½ hours. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment remained slack. At Leeds and at Morley there was an improvement, but employment was still slack. In the Heavy Woollen district a slight decline was reported at Dewsbury, and short time was largely

In the blanket trade in Yorkshire there was little change and employment was still bad; at Witney short time working continued.

Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth employment declined. In the West of England there was little general change, and employment continued fair on the whole. In the South of Scotland there was a slight improvement, but employment was still slack generally.

Carpet Section.—In the carpet section the percentage unemployed at 14th February, 1938, was 24·3 compared with 22·7 at 17th January, 1938; there was an increase, on a comparable basis, of about 20·2\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

Employment remained very poor on the whole, and short time

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers who furnished returns:—

			aber o		Tota all	1 W	ages p orkpec	aid to
nomer to hun	Week ended 19th Feb. 1938.	Dec	or .(-) n a onth fore.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926. — 100).	Week ended 19th Feb. 1938.	Dec	or c. (-) on a onth efore.	Index Figure (Jan.,: 1926 = 100.
Departments:	o minosi.	I	er	ord areading	7		Per	
WORSTED SECTION:		C	ent.		£	C	ent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing	78,298	+	2.5	83.7	18,879	+	3.9	65.4
Spinning	34,167	-	1.3	81.4	48,165	-	0.3	72.4
Weaving	15,210	-	1.2	79.6	28,106	-	4.5	70.3
Other Depts Not Specified	9,050	-	0.7	95·4 78·9	19,314	_	3.6	75·7 49·4
Not Specified	1,505		0 2	.0 3	2,201		10 0	13 1
Total—Worsted	68,088	-	0.8	82-3	116,698	-	1.6	70.5
WOOLLEN SECTION:	H.					0.018	5 10 360	Mod Both
Wool Sorting	931	+	1.3	70.9	1,993	+	4-2	71.9
Spinning	11,999	+	0.4	84·0 89·9	24,937	1+	3.4	89·4 89·3
Weaving Other Depts	20,896 15,011	+	0.4	83.2	36,615 31,639	++	0.4	82.2
Not Specified	1,942	+	2.2	81.2	3,731	+	3.0	78-5
Total—Woollen	50,779	+	0.1	85.8	98,915	+	1.4	86.0
CARPET SECTION	11,892		2.0	130 - 9	19,654	+	3.3	114-6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,759	_	0.6	86.3	235,267	+	0.1	78.9

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

ET.	PROG	Number Workpeop			Wages pa Workpeor	
pounds stopped; Stoppeds, 1938; Stoppeds, 1938; See, 193 n com-	Week ended 19th Feb. 1938.	or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Figure	Week ended 19th Feb. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Figure
Districts:†	1 AL SU	The same	(ALCOH) 30	Section of		100
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Bat-	29,784 6,554 7,726 7,314 6,649	Per cent 0·3 - 3·1 - 2·4 - 1·5 + 0·5	81·3 82·6 73·3 84·5 83·7	£ 54,123 11,257 11,868 13,285 10,932	Per cent 0.4 - 4.5 - 5.5 - 0.0 - 3.4	66·9 63·8 62·8 85·4 78·4
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,148	+ 0.7	95.5	4,021	- 3.4	79.6
Total — West Riding	61,175	- 0.9	81.4	105,486	- 1.8	69.2
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,455 334 2,124	- 0·3 - 0·3 + 0·3	88·7 116·1 93·8	7,547 560 3,105	+ 1·2 - 4·8 + 1·8	77·2 107·3 109·4
Total-Worsted	68,088	- 0.8	82.3	116,698	- 1.6	70.5
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,663	+ 1.6	94.0	27,563	+ 3.3	89.7
ley, etc.) Leeds	8,864 7,635	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	74·8 93·5	15,435 16,477	- 0·5 + 1·3	73·8 102·1
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,472 1,082	+ 0.5	100·9 89·0	5,650 2,129	+ 5·2 - 5·5	96·0 73·4
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England,	32,716 4,491	+ 0.3	89·4 90·6	67,254 9,182	+ 1.7	90·8 92·6
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,377 10,195	- 0·9 + 0·2	78·6 77·8	5,707 16,772	- 2·0 + 2·4	83·3 71·5
Total—Woollen	50,779	+ 0.1	85 - 8	98,915	+ 1.4	86.0
CARPET SECTION	11,892	- 2.0	130 · 9	19,654	+ 3.3	114-6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,759	- 0.6	86.3	235,267	+ 0.1	78.9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 19th February, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd January, 1938:—

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

	100000	work	people retur	ned.")	
nestrone se accorde passale la piere el sal de sino a estral de sal faire al sal de sal	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	+ 2·7 + 1·6 + 3·6	- 1·4 - 1·3 - 0·9	- 0·3 - 2·3 - 0·1	- 1·5 - 0·8 + 0·3	- 0·3 - 1·5 - 0·1
TOTAL	+ 2.5	- 1.3	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 0.8
Woollen Section:	<b>沙山上</b> 他自	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	=	- 2·1 + 1·6 - 0·6 + 0·5	- 4.6 + 1.3 + 0.1 - 0.8	+ 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.6	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  & -2 \cdot 0 \\  & +1 \cdot 2 \\  & -0 \cdot 3 \\  & -0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
TOTAL	-	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 14th February, 1938:—

The second second	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th February, 1938.								
Department.		olly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a month before.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.					
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	123	9	457	3	592	- 175			
Preparing Wool Combing	475 382	201 291	556 967	1,178 133	1,496 2,818 1,264	- 101 + 98 - 369			
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	466 366	62 97	603 522	339	1,324	- 369 - 242			
Spinning Woollen Winding and	310	1,315	397	3,779	5,801	- 1,370			
Warping Worsted Winding and	113	55	250	159	577	+ 35			
Warping Woollen Weaving	73 194	291 606	206 403	1,449 2,547	2,019 3,750	- 102 + 11			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	73 678	305 112	170 955	2,104	2,652 2,054	+ 382 + 29			
TOTAL	3,253	3,344	5,486	12,264	24,347	- 1,804			

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

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

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

March, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in February, with less

short-time working.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10·9 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 13·1 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1·2\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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

	7	Number Vorkpeop			wages p Workpeo		
milit been or nothing	Week	ended Dec. (-)		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales :— London Leicester	1,317 8,486	Per cent. + 0·2 + 2·2	Per cent 9.0 - 2.3	£ 3,016 20,872	Per cent. + 5.5 + 6.6	Per cent 5.9 + 0.9	
Leicester Country Dis- triet Northampton Higham, Rushden and	4,833 4,919	+ 1.1 + 0.1	+ 4.8	10,772 11,058	- 0·3 + 1·4	+ 9.4	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,389 4,679 1,322 2,443 5,416	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 2.0 \\ + & 5.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.0 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 2.6 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 5.2 \end{array} $	16,088 11,340 2,991 5,615 10,840	+ 2·0 - 0·4 + 0·1 + 7·4 + 8·2	+ 5·5 - 0·5 - 0·2 - 1·2 - 7·1	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,326 1,384	+ 3.6	- 1·9 - 2·2	2,394 2,971	+11.2	+ 5.7	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	6,983	+ 2.1	- 1.5	13,960	+ 5.5	+ 3.9	
trict	857	- 0.3	+ 3.6	1,822	+ 1.6	+ 2.5	
Other parts of England and Wales	4,866	- 1.1	+ 2.1	9,176	+ 1.0	- 4.0	
England and Wales	55,220	+ 1.2	- 1.1	122,915	+ 3.3	+ 0.3	
Scotland	1,933	+ 0.5	- 2.2	4,382	- 0.3	+ 0.9	
Great Britain	57,153	+ 1.2	- 1.1	127,297	+ 3.2	+ 0.3	

Returns from firms employing about 56,300 workpeople in the week ended 19th February, 1938, showed that 34 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average; while 14 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. Short time was most general in the Bristol and Kingswood district and at Northampton and Leeds; on the other hand, in the Stafford district, many more workpeople were on overtime than on short time.

Employment in London improved slightly and was fairly good in North London, and fair with most firms in East London.

Employment at Leicester showed an improvement and was fairly good, although short time working continued. In the Leicestershire country district increased activity was reported; employment was fairly good generally and better than a year ago.

Employment at Northampton remained moderate, and there was much short time. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Kettering employment showed little change and remained fairly good. There was an improvement at the other Northamptonshire centres generally, and employment was good.

There was a further improvement at Stafford, where employment was good. Employment also improved at Norwich and was fair, although worse than a year ago.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment improved but was still slack, with much short-time working. At Leeds there was

In the Lancashire slipper trade there was some improvement and employment was better than in February, 1937.

Employment continued fairly good at Kilmarnock; it was moderate at Glasgow, but remained bad 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 14th February, 1938:—

ermore by him protection and anti-	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 14th February, 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: Preparing Dept Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept Closing Dept Making Dept Finishing Dept Slipper Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	123 313 622 15 1,539 997 209 16 700	33 16 3 577 35 430 188 1	73 132 590 9 881 582 788 4	17 3 3 494 43 172 702 1	246 464 1,218 1,095 2,498 2,181 1,887 22 756	- 53 - 72 - 309 - 548 - 445 - 606 - 301 - 1		
Total	4,534	1,286	3,110	1,437	10,367	-2,381		

\* See footnote \* on page 93.

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

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change and continued fairly good.

fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 9·6 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 9·8 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0·4\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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

	Numbe	er of Work	rpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
sidlands and East-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
ern Counties	8,973	+ 2.5	- 2.6	25,633	+ 3.4	- 1.7	
Britain Great	3,814	- 1.0	+ 1.1	10,491	+ 2.3	+ 3.3	
Total	12,787	+ 1.4	- 1.5	36,124	+ 3.1	- 0.3	

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,731 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

#### BUILDING.

DURING February employment showed a slight seasonal improvement, and was moderate on the whole. The improvement affected all administrative divisions, and all occupations, but was most marked

with painters and decorators.

As regards individual occupations, employment was still very slack with painters, slack with slaters and tilers and with plasterers, and moderate with other classes of skilled operatives. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers, employment was slack, and with navvies and general labourers, and certain other occupations were slock.

occupations, very slack.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 14th February, 1938, and the increases or decreases, compared with a month before and a year before\*:—

_	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	mated umbers ed 16-64 Unem- ployed nsured ployed of 14th who were		Per- centage Unem-	Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Percentages as compared with a		
	at July, 1937.	at 14th Feb., 1938.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.*	
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above and	146,150 102,300 21,700 9,060 36,100 138,940 42,930	12,754 10,640 2,342 1,489 4,819 36,529 3,936	628 1,341 366 253 466 1,738 310	8·7 10·4 10·8 16·4 13·3 26·3 9·2	- 2·0 - 0·5 - 1·3 - 2·3 - 1·5 - 9·3 - 0·8	+ 0.9 + 4.0 - 0.5 + 4.7 + 3.8 + 3.5 + 0.5	
Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General Labourers All other occupa-	299,580 106,520 132,010	42,070 33,971 30,704	2,501 1,072 1,455	14·0 31·9 23·3	- 1·2 - 0·5 - 0·4	+ 0·1 + 2·9 + 1·4	
Total	1,035,290	179,254	10,130	17.3	- 2.2	+ 1.6	
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Hen Soutland Wales Northern Ireland	240,230 139,500 114,030 128,290 86,760 124,540 50,370 96,190 34,010 21,370	42,881 18,863 13,333 16,216 14,522 27,484 10,584 16,454 9,429 9,488	275 763 369 2,029 2,671 1,975 721 1,032 283	17.8 13.5 11.7 12.6 16.7 22.1 21.0 17.1 27.7 44.4	- 2·1 - 1·7 - 1·7 - 1·3 - 2·7 - 2·5 - 3·7 - 3·2 - 3·0 - 0·9	+ 3.9 + 3.6 + 0.7 + 1.5 + 1.1 - 2.4 - 2.5 - 2.8 + 1.4	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,035,290	179,254	10,130	17.3	- 2.2	+ 1.6	

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,270,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in February, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £7,736,200 compared with

£10,562,200 in February, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for February, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 117 of this issue.

\* See footnote \* on page 93.

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole. In the sanitary ware section of the industry there was a further decline, but in other sections some improvement was shown. At Bristol and at Derby employment was fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 18·8 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 22·0 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5·6\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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

se	employers	who furnished returns:—	
		Number of Workpeople.	

THE PERSON NAMED IN	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Types Services	ended Dec.		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,993 6,300 2,312	Per cent. + 0.4 - 1.4 + 0.7	Per cent 0·7 - 0·1 + 2·8	£ 3,507 12,224 4,384	Per cent. + 2.5 + 1.9 + 5.3	Per cent. + 1·2 + 2·3 + 0·3	
TOTAL	10,605	- 0.6	+ 0.4	20,115	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,526 2,079	- 0·4 - 1·7	- 0·8 + 5·6	14,646 5,469	+ 2·9 + 2·5	- 0·9 + 9·4	
TOTAL	10,605	- 0.6	+ 0.4	20,115	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,605 workpeople employed by firms making snowed that of 10,605 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,763, or about 26 per cent., were working on an average about 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 19th February, 1938; on the other hand, 491, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline during February but was still good generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was good on the whole. At Bradford, however, it was described as bad, while at London and Leeds it was reported as slack. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed some improvement as compared with January, but a decline as compared with February, 1937. With lithographic artists it was fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a further decline as compared with the previous month but was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paperboard industries was 6·8 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 5·4 at 17th January, 1938. The corresponding figures for the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 6·9 and 6·8, and for the printing and bookbinding industries 7·6 at both dates, On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 22nd February, 1937, of about 2·1\*, 1·6\* and 0·6\* respectively.

The following Table summarises the returns from the versions.

respectively.

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

Printed Asserting the Printed	No. of Members of Unions at end of		Percentag ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of Feb., 1938.	Feb., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	36,698	4.0	5.0	3.5	-1.0	+ 0.5
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	13,917	6.6	6.6	6.1		+ 0.5
ern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,824 5,258 10,930	3·0 3·8 3·1	3·5 4·2 3·3	3·0 5·8 2·6	-0·5 -0·4 -0·2	- 2·0 + 0·5
Total	74,627	4.2	4.8	4.0	-0.6	+ 0.2
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	12,074 8,238	5·1 4·5	5·4 4·1	4·5 5·9	-0·3 +0·4	+ 0.6
not distinguished)	33,432	2.3	1.3	1.3	+1.0	+ 1.0

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further decline, particularly

in the port transport service, and continued slack.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 28·0 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 25·2 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2·6\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February,

\* See footnote \* on page 93.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 11.5 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 10.9 at 17th January, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport service) the corresponding figures were 30.9 and 27.7 respectively.

London.—Employment again declined, but was fair. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

in the parentage				bourers emp		
	In	Docks.		10713 1072 107	En Locks	
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— 5th Feb., 1938 12th , , ,, 19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,	3,620 3,686 3,473 3,220	1,456 2,169 1,885 1,906	5,076 5,855 5,358 5,126	6,114 6,276 6,461 6,681	11,190 12,131 11,819 11,807	
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Feb., 1938	3,500	1,854	5,354	6,383	11,737	
Average for Jan.,	4,276	1,977	6,253	6,366	12,619	
Average for Feb.,	4,104	2,009	6,113	6,256	12,369	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 896, as compared with 1,046 in January, 1938, and with 843 in February, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change, except for seasonal decline at some ports, and was fair generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and Garston showed a seasonal decline, but was fair on the whole; at Salford it declined further, and

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th February, 1938, was 12,169, compared with 12,543 in January, 1938, and with 12,060 in February, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £33,653 in the four weeks ended 25th February, 1938, as compared with £36,055 in January, 1938, and with £34,227 in February, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff improved, particularly with coal trimmers; at Swansea it showed little change and remained fairly good. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment was quiet. At Plymouth there was a temporary improvement, mainly with casual workers; at Southampton, employment remained fair generally.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow showed little change, and was fair; at Leith it fluctuated, but was generally moderate. At Dundee employment continued fair; at Grangemouth it declined slightly, but was moderate. At Belfast it was good.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen was slightly better at 14th February than at 17th January, but was still slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 24·9 at 14th February, 1938, as compared with 26·3 at 17th January, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2·7\* in the percentage as compared with 22nd February, 1937.

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

test stoot , abb	N	umber of	Seamen†	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	February,	Dog (	(+) or -) on a	Two Months ended	
am + 20 % 1 213	1938.	Month before.			February 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool‡ Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol§ Newport, Mon. Cardiff   Swansea SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil Grangemouth Glasgow NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	6,579 561 6,980 5,090 1,827 319 248 791 736 578 2,113 601 233 78 2,500	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 522 + 49 - 49 - 549 + 5 + 136 - 29 + 145 - 7 - 90 + 460 - 168 + 31 - 89 + 193 + 49	14,950 1,263 15,157 9,467 3,569 571 1,968 1,534 1,047 4,408 1,252 560 502 4,155	16,347 1,199 14,802 9,864 3,363 441 458 1,891 1,402 1,078 3,824 1,486 504 502 4,562
Total for above Ports	29,477	- 2,385	<del>+ 43</del> <del>- 435</del>	61,339	62,151

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* on page 93.
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

| Including Barry and Penarth.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

March, 1938.

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 14th February, 1938:—

		Number	er of Peri	sons on cruary,	Register 1938.		in totals as compared with			
Area.		Men.	Wo- men.	Juven iles.	Total.	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	. 22nd Fe			
London Divisio South-Eastern	n	179,098	49,642	8,81	9 237,559	- 3,49	7 + 57,28			
Division		83,190					4 + 22,30			
Brighton Chatham		3,769	1,525 735	40	0 3.205	- 314	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$			
Ipswich Norwich		2,530	385	18.	5 3.100	- 41	6 + 30			
Reading		6,036 2,448	545	13		+ 68	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Rest of Divis South-Western	sion	66,317	18,426	5,86	90,610	- 3,64	5 + 18,9			
Division		74,320	15,135	6,50		- 2,882	+ 7,5			
Bristol Plymouth		12,321 5,401	2,115 1,228	1,01	7 15,453 6,987	- 410 - 143	3 - 7			
Portsmouth Southampton		5,568 6,816	1,244	65	7,467	- 193	3 + 63			
Swindon		794	148	113	1,060	- 84	2 + 2,28			
Rest of Divis Midlands Divis		43,420 134,942	9,657 55,102	4,088 8,280	57,162 $198,324$	2,764	1 + 5,44			
Birmingham Coventry		20,916	8,587	679	30,182	+ 1,622	2 + 14,59			
Cradley H	eath	A STATE OF	100	STREET, STREET,		+ 354	+ 2,19			
and Hales Derby	owen	2,807 2,781	1,083	173			0 + 2,75			
Leicester Northampton		6,922	5,422	25'	7 12,601	- 539	1 4 60			
Nottingham	1	2,854 10,648			3,791 14,791	- 762 + 1,151	2 + 56			
Smethwick Stoke-on-Tre	nt	1,441 12,721	794	7	7 2,312	+ 108	3 + 1.08			
Walsall		4.116	1 136	190	5,442	+ 187	7 +1.87			
West Bromw Wolverhamp		1,515 3,765	394 1,480		1,971	+ 78	$\frac{8}{1,26}$			
Rest of Divis	ion	61,019			88,425		15,46			
Division		141,136		10,140	201,994	- 4,399	+ 47,39			
Barnsley Bradford		5,827 11,453	632	461 538	6,920	- 344 - 1,563	+ 8			
Dewsbury		2,523	1,322	163	4 008	- 46	1 7 74			
Grimsby		3,413 5,785	713	659 752	7,250	+ 171 + 59	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Halifax Huddersfield		2,845 2,958	2.169	206	5,220	+ 188	31 + 2.90			
Hull		14,326	1,877	1,024	17.227	+ 1.507	+ 4,53			
Leeds Lincoln		15,932 1,871	5,786 497	243	21,959	- 1,577 - 88	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6,12 \\ - & 14 \end{vmatrix}$			
Rotherham Sheffield		3,511 14,393	418	255	4,184	- 387	- 13			
Wakefield		3,033	3,896 1,354	328	4,715	+ 587	+ 1,83 + 1,39			
York Rest of Divis	ion	2,796 50,470	642 22,034	4,470		- 506 - 1,420	+ 19			
North-Western Division		0.034	ALTERNATION OF	ALC: UNION	ACLS: CHESTS	N STATE OF THE PARTY.	100 DEC.			
Accrington		253,276 2,178	116,926 $2,207$	20,584	4,613	+ 117	$\begin{array}{c} + 75,66 \\ + 1,03 \end{array}$			
Ashton-u-Lyi Barrow	ne	3,217 1,522	2,084	209 177	5,510	+ 490	+ 1,58			
Birkenhead	•••	7,183	955	549	8,687	- 130	45			
Blackburn Blackpool		6,764 4,997	7 6701	540 563	9.230	_ 174	+ 4,67 + 1,20			
Bolton Burnley		7,977 5,541	4,779	590	13,346	+ 661	+ 4,94			
Bury		2,261	5,026 1,585	384 172	4.018	+ 155	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 4,14 \\ + & 1,29 \end{array}$			
Chorley Liverpool		1,898 65,178	1,195 11,304	102 5,559		+ 169 $+$ 629				
Manchester Nelson		29,539	14,066	1,295	44.900	- 1.301	+ 9.23			
Oldham		2,187 9,604	1,601 5,188	168 450	15,242	+ 2,565	+ 4,37			
Preston Rochdale		4,895 4,191	3,982 2,882	591 302	9,468	+ 441	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 2,70 \\ + & 3,25 \end{array}$			
St. Helens Salford	•••	5,831	619	724	7,174	+ 746	+ 55			
Stockport		8,509 4,998	4,788 3,638	392 252	8.888	+ 356	+ 3.70			
Warrington Wigan	***	3,863 7,740	3,638 718 3,026	370 518	4,951	+ 189	+ 1,46			
Rest of Divis		63,203	35,051	6,449	104,703	- 673 $+$ 2,205	+ 26.69			
Northern Divisi Darlington	on	123,646 2,317	13,564	14,368		- 2,982 + 77	- 17,81 - 4			
Gateshead Hartlepools	•••	6,482	1,138	817 658	8,437	- 495	- 83			
Middlesbroug		5,326 7,751	436 769	748	9,268	+ - 433	- 28			
Newcastle-on Tyne		15,017	2,636	1,262	18,915	- 514	- 1.98			
South Shields Stockton-on-		8,782 4,815	594 449	833	10,209	- 194	+ 26			
Sunderland		13,675	1,526	1,517	16,718	+ 269	- 125			
Rest of Divis		59,481 190,875	5,619 51,968	7,441 20,382	72,541 263,225	- 1,502 - 6,774	-12,41			
Aberdeen		7,278 1,877	1,535	636	9,449	- 312	+ 55			
Clydebank Dundee		8,684	523 6,975	352 636	16.295	+ 51 + 63	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 61 \\ + & 1,74 \end{array}$			
Edinburgh Glasgow†		15,681 61,080	3,440 15,805	607 5,587	19,728	- 193	- 42 - 3,43			
Greenock		4.769	1,087	634	6,490	- 417	- 74			
Motherwell Paisley		3,905 3,370	798 877	634 410	4.657	+ 99	$- 30 \\ + 10$			
Port Glasgow Rest of Divisi		1,280	388	232	1.900	- 138	- 9			
Vales Division		82,951 131,834	20,540 11,681	10,654 14,276	157,791	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & 4,781 \\  & 910 \\  & 295 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccc} + & 5,76 \\ - & 9,41 \end{array}$			
Cardiff Llanelly		10,309	1,712	1,100 536	13,121	- 295 + 1,489	-48 $+2.70$			
Newport		5,943	572	493	5,757 7,008	- 79	+ 1.28			
Swansea Rest of Divisi	on	10,053	1,228 7,851	1,265 10,882	12,546 119,359	-2.052	+ 1,21 $-$ 14,12			
Torthern Ireland Belfast		63,048	7,851 28,185 14,704	6,141	119,359 97,374 44,493	-2.024	+ 22,54			
Londonderry		26,644 4,012	1,666	3,145 512	6,190		+ 1.76			
Lurgan Lisburn		1,879	1,869	219 126	3,967 2,477	- 79	+ 1,30			
Newry Rest of North		2,694	516	141	3,351	+ 86	+ 1,18			
Ireland	ern	26,432	8,466	1,998	52.3000	Section 1				
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	V 100 200 100 100 100		THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS	SEC. S. C. Carlo	STATISTICS.	MARKET STATE			
reat Britain a	rd \	1 37 5 20 5	115 700	116 M20	1 007 705	- 19,210	1 001 00			

## \* See footnote \* on page 93. † The figures for Rutherglen are included. ‡ Comparable figures are not available. [Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 14TH FEBRUARY, 1938.

1 70 obest benesing u	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years andover)	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register:—  1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit: (a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allowances authorised:	684,999 18,685	21,098 879	276,134 9,379	22,645 505	1,004,876 29,448
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	488,051	2,251	35,690	2,076	528,068
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed	3,729	107	1,991	104	5,931
3. Claims under con- sideration 4. Others not in receipt of	32,366	2,667	14,523	2,236	51,792
benefit or allowances: (a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15	43,396	2,234 7,355	26,062	3,478 9,347	75,170 16,702
<ul> <li>B. Others on Register:—</li> <li>5. Unemployment allowances authorised</li> <li>6. Applications under consideration</li> <li>7. Not in receipt of</li> </ul>	16, <b>1</b> 20 340	543 27	5,967 204	1,079	23,709 667
allowances: (a) aged 16 and over (b) aged 14 and 15	24,631	2,351 9,729	17,565	3,894 15,888	48,441 25,617
C. Total on Register	1,312,317	49,241	387,515	61,348	1,810,421
D. Insured Unemployed:— Aged 16-64; 8. Number on Register	1 000	00.070	707 850	31,044	1,695,285
(items 1-3 and $4(a)$ ) 9. Two-months file $\dagger$	1,271,226 32,112	29,236 2,111	363,779 34,689	2,876	71,788
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit	2,234	7	265	10	2,516
Total aged 16-64	1,305,572	31,354	398,733	33,930	1,769,589
11. Aged 14 and 15:  (a) Item 4 (b)  (b) Two-months file	New York	7,355 1,943		9,347 2,880	16,702 4,823
Total aged 14-64	1,305,572	40,652	398,733	46,157	1,791,114
The second second second	Inter orit	con made	Salte Free	erer on	orad warm

### APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS-14TH FEBRUARY, 1938: CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
		G	eneral Sche	me.	I SHUN
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	126,809 54,548 48,991 80,419 79,050 125,627 41,564 74,556 53,435	2,129 1,509 1,051 1,896 1,825 4,596 1,851 3,631 2,610	37,734 12,784 10,486 45,793 39,239 85,224 8,172 29,571 7,131	1,344 1,470 1,338 2,620 3,213 5,587 1,947 3,828 1,298	168,016 70,311 61,866 130,728 123,327 221,034 53,534 111,586 64,474
Great Britain	684,999	21,098	276,134	22,645	1,004,876
1152		Agri	cultural Sch	neme.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	652 5,977 1,704 1,549 2,576 1,300 801 2,832 1,294	9 262 60 41 89 48 65 223 82	3,994 159 514 3,194 100 151 518 77	4 152 10 9 204 8 34 72 12	1,33 10,38 1,93 2,11 6,06 1,45 1,05 3,64 1,46
Great Britain	18,685	879	9,379	505	29,44

Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Wales	34,604 16,120 16,544 40,988 48,927 105,279 74,080 99,655 71,703	11 41 19 34 66 706 524 1,035 465	3,250 1,570 1,137 2,180 2,711 14,552 2,327 13,523 2,398	8 55 45 36 227 377 656 1,246 609	37,873 17,786 17,745 43,238 51,931 120,914 77,587 115,459 75,175
Great Britain	507,900	2,901	43,648	3,259	557,708

\* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 3,688 at 14th February, 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 102.

‡ The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 8,683 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 5,931 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

#### PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES. THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16—64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 14th Fahruary, 1932. Commending particular as unemployed on 14th February, 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,

nde in took	App	licants, age	d 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	ster
ons serving	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.
ine tiens.	10 9 H 4 13	N	UMBERS.	L TRISEQUE	e lantales sodgrange	101 103
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	723,882 23,578 268,531 25,483	161,253 2,900 44,222 2,637	70,767 861 11,645 545	44,533 354 6,178 271	259,874 248 18,734 106	1,260,309 27,941 349,310 29,042
Total	1,041,474	211,012	83,818	51,336	278,962	1,666,602
-rig gravita	Total (	PER	CENTAGES	S. College	estantoalen estantoalen	ST STATE
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	57·5 84·3 76·9 87·7	12·8 10·4 12·6 9·1	5·6 3·1 3·3 1·9	3·5 1·3 1·8 0·9	20·6 0·9 5·4 0·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	62 · 5	12.7	5.0	3.1	16.7	100-0

Of the 1,041,474 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 763,800, or 45.8 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:—

HONE, AGE <u>O 1</u> C-04, ENSUR	Four weeks ended 26th Feb., 1938.	Four weeks ended 29th Jan., 1938.	Four weeks ended 27th Feb., 1937
Employed persons	 £ 1,559,000 1,531,000 1,539,000 146,000	£ 1,715,000 1,678,000 1,693,000 1,000	£ 1,643,000 1,587,000 1,611,000 58,000
Total Income	 4,775,000	5,087,000	4,899,000
Cost of Administration Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	 3,824,000 390,000 416,000 40,000	4,088,000 387,000 416,000 40,000	2,787,000 350,000 385,000 36,000
Total Expenditure	4,670,000	4,931,000	3,558,000
Debt Outstanding†	 103,122,000	103,122,000	104,741,000
Missellangous Dessints	 48,000 48,000 48,000 5,000	58,000 58,000 57,000	58,000 58,000 58,000
Total Income	 149,000	173,000	174,000
Missellancous Dommonts	 86,000 18,000	99,000 21,000 1,000	56,000 22,000
Total Expenditure	 104,000	121,000	78,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is nbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of four weeks ended 26th February, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,822,000 as compared with £2,807,000 during the four weeks ended 29th January, 1938, and £2,825,000 during the four weeks ended 27th February, 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. A summary of this Return appears on page 90 of this GAZETTE.
† Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th FEBRUARY, 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 14th February, 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 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 14th February, 1938, are given on page 106.

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

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges 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 93 and 94 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 101.

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 104 and 105 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at January, and February, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for February, 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 105 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1936, and July, 1937, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment | may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	RTHERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	r Britain	ONLY.	
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI luding Casu		ТЕМРО	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I. PE	RSONS,	AGED 1	6-64, IN	SURED	UNDE	R THE	GENER	AL SCHI	EME.*				
Fishing	11,042	183	11,225	139	58	197	11,181	241	11,422	11,102	240	11,342	
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	81,623 787 762 5,651 561 634 1,448 91,466	354 — 1 19 1 131 9 515	81,977 787 763 5,670 562 765 1,457 91,981	15,430 93 51 1,078 15 616 189 17,472	29 — 1 — 19 2 51	15,459 93 51 1,079 15 635 191 17,523	97,053 880 813 6,729 576 1,250 1,637 108,938	383 — 1 20 1 150 11 566	97,436 880 814 6,749 577 1,400 1,648 109,504	97,012 872 812 4,794 575 1,203 1,406 106,674	383 — 1 20 1 148 10 563	97,395 872 813 4,814 576 1,351 1,416 107,237	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,274 2,613 890 4,777	16 114 14 144	1,290 2,727 904 4,921	55 452 194 701	2 16 3 21	57 468 197 722	1,329 3,065 1,084 5,478	18 130 17 165	1,347 3,195 1,101 5,643	1,326 3,006 1,022 5,354	18 129 16 163	1,344 3,135 1,038 <i>5,517</i>	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,897	648	8,545	1,481	150	1,631	9,378	798	10,176	8,924	798	9,722	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,221	3,588	6,809	2,512	4,777	7,289	5,733	8,365	14,098	5,725	8,361	14,086	
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,111 1,979 4,090	435 207 642	2,546 2,186 4,732	1,218 1,218 2,436	296 83 379	1,514 1,301 2,815	3,329 3,197 6,526	731 290 1,021	4,060 3,487 7,547	3,304 3,197 <i>6,501</i>	731 290 1,021	4,035 3,487 7,522	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals	5,817 592 1,037 3,580 11,026	1,257 275 289 927 2,748	7,074 867 1,326 4,507 13,774	446 11 77 683 1,217	166 43 19 193 421	612 54 96 876 1,638	6,263 603 1,114 4,263 12,243	1,423 318 308 1,120 3,169	7,686 921 1,422 5,383 15,412	6,157 603 1,105 4,225 12,090	1,421 318 306 1,095 3,140	7,578 921 1,411 5,320 15,230	
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,320	3	1 707	154		154	1,474	3	1,477	1,470	3	1,473	
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	10,803 2,697 1,834 2,053 1,378 20,085	138 202 202 76 257 878	1,323 10,941 2,899 2,036 2,129 1,635 20,963	15,622 756 7,103 3,549 1,491 28,675	30 50 750 109 105 1,044	15,652 806 7,853 3,658 1,596 29,719	26,425 3,453 8,937 5,602 2,869 48,760	168 252 952 185 362 1,922	26,593 3,705 9,889 5,787 3,231 50,682	26,411 3,408 8,937 5,581 2,844 48,651	168 250 952 185 362 1,920	26,579 3,658 9,889 5,766 3,206 50,571	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	29,410 3,269 3,941 3,421 40,041	1,995 1,026 27 50 3,098	31,405 4,295 3,968 3,471 43,139	7,310 434 399 477 8,620	1,016 493 6 8 1,523	8,326 927 405 485 10,143	36,720 3,703 4,340 3,898 48,661	3,011 1,519 33 58 4,621	39,731 5,222 4,373 3,956 53,282	35,647 3,622 3,821 3,845 46,935	2,992 1,518 32 58 4,600	38,639 5,140 3,853 3,903 51,535	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	14,316 1,267 1,632 17,215	1,457 108 32 1,597	15,773 1,375 1,664 18,812	9,084 199 564 9,847	1,063 21 11 1,095	10,147 220 575 10,942	23,400 1,466 2,196 27,062	2,520 129 43 2,692	25,920 1,595 2,239 29,754	22,965 1,399 2,174 26,538	2,507 128 43 2,678	25,472 1,527 2,217 29,216	
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	33,494	185	33,679	2,681	36	2,717	36,175	221	36,396	33,912	217	34,129	

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

		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.								GREAT	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		ТЕМРОВ	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			
	ROLL BLUE TOLLS	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Stove, Gr Iron F	Industries:— rate, Pipe, etc., and General ounding Wiring and Contracting bable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ols, Cutlery, Saws, Files tts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Hallied Metal Wares and Ventilating Apparatus Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. industries not separately	6,380 4,036 6,405 1,647 898 1,065 1,162 1,161	549 73 6,857 786 788 718 49 987	6,929 4,109 13,262 2,433 1,686 1,783 1,211 2,148	6,608 262 1,500 1,474 485 455 219 531	339 2 1,821 691 276 329 4 609	6,947 264 3,321 2,165 761 784 223 1,140	12,988 4,298 7,905 3,121 1,383 1,520 1,381 1,692	888 75 8,678 1,477 1,064 1,047 53 1,596	13,876 4,373 16,583 4,598 2,447 2,567 1,434 3,288	12,913 4,039 7,818 3,104 1,381 1,503 1,339 1,673	888 73 8,676 1,476 1,064 1,044 53 1,594	13,801 4,112 16,494 4,580 2,445 2,547 1,392 3,267	
	otal, Other Metals	11,646 <i>34,400</i>	6,325 17,132	17,971 51,532	3,904 15,438	2,752 6,823	6,656 22,261	15,550 49,838	9,077 23,955	24,627 73,793 49,769	15,183 48,953 17,500	9,056 23,924 32,269	24,239 72,877 49,769	
Cotton P	reparing, Spinning, etc (anufacturing (Weaving, etc.) otal, Cotton and Worsted	8,165 5,491 13,656 6,443	10,515 14,456 24,971 6,990	18,680 19,947 38,627 13,433	9,335 7,221 16,556 11,459	21,754 18,103 39,857 20,610	31,089 25,324 56,413 32,069	17,500 12,712 30,212 17,902	32,269 32,559 64,828 27,600	45,271 95,040 45,502	12,686 30,186 17,763	32,553 64,822 27,504	45,239 95,008 45,267	
Silk Spin Artifical Linen Jute Hemp, H Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Te	aming and Manufacture and ial Silk Weaving, etc. Silk Yarn Manufacture Lope, Cord, Twine, etc.  Statiles Leaching Printing Dyeing etc.	1,131 935 5,235 2,431 893 1,078 312 416 1,416 5,329	1,658 488 12,237 5,009 1,547 4,907 469 843 3,364 3,116	2,789 1,423 17,472 7,440 2,440 5,985 781 1,259 4,780 8,445	1,489 1,004 858 268 243 1,970 813 2,283 398 10,413	4,178 1,110 2,913 925 968 9,594 859 4,096 1,917 3,598 90,625	5,667 2,114 3,771 1,193 1,211 11,564 1,672 6,379 2,315 14,011 138,379	2,620 1,939 6,093 2,699 1,136 3,048 1,125 2,699 1,814 15,742 87,029	5,836 1,598 15,150 5,934 2,515 14,501 1,328 4,939 5,281 6,714 156,224	8,456 3,537 21,243 8,633 3,651 17,549 2,453 7,638 7,095 22,456 243,253	2,614 1,939 496 2,699 935 3,020 1,125 2,699 1,600 14,387 79,463	5,793 1,598 1,826 5,934 2,003 14,405 1,328 4,939 4,028 5,019 139,199	8,407 3,537 2,322 8,633 2,938 17,425 2,453 7,638 5,628 19,406 218,662	
eather an	otal, Textiles	39,275 3,177 933 4,110	1,064 897 1,961	104,874 4,241 1,830 6,071	1,929 236 2,165	450 461 911	2,379 697 3,076	5,106 1,169 6,275	1,514 1,358 2,872	6,620 2,527 9,147	5,095 1,147 6,242	1,513 1,347 2,860	6,608 2,494 9,102	
Tailoring Dress M Hats and Shirts, C	aking and Millinery it Caps (including Straw Plait) collars, Underclothing, etc ress Industries hoes, Slippers and Clogs cotal, Clothing	9,561 702 892 657 434 6,766	8,153 4,527 1,541 7,605 993 2,240	17,714 5,229 2,433 8,262 1,427 9,006	2,104 38 551 135 534 4,092 7,454	8,840 2,243 1,093 4,426 1,591 1,694 19,887	10,944 2,281 1,644 4,561 2,125 5,786 27,341	11,665 740 1,443 792 968 10,858 26,466	12,031 2,584 3,934	28,658 7,510 4,077 12,823 3,552 14,792 71,412	10,954 725 1,443 591 961 10,561 25,235	15,945 6,582 2,629 6,356 2,573 3,909 37,994	26,899 7,307 4,072 6,947 3,534 14,470 63,229	
ood Drin	otal, Clothing	19,012 10,999 1,709	25,059 5,422 177	16,421 1,886	819 328	806	1,625	11,818 2,037	6,228	18,046 2,248	11,016 1,754	6,061	17,077 1,954	
Other F Drink I: Tobacco	ood Industries ndustries , Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff otal, Food, Drink, etc	2,532 8,132 6,203 599 30,174	10,382 2,652 1,404	7,305 18,514 8,855 2,003 54,984	617 367 375 20 2,526	1,387 804 263	2,638 1,754 1,179 283 7,841	3,149 8,499 6,578 619 32,700	11,769 3,456 1,667	9,943 20,268 10,034 2,286 62,825	3,100 8,175 6,166 571 30,782	11,678 3,384 1,423	9,864 19,853 9,550 1,994 60,292	
Sawmill Wood E Furnitu Other V	ing, etc.:— ing and Machined Woodwork oxes and Packing Cases oxes Making, Upholstering, etc. Voodworking	7,243 1,490 15,283 1,896	270 2,095 424	7,408 1,760 17,378 2,320 28,866	720 257 2,694 572 4,243	89 763 202	759 346 3,457 774 5,336	7,963 1,747 17,977 2,468 30,155	359 2,858 626	8,167 2,106 20,835 3,094 34,202	7,508 1,699 17,544 2,344 29,095	358 2,811 602	7,712 2,057 20,355 2,946 33,070	
Paper a Cardbox Statio	Total, Woodworking, etc nting, etc. :— nd Paper Board urd Boxes, Paper Bags and onery	1,996 1,001 271	634	2,630 3,627 522	1,333 104 49	489	1,822 1,325	3,329	1,123	4,452 4,952 686	1,054	3,443	4,110 4,497 676	
Statione (not )	uper Making Lary and Typewriting Requisites Laper) Laper) Laper in the state of the	221	258 5,441	479 19,778	11 697 2,194	68 1,015	79 1,712	232 15,034	326 6,456	558 21,490 32,138	14,662	6,225		
Building Buildin Public	g	168,784 112,601 281,386	340 1 36	169,124 112,637	10,096 2,926 13,022	3	2,929	115,52	7 39	179,254 115,566 294,820	169,409 110,468 279,87	37		
Rubber	n, Linoleum, etc	2,97° 1,286 62°	93	1,379	1,172 761 142	1 75	836	2,04	7 168	7,304 2,215 1,230	2,04	2 164	2,206	
ment Musica Toys,	to and Photographic Instru- s and Apparatus Instruments Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing er and Electricity Supply	1,18 68 7,60	4 639 1 853 7 4,604	1,823 1,534 12,211	10	9 101 8 253 0 1,488	440 361 4,058	1,52 78 10,17	740 9 1,106 6,089	1,895 16,266	1,51 78 10,11	8 739 7 1,106 6 6,076	2,257 1,893 16,189	
ransport Railwa Tramw Other Goods	y Service	6,80 6,75 18,98 32,29	0 656 2 205 8 86	7,456 6,957 19,074	59 39 1,17	1 69	9 660 9 400 4 1,173	7,39 6 7,14 8 20,16	725 19 214 52 90	7,36	7,08 6,73 2 19,13	8 71 31 20 33 8	7,801 6,939 6 19,219	
Port etc Harl To Other	Transport (Docks, Wharves 2.)	42,69 2,67 45,37 2,68 125,57	77 32 73 157 81 213 74 2,33	2 2,709 7 45,536 3 2,894 9 127,918	97 97 1 12 3 4,30	55 75 26 3 05 19	9 4,50	9 <b>2,8</b> ; 4 46,3; 5 <b>2,8</b> ; 129,8	32 36 48 160 07 25 79 2,53	2,86 46,51 2 3,05 8 132,41	2,58 4 44,28 9 2,78 7 124,88	39 3 99 16 52 25 73 2,50	5 2,624 5 44,464 0 3,002 3 127,376	
Fina Miscellar	e, Banking, Insurance and nce*	9,0					8 26							
Local Profes	al Government Service Government Service sional Services ainments, Sport, etc Public House, Restaurant	. 66,24 5,3 19,6	41 1,29 66 2,01 42 6,72	9 67,54 6 7,38 9 26,37	1,80 2 1 2 5	19 32	71 1,87 72 29 28 89	79 <b>68,0</b> 5,5 20,2	49 1,37 85 2,08 10 7,05	0 69,41 7,67 7 27,20	65,4 73 5,3 57 19,6	39 1,34 76 2,03 10 6,9°	66,788 7,419 79 26,589	
Laund Job D	rding House, Club, etc. Servic ry Service yeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	e 34,5 2,0 9 25,6	64 6,74 39 1,16 45 4,35 04 70,29	8,80 2,09 30,00 26 240,70	8 9 3 0 1,5 5,4	35 7: 111 5,5	43 2,24 42 42 26 2,26 57 10,96	41 <b>2,1 1,1 61 27,1 175,8</b>	.62 8,88 23 1,40 80 5,08 315 75,85	11,04 22 2,5: 34 32,2: 3 251,6:	25,5 64 25,5 168,4	75 8,50 04 1,3 681 4,9 73,3	27 10,600 73 2,47' 64 30,54 79 241,87	
Тот	A PARTY NEWS TOTAL	1,168,4		1 1,466,88					LTURAL	1	1,0076	592   418,4	84   1,719,876	
Market	, Forestry, etc. Gardening, Horticulture, etc	33,1	9,75 922 3,77	52   42,89 74   7,69 33   3,52	22    7  66    1  29    2	736   61 162   1	23   1,38 97   3 1   2	59   <b>33,8</b> 59   <b>4,0</b> 30   <b>3,7</b>	376 10,37 084 3,97	75 44,2 71 8,0 34 3,7	51   26,0 55   3,9	938 3,9 194	68 7,90 33 3,52	
Other G	ardening	2,0	041 6	2,10	)9	92	5 26 2,0	97 2,1	133 14,4			534 14,1	73 2,14	

\* See footnote \* on page 102.

CHANT BEREIT OFFE.			O-TEST E	alli Alfa	GREAT	BRITA	IN ANI	Nort	HERN I	RELAN	D.			arch, 1	1
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	ATED NUM D PERSON AT JULY	S, AGED		WHOLI NEMPLO (includi Casua	LY OYED ing	T	EMPORA STOPPAG	ARY	ARY, 1	938.		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 14TH
Mary Control of the c	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Male	s Fe-	Total	17TH JAN., 1938.	22ND FEB., 1937.*	FEB., 1938.
Fishing	I. PE	RSONS 870	INSUR 34,250	<b>ED</b> U	JNDE   21.0		E GE	NERA 1 6.7			The second	1 00 0	PROBLEM AND	eretta 3 al	Tolk House
Mining:— Coal Mining	864,510	3,850	868,360	9.4	9.2	1000	1-8	0.7	1.8	33.5	9.9	33-3	$\begin{vmatrix} -2.2 \\ -0.1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 7.7	33.3
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	11,260 4,450 48,560 9,730 9,820 18,650 966,980	10 420 10 1,200 210 5,700	11,260 4,460 48,980 9,740 11,020 18,860 972,680	7·0 17·1 11·6 5·8 6·5 7·8 9·5	10·0 4·5 10·0 10·9 4·3 9·0	11.6 5.8 6.9 7.7	0·8 1·2 2·3 0·1 6·2 1·0 1·8	1.6 0.9 0.9	0·8 1·2 2·2 0·1 5·8 1·0 1·8	7·8 18·3 13·9 5·9 12·7 8·8	10·0 4·8 10·0 12·5 5·2	7·8 18·3 13·8 5·9 12·7 8·7	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.\overline{3} \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.1 \\ +0.6 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.8 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	7·8 18·2 10·6 5·9 12·4 7·7
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 57,280	90 2,230 550 2,870	14,750 28,640 16,760 60,150	8·7 9·9 5·5 8·3	17·8 5·1 2·5 5·0	8·7 9·5	0·4 1·7 1·2 1·3	2·2 0·7 0·6 0·7	0·4 1·7 1·2 1·2	9·1 11·6 6·7 9·6	9·9 20·0 5·8 3·1 5·7	9·1 11·2 6·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	- 3·6 - 4·9 - 1·2	9·1 11·0 6·3
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	100,060	6,400	106,460	7-9	10.1	8-0	1.5	2.4	1.6	9.4	12.5	9.4	$\begin{vmatrix} -\theta \cdot 3 \\ -\theta \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	-1.8 + 0.4	9.2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc  Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien-	33,580	41,310	74,890	9.6	8.7	9.1	7.5	11.5	9.7	17.1	20.2	18.8	- 3.2	+ 5.6	18.9
tific Glass)	23,830 17,480 41,310	7,420 2,470 9,890	31,250 19,950 <i>51,200</i>	8·9 11·3 <i>9</i> ·9	5·9 8·4 6·5	8·1 11·0 9·2	5·1 7·0 5·9	4·0 3·3 3·8	4·9 6·5 5·5	14·0 18·3 15·8	9·9 11·7 10·3	13·0 17·5 14·7	+ 1.8 + 1.9 + 1.8	+ 3·6 + 0·3 + 2·2	12·9 17·5 14·7
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	79,650 16,170 18,440	29,890 6,110 5,800	109,540 22,280 24,240	7.3	4.2	6.5	0.6	0·6 0·7	0·5 0·2	7.9	4·8 5·2	7·0 4·1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	6·9 4·1
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc  Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	55,240 169,500	20,430 62,230	75,670 231,730	5·6 6·5 6·5	5·0 4·5 4·4	5·5 6·0 5·9	0·4 1·2 0·7	0·3 1·0 0·7	0·4 1·1 0·8	6·0 7·7 7·2	5·3 5·5 5·1	5·9 7·1 6·7	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ \cdots \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} + 0.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $	5·8 7·1 6·6
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	17,190	110	17,300	7.7	2.7	7.6	0.9	-	0.9	8.6	2.7	8.5	- 0.5	- 1.7	8.5
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	6·1 5·8 7·2 6·8 6·4 6·3	3·0 5·0 7·7 3·2 6·2 4·9	6·0 5·8 7·2 6·5 6·4 6·2	8·8 1·7 27·8 11·6 6·9 9·0	0.6 1.2 28.5 4.7 2.6 5.8	8.6 1.6 28.0 11.2 6.2 8.9	14·9 7·5 35·0 18·4 13·3 15·3	3·6 6·2 36·2 7·9 8·8 10·7	14·6 7·4 35·2 17·7 12·6 15·1	$ \begin{array}{c c} + 0.3 \\ + 6.0 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 1.1 \end{array} $	+ 3·3 + 1·6 +20·3 + 8·8 + 3·1	14·6 7·3 35·2 17·6 12·5
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	560,080 89,570	53,830 25,060	613,910 114,630	5·3 3·6	3·7 4·1	5·1 3·7	1.3	1.9	1.4	6.6	5·6 6·1	6.5	+ 1·1 + 0·3 + 0·3	+ 4.7 $+ 0.5$ $+ 1.1$	6·4 4·5
Constructional Engineering  Total, Engineering	52,870 38,480 741,000	910 1,580 81,380	53,780 40,060 822,380	7·5 8·9 5·4	3·0 3·2 3·8	7·4 8·7 5·2	0·7 1·2 1·2	0·6 0·5 1·9	0·7 1·2 1·3	8·2 10·1 6·6	3·6 3·7 5·7	8·1 9·9 6·5	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.2 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.2 \\ - 2.2 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.3 \end{array}$	8·1 9·8 6·4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc	319,330 11,340 49,010 379,680	32,300 1,770 1,600 25,670	351,630 13,110 50,610 415,350	4·5 11·2 3·3 4·5	4·5 6·1 2·0 4·5	4·5 10·5 3·3 4·5	2·8 1·7 1·2 2·6	3·3 1·2 0·7 3·0	2·9 1·7 1·1 2·7	7·3 12·9 4·5 7·1	7·8 7·3 2·7 7·5	7·4 12·2 4·4 7·2	+ 1·0 + 0·9 - 0·3 + 0·9	+ 3·2 + 1·7 + 0·7 + 2·9	7·3 11·9 4·4 7·1
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	169,930	2,880	172,810	19.7	6.4	19.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	21.3	7.7	21 · 1	- 0.2	- 4.1	20.9
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	95,030 38,710 100,890 23,090 15,930 18,270	9,560 2,510 76,780 11,000 12,280 12,070	104,590 41,220 177,670 34,090 28,210 30,340	6·7 10·4 6·3 7·1 5·6	5·7 2·9 8·9 7·1 6·4	6.6 10.0 7.5 7.1 6.0	7·0 0·7 1·5 6·4 3·1	3·6 0·1 2·4 6·3 2·3	6·7 0·6 1·8 6·4 2·7	13·7 11·1 7·8 13·5 8·7	9·3 3·0 11·3 13·4 8·7	13·3 10·6 9·3 13·5	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.8 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 1.2 \end{array}$	+ 5·8 + 0·3 + 3·2 + 3·3 + 2·8	13·2 10·2 9·3 13·4 8·7
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	17,410 21,750	1,310 17,210	18,720 38,960	5·8 6·7 5·3	5·9 3·7 5·7	5·9 6·5 5·5	2·5 1·2 2·5	2·8 0·3 3·6	2·6 1·2 2·9	8·3 7·9 7·8	8·7 4·0 9·3	8·5 7·7 8·4	+ 0·9 + 0·2 + 0·3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 3.7 \\ + \ 1.8 \\ + \ 2.8 \end{array}$	8·4 7·8 8·4
Total, Other Metals	172,030 503,110	93,990 236,710	266,020 739,820	6.8	6·7 7·2	6.8	2·2 3·1	3.0	2·5 3·0	9.9	9·7 10·1	9·3 10·0	+ 0.5 + 0.8	+ 3·3 + 3·4	9.1
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	80,250 63,930 144,180	128,930 135,470 264,400	209,180 199,400 408,580	10·2 8·6 9·5	8·2 10·7 9·4	8·9 10·0 9·5	11·6 11·3 11·5	16·8 13·3 15·1	14·9 12·7 13·8	21·8 19·9 21·0	25·0 24·0 24·5	23·8 22·7 23·3	+ 4·0 + 2·4 + 3·2	+13·6 +12·3	23.8
Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	92,670 20,160	130,590 31,680	223,260 51,840	7·0 5·6	5.4	6·0 5·4	12.3	15.7	14.4	19.3	21.1	20.4	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 2.2 \end{array}$	+13·6 +13·5 + 6·9	23·3 20·4 16·3
Jute	18,260 23,010 11,580 7,320	10,640 53,310 18,450	28,900 76,320 30,030	5·1 22·8 21·0	4·6 23·0 27·1	4·9 22·9 24·8	5·5 3·7 2·3	10·4 5·4 5·1	7·3 4·9 3·9	10·6· 26·5 23·3	15·0 28·4 32·2	12·2 27·8 28·7	+ 3·4 - 1·9 + 0·9	+ 2·6 +11·9 + 5·7	12·2 17·8 28·7
Hosiery	7,320 27,150 5,930 12,950	12,450 92,720 9,090 18,520	19,770 119,870 15,020 31,470	12·2 4·0 5·3 3·2	12·4 5·3 5·2	12·3 5·0 5·2	3·3 7·2 13·7	7·8 10·3 9·4	6·2 9·6 11·1	15·5 11·2 19·0	20·2 15·6 14·6	18·5 14·6 16·3	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.2 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 2.9 \end{array}$	+ 5·2 + 6·2 + 9·7	17·0 14·6 16·3
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	18,420 72,310 453,940	39,630 30,140	58,050 102,450 ,165,560	7.7 7.4 8.7	4·6 8·5 10·3 9·2	4·0 8·2 8·2 9·0	17·6 2·1 14·4 10·5	22·1 4·8 12·0 12·8	20·3 4·0 13·7 11·9	20·8 9·8 21·8	13.3	24·3 12·2 21·9	+ 1.6 - 0.6 - 1.3	+20·2 + 2·8 + 7·2	24·3 10·4 20·6
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	8·7 7·9 8·5	8·9 6·0	8·8 6·8	5·3 2·0	3·7 3·0	4.9	19·2 14·0 9·9	12·6 9·0	20·9 13·7 9·4	+ 1·0 - 0·1 - 0·6	+10·6 + 4·4 + 2·8	20·1 13·7 9·3
othing:— Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	66,650 10,150	148,470	215,120	14.3	5.5	8.2	3.2	5.9	5.1	13.0	11-4	12·2 13·3	- 0·2 - 3·4	+ 3.8 + 4.7	12.1
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	102,450 32,460 102,920 29,370 135,110 617,430	6·9 7·2 6·5 5·3 8·4 10·1	4·9 7·7 8·2 4·7 4·1 5·8	5·1 7·5 8·0 4·9 6·7 7·1	0·4 4·5 1·3 6·5 5·1 4·0	2·4 5·4 4·8 7·5 3·1 4·7	4·5 7·2 4·2	7·3 11·7 7·8 11·8 13·5 14·1	13·0 12·2 7·2	7·3 12·6 12·5 12·1 10·9 11·6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 6 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	+ 1.6 + 3.4 + 4.0 + 7.3 + 1.2 + 3.4	7·2 12·5 8·3 12·1 10·8 10·7
Grain Milling	108,260 29,660	68,230 3,850	176,490 33,510	10.2	7.9	9.3	0.7	1.2		10.9	9·1 5·5	10.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1	10.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	27,370 70,740 89,780 15,030	50,350 63,780	77,720	9·3 11·5 6·9 4·0	9.5	9·4 13·8 7·8 4·7	2·2 0·5 0·4 0·1	4·0 2·2 3·4 1·0	3.4	11·5 12·0 7·3 4·1	13.5	12·8 15·1 8·8 5·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.4 \\ +1.3 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	6·1 12·7 15·0 8·5 5·1

<sup>\*</sup> For the purpose of comparison with 22nd February, 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.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGEI 16-64, AT JULY, 1937.		S, AGED	UN (	WHOLL EMPLOY includin Casuals	Y YED	TH	MPORA OPPAGI	RY	JARY,	TOTAL.			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH		
de la	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	17TH JAN., 1938.	22ND FEB., 1937.*	CENTAGE AT 14TH FEB., 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	12·1 15·6 12·3 10·4 12·2	5·3 12·1 8·2 7·6 8·1	11·7 15·0 11·6 9·7 11·6	1·2 2·7 2·2 3·1 2·0	1·2 3·9 3·0 3·7 3·0	1·2 2·9 2·3 3·3 2·2	13·3 18·3 14·5 13·5 14·2	6·5 16·0 11·2 11·3	12·9 17·9 13·9 13·0 13·8	+ 0·2 + 0·4 - 0·9 - 0·1 - 0·4	$   \begin{array}{c c}     + 0.8 \\     + 1.5 \\     + 3.7 \\     + 1.2 \\     + 2.6   \end{array} $	12·4 17·9 13·7 12·6 13·5	
Paper and Paper Board	49,030	16,390	65,420	4.1	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	+ 1.4	+ 2.1	6.3	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	25,740 5,120	46,410 2,430	72,150 7,550	3·9 5·3	5·7 10·3	5.0	0.4	2·6 4·8	1.9	4.3	8·3 15·1	6.9	+ 0·1 + 3·5	+ 1·6 - 0·4	6.4	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,830 190,320 274,040	5,190 94,230 164,650	9,020 284,550 438,690	5·8 7·5 6·5	5·0 5·8 5·6	5·3 7·0 6·2	0·3 0·4 0·8	1·3 1·1 1·8	0.9	6.1	6.3	6·2 7·6	+ 0.8	+ 1·1 + 0·6	6·2 7·4	
uilding and Contracting :-	1,022,950 292,660 1,315,610	12,340 1,450	1,035,290 294,110 1,329,400	16·5 38·5	2·8 2·5 2·7	16·3 38·3 21·2	1·0 1·0 1·0	0·2 0·2 0·3	1·1 1·0 1·0	7·3 17·5 39·5 22·4	7·4 3·0 2·7 3·0	7·3 17·3 39·3 22·2	+ 0.2 $- 2.2$ $- 1.2$	+0.9 $+1.6$ $-2.5$	7·1 16·7 38·5	
ther Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,580 11,400 5,880	26,230 1,670 5,430	64,810 13,070 11,310	7·7 11·3 10·7	8·8 5·6 5·7	8·1 10·6 8·3	3·1 6·7 2·4	3·2 4·5 2·8	3·2 6·3 2·6	10·8 18·0 13·1	12·0 10·1 8·5	11·3 16·9 10·9	- 1·9 - 0·6 - 5·4 - 0·2	+ 0.6 + 3.1 + 9.4 + 0.7	21·5 11·2 16·9 10·8	
Scientific and Photographic Instruments 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	3·4 10·8 8·3 7·6	3·4 15·6 8·9 7·8	3·4 12·1 8·6 7·7	0·2 3·0 1·3 2·6	0·4 2·5 2·6 2·5	0·3 2·9 2·1 2·5	3·6 13·8 9·6 10·2	3·8 18·1 11·5	3·7 15·0 10·7	- 0·1 - 0·6	+ 0.6 + 7.9 + 1.6	3.6 15.0 10.6	
as, Water and Electricity Supply	208,510	9,970	218,480	8.4	2.2	8.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.7	10·3 2·4	10·2 8·4	- 0.8	+ 3.0	10·2 8·4	
Railway Service  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service  Other Road Passenger Transport  Goods Transport by Road  Shipping Service  Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :  Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	166,080 192,570 46,400 152,520 127,240	10,920 11,280 3,650 4,600 6,840	177,000 203,850 50,050 157,120 134,080	7·6 3·5 14·6 12·4 25·4	2·9 5·8 5·6 1·9 10·3	7·3 3·7 13·9 12·1 24·6	0·5 0·3 0·8 0·8 0·3	0·1 0·6 0·3 0·1 0·8	0·4 0·3 0·8 0·8 0·3	8·1 3·8 15·4 13·2 25·7	3·0 6·4 5·9 2·0 11·1	7·7 4·0 14·7 12·9 24·9	- 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·3 - 1·4	+ 0·5  } - 0·9† + 2·7	7.6 3.9 14.1 12.5 24.8	
Harbour, River and Canal Service  Total Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc.  Total, Transport, etc	139,580 24,480 164,060 19,470 868,340	1,450 520 1,970 3,080 42,340	141,030 25,000 166,030 22,550 910,680	30·6 10·9 27·7 13·8 14·5	8·6 6·2 8·0 6·9 5·5	30·4 10·8 27·4 12·8 14·0	0·6 0·7 0·6 0·6 0·5	0·4 0·7 0·4 1·3 0·5	0·5 0·7 0·6 0·8 0·5	31·2 11·6 28·3 14·4 15·0	9·0 6·9 8·4 8·2 6·0	30·9 11·5 28·0 13·6 14·5	+ 3·2 + 0·6 + 2·8 - 0·1 + 0·2	+ 3·0 + 0·1 + 2·6 - 0·8 + 0·5	30·5 11·0 27·6 13·5 14·3	
istributive Trades ommerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,278,520	782,870	2,061,390	11.1	7.5	9.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	11.6	8.3	10.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	10.0	
Finance:	181,320	88,060	269,380	5.0	1.5	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	1.5	3.9			3.8	
iscellaneous Trades and Services:  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	13·1 19·0 5·7 23·1	5·5 5·2 2·8 12·3	11·9 18·1 4·5 18·9	0·3 0·6 0·3 0·7	0·5 0·3 0·1 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·1 0·6	13·4 19·6 6·0 23·8	6·0 5·5 2·9 12·9	12·3 18·6 4·6 19·5	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & - & 0.1 \\  & - & 0.2 \\  & - & 0.1 \\  & + & 0.4 \end{array} $	- 0·7 - 0·7 - 0·1 - 0·1	11·9 18·3 4·5 19·4	
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	172,010 28,510 9,910 104,540 964,070	272,100 117,410 18,060 61,610 642,470	444,110 145,920 27,970 166,150 1,606,540	20·1 7·2 9·5 24·5 17·7	17·2 5·7 6·4 7·1 10·9	18·3 6·0 7·5 18·1 15·0	0·3 0·4 1·8 1·5 0·5	0·7 1·9 1·4 1·2 0·9	0.6 1.6 1.5 1.3 0.7	20·4 7·6 11·3 26·0 18·2	17·9 7·6 7·8 8·3 11·8	18·9 7·6 9·0 19·4 15·7	+ 0·1 + 0·5 - 0·6 + 0·4	+2.2  +0.8  +1.5  -2.5	18·5 7·4 8·9 18·8	
The second secon		3,749,700	SERVICE SERVICES	C 40000	8.0	10.7	2.0	4.0	2.5	13.7	12.0	13.2	+ 0·1 - 0·1	$\frac{+0.2}{+1.6\S}$	12-8	
II	DEDGO	NG THE	HIDED	TIME	ED I	HE A	CDIC	TTT TO	TD 4 T	act		0.75.07	Z 61 23		V2476	
rming, Forestry, etc  rket Gardening, Horticulture, etc ivate Gardening her Gardening	455,060 62,490 103,820 29,730	25,610 12,400 410 480	480,670 74,890 104,230 30,210	7·3   6·3   3·4   6·9	38·1 30·4 8·0 14·2	8.9 10.3 3.4 7.0	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·3	2·4 1·6 0·3 1·0	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·3	7·4 6·5 3·6 7·2	40·5 32·0 8·3 15·2	9·2 10·8 3·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0.5 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	+ 3·7 + 3·5	7·9 10·7 3·4	
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	651,100	38,900	690,000	6.5	35.0	8.1	0.2	2.2	0.3	6.7	37.2	8.4	- 0.5	+ 3.1	7.2	

March, 1938.

\* See footnote \* on page 104.

† For 22nd February, 1937, separate figures are not available.

‡ See footnote † on page 104.

§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for February, 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 104). The percentages for January and February, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.

¶ Comparable figures are not available.

¶ For the purpose of comparison with 22nd February, 1937, private gardening is excluded.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	ber	s insured employe	aged 1 at 1	ecrease ( 1 16–64, 1 4th Febr 7th Janu	record	ded as 1938.
	M	fales.	Fer	nales.	To	otal.
Building Tailoring Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (including Private Gardening) Public Works Contracting, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Dress Making and Millinery Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Distributive Trades Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	11 1111+ ++++++	22,236 2,699 2,930 3,666 1,436 99 2,964 4,605 148 4,753 3,011 2,104 1,023 3,127	++++111+111111	5 4,494 914 4 1,458 2,486 567 9 1 10 4,536 6,154 3,691 9,845	11 1111+ ++++++	22,241 7,193 3,844 3,670 2,894 2,585 3,531 4,596 147 4,743 7,547 8,258 4,714 12,972

## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

FEBRUARY, 1938.

o comment	Men	Во	ys.	Women	Women Girls.				
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	2,676 1,025 765 1,133 671 1,004 338 1,075 454	912 371 322 373 324 434 199 349 232	3,093 2,124 1,874 3,392 1,562 2,546 1,882 3,904 1,249	2,645 794 592 801 572 624 319 604 235	982 382 380 298 350 330 275 277 258	2,724 1,332 1,141 2,912 1,161 2,111 1,251 2,829 520	13,032 6,028 5,074 8,909 4,640 7,049 4,264 9,038 2,948		
Total	9,141	3,516	21,626	7,186	3,532	15,981	60,982		
General Scheme	8,016	3,228	20,250	6,854	3,463	15,855	57,666		
Agricultural Scheme	1,125	288	1,376	332	69	126	3,316		

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 14TH FEBRUARY, 1938.

	100.00	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	1,625 833 1,023 738 914 2,841 3,079 3,225 2,806	3,204 2,262 1,564 2,928 2,571 6,512 2,991 6,052 4,073	4,829 3,095 2,587 3,666 3,485 9,353 6,070 9,277 6,879	1,682 1,643 1,781 1,218 2,085 3,793 4,497 4,587 3,949	2,308 2,495 2,139 3,396 4,570 7,438 3,801 6,518 3,448	3,990 4,138 3,920 4,614 6,655 11,231 8,298 11,105 7,397			
Great Britain	17,084	32,157	49,241	25,235	36,113	61,348			
N. Ireland	791	2,600	3,391	578	2,172	2,750			
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	17,875	34,757	52,632	25,813	38,285	64,098			

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 14th February, 1938.

	8.0		Boys.			Girls.			
Division.	Division.		Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes		1,662 679 416 553 1,895 1,162 1,642 706	3,805 2,330 1,487 3,026 2,488 6,283 2,722 5,642 3,564	5,467 3,009 1,903 3,579 3,071 8,178 3,884 7,284 4,270	1,912 950 639 835 1,062 2,783 1,285 2,181 580	3,033 2,499 1,944 3,440 4,445 7,298 3,100 5,766 2,395	4,945 3,449 2,583 4,275 5,507 10,081 4,385 7,947 2,975		
Great Britain		9,298	31,354	40,652	12,227	33,930	46,157		
N. Ireland		561	2,558	3,119	495	2,137	2,632		
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	9,859	33,912	43,771	12,722	36,067	48,789		

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. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21st February, 1938.

Division.	Numl	oer of Va	acancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Northern Scotland S	6,020 1,484 1,384 3,062 1,502 2,931 1,424 2,210 645	5,049 1,139 1,225 2,449 1,378 3,160 1,164 2,213 495	11,069 2,623 2,609 5,511 2,880 6,091 2,588 4,423 1,140	827 269 302 1,228 338 715 416 798 188	998 290 332 1,147 297 665 347 758 202	1,825 559 634 2,375 635 1,380 763 1,556 390
Great Britain .	20,662	18,272	38,934	5,081	5,036	10,117

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

		TOIVE	000	20020					
	231	Week d Febru		38.		nth end Feb.,	Total number of		
Division.	Juni	or Instr	uction ( Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.			individuals who have attended Junior In-	
	No.	No.		erage dance.	No. of		rage lance.	struction Centres and Classes* since 1st	
	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1937	
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Northern Scotland Wales  London Wales Wales London Wales	2 9 7 4 11 27 33 37 24	3 1 1 7 2 	196 355 262 305 887 3,793 3,170 4,157 2,371	106 575 411 120 1,110 2,311 3,413 4,089 1,408	11 5 36 96 76 33 8 104 19	93 40 49 186 176 122 33 336 66	74 16 188 282 391 186 29 535 107	3,274 4,145 4,481 3,652 12,211 31,758 29,670 38,216 15,736	
Great Britain	154†	34	15,496	13,543	388	1,101	1,808	143,143	

<sup>\*</sup> Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available. † Of these one Junior Instruction Centre was 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 14th February, 1938:—

Industry.				No.
to team only many	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
ishing	15	3	15	3
Coal Mining	188	- <sub>9</sub>	188	- g
All other Mining, etc  Total, Mining	207	9	209	9
on-Metalliferous Mining Products	83	11 5	45 86	11
ottery, Earthenware, etc	23	49 74	23	49
hemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	72 117	249 42	72	249
letal Manufacture			Or. 215-013	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	357	153	375	15
Other Engineering  Total, Engineering	110 467	65 218	111 486	21
onstruction and Repair of Vehicles :	206	35	212	3
Other Vehicles	40 246	10	40	1
Total, Vehicles hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	156	45	252 161	
ther Metal Industries:	172	266	172	26
All others	447 619	391 657	451 623	39 65
Total, Other Metal Industries	96	253	96	25
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	56	177	56	17
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	152 49	430 175	152 50	43 17
Hosiery All other Textiles	13	250 438	16 228	25 58
Total, Textiles	363 44	1,293 78	446	1,44
eather and Leather Goods			200	
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	62	398 269	63 8	41 27
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	96	292 118	16 98	46 11
Other Clothing	13	114	13	11
Food, Drink and Tobacco:		1,191	198	1,38
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	180	456	187	45
fectionery Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	37	473	38	47
All other Food and Drink	126 347	508	130 359	51 1,49
Total, Food, Drink, etc Woodworking, etc. :-		1,467		
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. All other Woodworking	224 231	93 66	235 234	
Total Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. :-	455	159	469	16
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	19	206	22	22
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	185	444	191	46
Other Paper, Printing, etc  Total, Paper, Printing, etc	27 231	102 752	28 241	75
Building and Contracting :	455	15	473	
Public Works Contracting, etc  Total, Building and Contracting	74 529	17	76 549	
Other Manufacturing Industries :	32	153	32	1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	126	193	126	1
Total, Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	158 19	346	158	3:
Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	246 3,393	3,544	250 3,687	3,5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	101	62		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-			A STATE OF LOT	e se mio n
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc	79 107	65 177		1
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	121	633	132	6
Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	106 58	534 78		5
All other Industries and Services	268	231	277	2
Total, Miscellaneous	739	1,718		1,7
Total	8,880	12,020	9,410	12,5
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	302	107	328	1
Farming, Forestry, etc	77	97		
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening)	39	3	39	THE REAL PROPERTY.
			440	2
Total	418	207	449	The Land

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.

March, 1938.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 28th February, 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\*.

Alakarangal termendak	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :	1 150 150			
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow Grounds on which Insurance Officers	3,874	1,260	202	5,336
bave not power to disallow	10,726	15,537	2,656	28,919
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme	91	43	118	252
(b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds on which Insurance	3,066	1,126	408	4,600
Officers have power to disallow	3,760	1,208	261	5,229
Total Claims disallowed	6,924	2,379	789	10,092

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees\*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed		368	34	3	405
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds	::	11 1,369 626	1 87 182	2 10 19	14 1,466 827
Total Claims disallowed		2,006	270	31	2,307

_6	1 2	2	9
100	1 2	2	9
100	2	STATE OF STREET	
		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	2
	206	7.0	745
125	200	16	347
53	80	8	141
100	3,914		3,914
5.738	3,534	2.796	12,068
3,227	1,056	1,317	5,600
	Tenner.	0.109.0	
960	1.355	471	2,786
247	56	18	321
611	1 702	766	1 000
335	1112	733	1,969 1,180
11 700	77 500		28,337
	53 5,738 3,227 960 247 611	53 80 - 3,914 5,738 3,534 3,227 1,056 960 1,355 247 56 611 1,192 335 112	53 80 8 - 3,914 - 8 5,738 3,534 2,796 1,317 960 1,355 471 18 611 1,192 166 733

### C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

201. 新以上公司 天型和存在的技术和证式 文在式中形式 151. 451 mg 201	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	1,047	5,411	6,458
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	39 7 —	784 11 —	823 18
Total Appeals	46	795	841
D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT		3 909	11 540
D.—Dependants Benefit	r Cases.		ya. Yeo.
D.—Dependants Benefit Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers  Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees 1—  (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insur-	7,631	3,909	11,540

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

178

305

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

Total

## POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 590,593, or 0·2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 26·5 per cent. less than in February, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 359, 359, and 486 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief since February, 1937, is mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from the 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in February was 466,360, a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 22·6 per cent. less than in February, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 124,233, or 0·3 per cent. less than in the previous month and 38·1 per cent. less than a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven selected areas in February numbered 72,940, showing practically no change on the previous month, but 5.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 517,653, or 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 28.7 per cent. less than in February, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, nineteen showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in February as compared with January, twenty areas showed slight decreases, while in eight areas there was no change.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in February, 1938.    Rate per   10,000 of			in ra 10,00 Popul com	te (+) on the per coordination as coared characters.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.		hir na				
County of London	23,264	77,005	100,269	242	D	- 37
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Polton Bradford Bright on Bristol Bright on Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	822 4,557 736 857 1,064 590 2,046 342 1,113 433 758 574 694 550 477 1,610 1,146 833 4,419 2,820 347 789 800 1,112 879 453 900 494 354 507 1,297 1,354 400 676 1,783 736 484 271 293 2,109 611	5,987 14,561 2,404 3,712 6,444 2,393 7,512 2,430 9,195 1,716 4,518 2,784 3,783 5,882 1,508 17,970 12,426 4,155 49,642 30,743 3,620 11,726 4,459 9,429 3,154 4,741 3,005 1,937 5,378 6,128 21,080 4,437 2,797 4,456 1,716 8,888 11,444 6,445 2,033 2,659 10,803 2,565	6,809 19,118 3,140 4,569 7,508 2,983 9,558 2,772 10,308 2,149 5,276 3,358 4,477 6,432 1,985 13,572 4,988 54,061 33,563 3,967 12,515 5,259 10,541 4,033 5,194 3,905 2,431 5,732 6,635 22,377 5,791 3,133 4,856 2,392 10,671 12,180 6,929 2,304 2,952 12,912 3,176	460 188 271 264 258 203 231 303 465 111 218 239 336 541 172 609 277 191 639 451 283 431 425 377 308 252 155 211 531 322 432 326 434 181 391 661 422 240 277 486 223		-150 -166 -57 -22 -4 -110 -140 -140 -140 -141 -130 -142 -247 -17 -100 -127 -34 -444 -141 -141 -266 -234 -247 -17 -100 -127 -34 -248 -40 -74 -68 -53 -81 -146 -263 -81 -146 -263 -85 -106 -18
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	43,426	322,665	366,091	352	- 1	-114
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	66,690	399,670	466,360	321	- 1	- 92
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,758 741 323 428	91,167 13,849 7,364 5,603	95,925 14,590 7,687 6,031	853 314 430 342	10 + 1 + 3	-555 -179 -153 -257
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,250	117,983	124,233	639	- 2	-402
Totals for all 47 areas above	72,940	517,653	590,593	359		-127

<sup>\*</sup> The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

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

<sup>† 19</sup>th February in London, 26th February in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th February in Scotland.

#### 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. 93-94 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

#### GERMANY.†

UNEMPLOYMENT declined during February. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th February, 1938, was 946.431,\* of whom 202,369\* were not fully capable of employment. At the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 1,051,745† and 206,362, and at the end of February, 1937, 1,610,947 and 249,372, respectively.

At 28th February, 1938, 649,009\* persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit, as compared with 737,589† at the end of January, 1938, and 1,068,472 at the end of February, 1937. As reported at page 50 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE, unemployment benefit is now payable only as insurance benefit, and emergency benefit has been abolished

benefit has been abolished.

#### FRANCE.8

There was a continued, but relatively small, increase in unem-There was a continued, but relatively small, increase in unemployment during February. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 444,376, as compared with 438,328 at the end of January, 1938, and 441,207 at the end of February, 1937.

At the beginning of February, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of

approximately 8 per cent., as compared with 1st February, 1937. If the average number of persons employed in the undertakings covered by the returns in February, 1930, be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st February, 1938, was 81.9.

#### BELGIUM.

Unemployment increased during November. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 911,559 showed that 12·7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in November, 1937, as compared with 10·1 per cent. in October, 1937, and 12·1 per cent. in November, 1936. In addition, 12·1 per cent. were employed intermittently in November, 1937, as compared with 8·9 per cent. in October, 1937, and 10·1 per cent. in November, 1936. In November, 1937, 14·5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 11·4, and in November, 1936, 14·1.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment continued to show a seasonal increase during January. At the end of that month 95,722 applications for employment (66·7 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 87,311 (60·8 per thousand) at the end of December, 1937, and 110,754 (77·1 per thousand) at the end of January, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered, 1,514,

1,094 and 1,158, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 533,548, 13·4 per cent. were wholly, and 3·5 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of December, 1937, the corresponding figures being 6·8 per cent. and 2·1 per cent. at the end of September, 1937, and 14·3 per cent. and 3·3 per cent. at the end of

#### AUSTRIA.\*\*

There was a further increase in unemployment during January At the end of the month 401,001 applicants for employment (183,271 in Vienna) were registered at the public Employment Exchanges, of whom 302,263 (115,974 in Vienna) were in receipt of benefit. At the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 368,637 and 268,707, and at the end of January, 1937, 407,475 and 316,050, respectively

#### HUNGARY.††

There was a sharp increase in unemployment during December, 1937. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 46,132, as compared with 36,968 at the end of November, 1937, and 50.863 at the end of December, 1936.

\* Provisional figure.

† Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit,

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th March, 1938, Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th March, 1938, and Monthly Supplement

† the Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, March, 1938. Paris.

|| Bulletin mensuel du Placement et du Chômage, February, 1938. Brussels.

† La Vie Economique, February, 1938. Berne.

\*\* Statistische Nachrichten, 25th February, 1938. Vienna.

†† Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, January, 1938. Budapest.

#### POLAND.

Unemployment continued to increase heavily during December. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 470,009, as compared with 336,209 at the end of November, 1937, and 466,004 at the end of December, 1936.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

The reduction in unemployment during February is ascribed to improved weather conditions. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 510,655,\* as compared with 519,002† at the end of January, 1938, and 677,947 at the end of February, 1937.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during February, and in Sweden during January; it increased in Norway during December.

Denmark.||—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 446,000, 28·5\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1938, as compared with 29·2† per cent. at the end of January, 1938, and 31·4 per cent. at the end of February, 1937.

Norway.¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 85,424 show that 26.6 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1937, as compared with 22.0 per cent. at the end of November, 1937, and 21.7 per cent. at the end of December, 1936.

Sweden.\*\*—Of a total of approximately 577,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 15·3\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1938, as compared with 17·8 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 16·2 per cent. at the end of January, 1937.

#### JAPAN.††

A decline in unemployment occurred between 1st October and 1st November, 1937, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 275,830\* workpeople (3.4 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at 1st November, 1937, as compared with 283,900\* (3.5 per cent.) at 1st October, 1937, and 322,948 (4.1 per cent.) at 1st November, 1936.

#### UNITED STATES.ii

UNITED STATES.‡‡

The decline in employment which was recorded during January was stated to be much more pronounced than is usual at that period of the year. 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 January, 1938, showed a decline of 6·8 per cent., as compared with the previous month. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923—1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for January, 1938, was 82·5, as compared with 88·5 for the previous month, and 96·5 for January, 1937.

At the end of January, 1938, 6.054.616 applicants were registered

At the end of January, 1938, 6,054,616 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 24·2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decline of 3·6 per

cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decime of 3.5 per cent. as compared with January, 1937.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in January, 1938, 20\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 17 per cent. in December, 1937, and 15 per cent. in January, 1937.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined slightly from 105,449 at 31st January to 104,829 at 28th February, 1938. At 22nd February, 1937, the corresponding total was 91.680.

Employment showed a further contraction at the beginning of February. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st February by 10,402 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,052,551, as compared with 1,081,603 at the beginning of January, 1938. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st February, 1938, was 110.4, as compared with 113.4 at 1st January, 1938, and 104.1

at 1st February, 1937.

At the end of January, 1938, 12.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 219,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1937, and 14.5 per cent. at the end of January, 1937.

- \* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

  ‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th February, 1958. Warsaw.

  § Prager Tagblatt, 5th March, 1938. Prague.

  | Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th March, 1938. Copenhagen.

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

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

  †† International Labour Review, February, 1938. International Labour fige. Geneva.
- ffice, Geneva. ‡‡ New York Times, 24th February, 1938, New York; information supplied y the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, February, 1938,
- Washington.
  §§ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce,

The February Employment Situation, 1938, and information supplied by Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £109,500 in the weekly full-time wages of approximately 1,233,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £550 in those of 42,300 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Shipbuilding	234,800	41,000	£ 20,600	£ 500	
and other metal Building Other	270,900 644,700 82,800	<u></u>	27,200 54,500 7,200		
TOTAL	1,233,200	42,300	109,500	550	

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Northumberland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates. There was a small decrease for coal miners in Derbyshire

basis rates. There was a small decrease for coal miners in Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).

In the engineering, shipbuilding and metal group the principal increase affected workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for whom there was an increase of 2s. per week in bonus for adult male time-ventures of 4 per cent for principal ships. there was an increase of 2s. per week in bonus for adult male timeworkers, of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, and of 6d. or 1s. per week for timeworkers under 21 years. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included workpeople employed in steel melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain; workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Lurham, North Lincolnshire; Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and at Corby, Northamptonshire; tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; and skilled craftsmen employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering in England and Wales.

In the building group the principal increases were ½d. per hour for building trade craftsmen and of ½d. or ½d. for labourers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, with the principal exceptions of Liverpool, Birkenhead and Cornwall. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included journeymen employed by electrical contractors in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

In the other industry groups, workpeople affected by increases included formed labourers.

In the other industry groups, workpeople affected by increases included female laundry workers in Northern Ireland, workpeople employed in the aerated waters trade in Scotland, the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Northern Ireland, button makers, and sack and bag makers in Great Britain, for whom, in each case, there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts; silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield; furniture trade operatives in a number of towns; workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals by certain firms in England and Wales; and waterworks employees in the Midlands. The decreases in this group affected machine

calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, male elastic web workers at Leicester, and skip and basket makers in Lanca-shire and Cheshire.

Of the total increase of £109,500 per week, about £55,500 took of the total increase of £109,500 per week, about £55,500 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £50,300 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); nearly £5,800 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; about £30,300 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (seel mining); about £50,500 and to a high proceeds. of the industry (coal mining); about £50 was due to arbitration; and the remaining £17,850 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total decrease of £550, about £500 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based upon the proceeds of the coal mining industry and £50 to sliding scales based upon the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1938.

Industry Group.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople I by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	271,500	_	33,500	± _	
Quarrying	22,000	_	3,800		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	64,400 128,900 2,750 106,550 73,500 113,600 1,700 4,050		7,450 14,850 250 10,450 6,450 3,450 200 500	_ 5 _ 40 	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	12,000	二	1,450	=	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Elec-	812,200	-	71,850		
tricity Supply Transport Public Administration	5,300 230,400	=	20,900	=	
Services Other	36,150 80,700	150	3,650 12,400	- 5	
TOTAL	1,965,700	1,500	191,550	50	

In the corresponding two months of 1937, there were net increases of £160,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,062,000 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 changes during February in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected 48,700 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by about 3 per week. The workpeople principally affected were employed in the paper box and paper bag making trades in Great Britain.

The changes reported during the two completed months of 1938 have affected 49,600 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of about 3 hours per week.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Hertfordshire	27 Feb. {	Male workers  Female workers  Male workers 21 years and over em-	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.†  Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. at 14 years, increasing to 29s. at 19 years and over.†
Fishing	Denbighshire and Flintshire.  Granton and Newhaven.	16 Feb. {	ployed as team-men, cattlemen, cowmen, shepherds or bailiffs. Other male workers (except casual workers).  Male workers engaged in forestry Crews of steam trawlers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week (36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.).†  Increase in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 15 years, increasing to 32s. at 21 years and over.†  Increase in minimum rates of 1s, per week. Minimum rates after change: 22s. at 15 years, increasing to 37s. at 21 years and over.†  Increase of 6d. per day in rates for sea service, the rates for shore work remaining unchanged. Rates after change for sea service: first engineers, 15s. per day; second engineers, 14s.; firemen, 12s.; trimmers, 10s.; cooks, 8s.; second fishermen, deck hands and gutters, 9s. 6d., plus bonus of 2d., 1d. and 1d. in £ nett for second fishermen, deck hands and gutters respectively.‡
Coal Mining {	Northumberland Leicestershire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	l Feb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Increase of 5 (40 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Increase of 0.43 (43.81 to 44.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Increase of 3.84 (74.66 to 78.50) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Decrease of 0.46 (5.81 to 5.35) in the percentage addition to basis rates.

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The 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.

‡ A bonus of 5s, per £100 on nett earnings of vessel, previously paid to all classes, was abolished, and the bonus of 2d. and 1d. per £, previously payable after earnings of £25 per day, with half bonus after £200.

§ 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.

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March, 1938.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE STAT	South Derbyshire	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 9.57 (32.56 to 42.13) in the percentage addition to basis rates, except for enginemen, firemen and mechanics for whom the increase was 7.13 (35 to 42.13); also subsistence wages increased by 2d. per day, making them 7s. 10d. and 7s. 6d. for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively.*
Baratista representativa	Cannock Chase	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen,	Increase of 0·16 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 45·89 for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 43·89 for all other workers.†
Coal Mining— (contd.)	Warwickshire	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 (69 to 70) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.‡ Increase of 9·19 (121·18 to 130·37) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Scotland	1st pay period in Feb.	Boys employed in and about coal mines.	Adoption of minimum shift rates as follows, involving increases of various amounts:—underground—15 and under 16 years, 3s. 9d.; 16 and under 17 years, 4s. 3d.; 17 and under 18 years, 5s. 3d.; surface—14 and under 16 years, 2s. 9d.; 16 and under 16 years, 9d.; 16 and 9d.; 16
Coke, etc.,	West Yorkshire	1st full pay in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers	17 years, 3s. 3d.; 17 and under 18 years, 3s. 9d. Increase   of 8 (62 to 70) in the percentage addition to basis rates.¶
Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Increase   of 6 (66 to 72) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Cleveland	14 Feb.	Ironstone miners	Base rates increased by 50 per cent. and district percentage reduced from 100·10 to 33·33, leaving gross wages at approximately the same level as before.  Increase   of 5 (33·33 to 38·33) in the percentage addition to base rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 38·33 per cent., plus 4d. per shift.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 5 (57 to 62) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
- 20 99	Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	lst pay day in Feb.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase of 7.75 (38.75 to 46.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Corby, Northamp- tonshire.	6 Feb.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates.  Base rates increased by 50 per cent., and district percentage reduced from 100.10 to 33.33, leaving gross wages at
Other Mining	South and West Durham.	14 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen {	approximately the same level as before.  Increase of 5 (33·33 to 38·33) in the percentage addition to base rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 38·33 per cent.
Quarrying.	Buxton district (certain firms).**	16 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1s. 2d.) in the minimum rate for labourers, of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for all other adult timeworkers,
	Northumberland and Durham.	1 Feb.	Freestone quarrymen	and of 5 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers.  Increase of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour. Rates after change: stone planing machine men, 1s. 7d.; quarrymen and grindstone turners, 1s. 6\( \frac{1}{2} \)d.; crane drivers, 1s. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \)d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
	Box, Corsham and Chippenham, Wilts.	1 Feb.	Masons, sawyers and labourers employed at stone yards.	Increases of ½d. per hour for masons and ¼d. for other classes. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 5d.; sawyers, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 0¾d.
est Course and	Portland	1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, labourers, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 7½d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 5½d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. 3¾d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 2¾d.
	Thames and Medway districts.	1st pay week com- mencing on or after	Chalk quarryworkers	Increases for adults of ½d. per hour for dayworkers and in the hourly bonus for pieceworkers; and of ¼d. for those under 21 years. ††
Brick Manufacture.	Scotland;;	24 Feb. 1st full pay in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the composition brick industry.	Increases of ½d. to 1d. per hour. Rates after change include: head burners, 1s. 1½d.; bing men, 1s. 1d.; pan mill men, 1s.; mixers, 10d. or 11d.; male setters and bogie runners, 9½d. or
Glass Manufacture.	St. Helens and Don- caster.	1 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen employed in glass, etc., works.	10½d. Increase of ½d. per hour.
Glass Working	Nottingham and Derby.	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the leaded light industry.	Increase of 1d per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.).
\\ \text{diss} \text{Volking}	Belfast England and Wales (certain firms).§§	1 Feb.  1st full pay week	Glaziers, bevellers, silverers, and polishers.  Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except	Increase of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: glaziers, 1s. 8\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); bevellers and silverers, 1s. 8\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); polishers, 1s. 6\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) Increases of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for adult male workers, and of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for women, girls and youths. Rates after change
Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales	after 5 Feb. 1 Feb.	those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). Building trade craftsmen employed	for timeworkers 21 years and over: males—labourers, 1s. 2d.; shiftworkers, 1s. 3½d.; females, 8½d.§§  Increase of ½d. per hour.
	London¶¶	1 Feb.	in chemical works. Building trade craftsmen employed in chemical works.	Increase of ad. per hour.
	Cleveland and Durham.	6 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase   of 5 (41.75 to 46.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Tees-side	6 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em-	Increase   of 5 (57 to 62) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	6 Feb.	ployed at blastfurnaces. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to basis rate. Rate after change: 45s. per week plus 47.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
The state by	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em-	Increase $\parallel$ of 7.75 (38.75 to 46.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Corby, Northampton-shire.	Feb. 6 Feb.	ployed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase   of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to standard 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 of age 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.) per shift for adult able-bodied surface and underground workers respectively.
At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 57 at two collieries, 60 at one colliery and 65 at another.

§ These rates are related to a percentage of 106-25 above the 1888 basis, and are subject to a flat-rate addition of 4½d. per shift.

[Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

\*\* Members of The Derbyshire and District Limestone and Roadstone Aggregates Industrial Council. The rates of wages of pieceworkers engaged on waggoning and youths aged 14 to 20 years remained unaltered.

†† These increases were in accordance with a decision of the Chalk National Sectional Council of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Quarrying Industry. In addition, shiftworkers on Sunday (midnight to midnight) were to receive double time, in lieu of time and a half previously paid.

‡‡ These increases do not apply to works situated to the East of a straight line drawn between Grangemouth and Fa

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
and sinking	North - East Coast Area	6 Feb.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc. employed at iron puddling fur- naces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week; also boys under 21 years of age.	Increase* of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
and another the state of the st	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	7 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase* of 2.5 (62.5 to 65) in the percentage addition to basic rates.
andie westung of	Barrow-in-Furness Various districts in Great Britain.†	7 Feb. 7 Feb.	Wire and hoop millmen  Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills :—  Adult workers (except general labourers).  Boys and youths	Increase* of 5 (85 to 90) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
to here ton b	Great Britain;	6 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers,	Increase* of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin the percentages 97.5 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 95 for boys and youths in other departments.  Increase* of 5 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentages 47.5 (basic process) and 22.5 (aci process).
10.4 m (2,000 - 10.0) 10.0 (10.0) 10.0 (10.0) 10.0 (10.0)	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead).	6 Feb.	gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness	6 Feb.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	
	Workington	6 Feb.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Increase* of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition
The second second	Scunthorpe	6 Feb.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	standard rates.
a dela ser la	Bilston, Staffs	6 Feb.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
Pig Iron and ron and Steel fanufacture— (contd.)	West of Scotland	6 Feb.	Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
o electro deservo	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire. Great Britain;	6 Feb.	Bricklayers employed at blastfur- naces.  Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel	Increase* of 5 (42·5 to 47·5) in the percentage addition to ba rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1·5d. per hour plus 47·5 per cerplus tonnage bonus.
	The state of the s	1	works in Wales and Scotland.  Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel	Increase* of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to be rate. Rate after change: 10.25d. per hour plus 47.5 per ce
13/93/9	North - East Coast Area.	6 Feb.	works. Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to ba rates. Rate after change for class "A" or skilled men, 0.25d. per hour plus 47.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
od Process of Con-	Scotland, North-East	6 Feb.	Joiners, wagonwrights, and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.  Roll turners employed in iron and	Increase* of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to be rates. Rates after change; joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.1; per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each categories and the second sec
outer assessment	Coast, and South Yorkshire district.	6 Feb.	steel works.  Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) em-	rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1·2d. per ho North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0·75d. hour; plus in each case 47·5 per cent. and tonnage bonus.
- correct till state o			ployed in Siemens steel manufac- ture:— Adult workers	Increase* of 1·25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, mak the percentages 75 on basis rates up to and including 29s.
	South-West Wales {	1 11 11 11	Youths 18 and under 21 years	week and varying inversely with the basis rates from 72.5 o basis rate of 30s. to 25 on basis rates of 53s, and over per we Increase* of 1.25 (65 to 66.25) in the percentage addition basis rates.
	W HOLD THE STORE	14 Feb.	Boys under 18 years Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at Siemens steel works.	Increase* of 1·25 (28·75 to 30) in the percentage addition to be rates (plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid Increase of 2·5 (7·5 to 10) in the percentage payable on grearnings.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid- Glamorgan.	14 Feb.	Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Increase of 2.5 (7.5 to 10) in the percentage payable on grayages. Rates after change include: patternmakers, 72s. week; moulders, fitters, machinists, smiths and boilermakers, 70s.; cupola men, 55s. 10d.; smiths' strikers (ordinary) a labourers, 52s. 6d.; plus in each case 10 per cent.
Chinhailding	All federated ship- building and ship- repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Begin- ing of 1st full	Male workers employed in the ship- building and ship-repairing indus- try, with the exception of certain classes employed at Bristol Chan- nel ports, and those whose wages fluctuate in accordance with	and 4 per cent. (12 to 16 per cent.) for pieceworkers (adults a apprentices), the increases for boys and youths to be 6d, week for those under 18 years and 1s. per week for those and under 21 years, and for timeworking apprentices to be
Shipbuilding and Ship- repairing, etc.	Mersey district	pay week after 14 Feb.	wages in other industries. Ship scrapers, scalers, etc	in the previous years.§  Increases of 2s. per week for adult workers and, for scaler boys 6d. per week for those under 18 years and 1s. for those 18 a under 21 years. Rates after change include: ship scrap 13s. per day, 7s. Saturdays; scalers, 10s. 6d. per day, 5s. Saturdays; casual donkeymen, 15s. 5d. per day; casual tr
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Feb.	Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing processes (excluding process of annealing):—	mers, 14s. 11d. per day; labourers, 56s. per week.
	A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF		Adult workers (except general labourers).  Boys and youths	T + CF: 11 - 1111
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in Feb.	Plumber-jointers and plumber- jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change : plumber-joint

<sup>\*</sup> Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† This increase 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.

‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ These increases took place as a result of agreements between The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. A further agreement was also entered into regarding payments in respect of holidays.

| This increase 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.

March, 1938.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	6 Feb.	All classes of workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).  Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work.	Increase of 1.25 (17.5 to 18.75) in the percentage addition to standard basis rates.*  Increase of 2.5 (7.5 to 10) in the percentage payable on gross earnings.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	England and Wales  Belfast	lst complete pay period in Feb. 1 Feb.	Skilled craftsmen employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering.  Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers on "outside" work.	Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: London—within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross, ls. 9½d.; area between 12 and 15 miles radii from Charing Cross, ls. 9d.; cities with over 500,000 population, ls. 8½d.; all other districts, ls. 8d. Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 9d. to ls. 9½d.).
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Scotland	Beginning of 1st full pay week after 4 Jan.†	Workpeople employed in the machine rivet, bolt and nut trade.	Increasest in war bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, of 9d. for male workers 18 and under 21 years and female workers 18 years and over, of 6d. for boys and girls 16 and under 18 years, and of 6d. for boys and girls under 16 years after 6 months' probation.
Woollen and Worsted Manufacture.	Bradford and West Riding of York- shire.;	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in the woollen and worsted and textile dyeing, etc., industries.	Increase of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour. Rates after change per week of 48 hours: craftsmen, 71s. 6d.; labourers, 54s. 1d.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 12 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased from 58 to 59 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 50s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 31s. 10d.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Mar.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduceds from 27 to 25.65 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain	14 Feb. {	Male workers Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}d\). to \{\frac{3}{2}d\). per hour.\{\frac{1}{2}}\] Increases in general minimum time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}d\). to \{\frac{3}{2}d\). per hour, and in piecework basis time rates of \{\frac{3}{2}d\). per hour.\{\frac{1}{2}d\).
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece-Goods.	Northern Ireland	28 Feb. {	Certain male workers Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\$ per hour and in the piecework basis time rates of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\$ per hour.\$\frac{1}{4}\text{Increases}\$ in general minimum time rates of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\$ per hour, of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\$ per hour in the piecework basis time rates and new scale of piece prices fixed resulting in increases on certain classes of work.\$\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\$
	North - East Coast district.	1st full pay after	Sailmakers	Increase of 2s. per week (66s. to 68s.).
Sailmaking	Clyde district and Dundee.	14 Feb. 1st full pay after 14 Feb.	Sailmakers	Increase of 2s. per week (66s. to 68s.).
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	21 Feb.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers)	Bonus on earnings reduceds from 12s. 6d. to 12s. in the £.
Hat Leather Stitching and Printing.	Stockport, Ashton, Denton, Hyde and District.	lst pay day in Feb.	Male workers Female workers	Increases of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, except youths under 22 years of age. Rates after change for timeworkers—skilled, 1s. 3½d., semi-skilled, 1s. 1½d., unskilled, 1s. 1d.  Increases of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, except those under 18 years of age. Rate after change for timeworkers, 7½d.
Laundering	Northern Ireland	18 Feb.	Female workers	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. to 1d. per hour in the general minimum time rates, except for those 17 and under 18 years during their first six months of employment and those under 16 years, for whom there was no change, and increase of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. (7d. to \$7\frac{1}{2}\$d.) in piecework basis time rate.\$\Pi\$
Baking	Cardiff	1st pay day in Feb.	Adult workers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: males—forehands and singlehands, 7ls.; secondhands, 67s.; tablehands, 65s.
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	Scotland	21 Feb. {	Male workers 18 years and over Female workers 18 years and over	Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. or 1d. per hour.¶ Increases in general minimum time rates of ½d., ½d. or ¾d. per hour.¶
	North East Coast and Humber dis- tricts.**	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8d.).
Mill Sawing	Manchester, Salford and district and Ashton-under-Lyne.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Preston and district	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists employed in planing and sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Packing Case	Manchester, Salford,	{ 1 Feb.   7 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers. Wood casemakers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.) and
Making.	Bolton and district. Sheffield	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, machinists, polish-	of proportional amounts for apprentices and pieceworkers.  Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet fitters,
Decree of the second of the se	Lancaster, Rochdale, St. Helens, South- port and Warring-	1 Feb.	ers, upholsterers, carpet planners and fitters. Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	1s. 5½d.; other classes, 1s. 7½d. (spindle hands, 1d. per hour more).  Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	ton. Manchester and district.††	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives	Increases of ½d. per hour for adult male workers, of ¼d. for adult female workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change include: craftsmen, 1s. 7½d.; labourers, 1s. 2¾d.; women polishers, 11¾d.; glass workers—bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 7½d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 8½d.; fitters, 1s. 5½d.; packers, 1s. 4½d.
	Chester, Derby and Leicester.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	cutters, 1s. 8½d.; fitters, 1s. 5½d.; packers, 1s. 4½d. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).

\* Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less receive in addition an ex-gratia bonus of 7.5 per cent.
† Further increases of similar amounts, for all workers 16 years and over, are to be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay week after 8th April,

† This increase applied mainly to employees of firms who are members of the Woolcombing Employers' Federation, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Bradford and District Master Spinners' Association.

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

|| In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ 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 Orders, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

\*\*\* Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, York, Grimsby and Tees districts (including Hartlepools, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

†† Including Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Eccles, Flixton, Glossop, Heywood, Irlam, Oldham, Sale, Salford, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Urmston and Wigan.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of Change.
	Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, New- castle-under-Lyme and Fenton dis-	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
urniture Manu- acture—contd.	tricts. Peterborough Ipswich	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers. Furniture trade operatives	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: spindle had
A Constant	Reading	1 Feb.	Woodworkers and french polishers	1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; other craftsmen, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.  Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $6d$ . to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
A See Mark	Wrexham	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers, upholsterers and machinists.  Bricklayers, stone and marble	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. for labour
At helible res	under mile access from colors of the colors of the colors and colors of the colors of	Control of the contro	masons, marble polishers, car- penters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers.	Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cromasons (fixers), 1s. 10d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; bricklayers, ma (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machin slaters and tilers, plasterers and plumbers, 1s. 9d.; ma polishers, 1s. 7d.; french polishers, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 312 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. per hour less for cremen and ½d. for labourers.
rease totaloul agains amain stars tabulant stars tabulant	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).*	1 Feb. {	Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signal- men, fitters, etc.	Increase† of ½d. per hour (¼d. in the case of boiler attendants signalmen within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross). R after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Croderrick drivers, 1s. 8d., plus height money; travelling c and overhead traveller drivers, and loco. drivers, 1s. 6 portable and stationary engine drivers (steam, petrol or elewinches and pumps), 1s. 5½d.; boiler attendants and c signalmen, 1s. 3½d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 7½d.; runners, 1s. 5d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross— ¼d. hour less for boiler attendants and signalmen and ½d. per less for attendants along signalmen and ½d. per less for attendants along signalmen and ½d.
Courses anders.	London	1 Feb.	Glaziers	less for other classes.  Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proporti amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeys 1s. 9d.
Building	Various other districts in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool, Birkenhead and Cornwall).*	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase† of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. for labou Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectiv Grade A towns, 1s. 7½d., 1s. 2¾d.; A1, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2¼d.; 1s. 6½d., 1s. 2d.; A3, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1½d.; B, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1B1, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0¾d.; B2, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 0½d.; B3, 1s. 4d., C, 1s. 3½d., 11¾d.
all appropriate i	Plymouth, Yeovil and Totnes.*	1 Feb.	Painters	Increase of ½d. per hour additional to the general increase st above, resulting from the removal of the differential of ½d hour below the standard rate for craftsmen.
astabil-pedanik	Dumfries, Annan and local quarries.‡	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers. Rafter change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 21d.
The let were to very the terminal of terminal of the terminal of the terminal of the terminal	Belfast	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, stone cutters, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plasterers, plumbers, painters, iabourers, hodsmen and scaffolders.	Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, ls. other craftsmen, ls. 8½d.; hodsmen and scaffolders, ls. 2 labourers, ls. 1½d.
not anul ver	Banbridge	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, joiners, slaters, plasterers, plumbers, hodsmen and ground labourers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts: 1s. 7d.; hodsmen, 1ld.; labourers, 10d.
	Aldersgrove and Downpatrick. Larne	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, joiners, slaters, plasterers and painters. Bricklayers, joiners, plasterers,	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 3d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: plum
o ofer and see. E	Lurgan	1 Feb.	plumbers and slaters. Bricklayers, joiners, plasterers, slaters, plumbers, painters, hods-	ls. 8½d.; other craftsmen, ls. 7½d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: plum ls. 9½d.; painters, ls. 4½d.; other craftsmen, ls. 8½d.; l
usting in Lacracy case for andergold case out over.	Ballymena	1 Feb.	men and labourers.  Bricklayers, joiners, plasterers, slaters, hodsmen and labourers.	men, 11d.; labourers, 10d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: crafts: 1s. 6½d.; hodsmen, 1s. 0½d.; labourers, 11½d.
Gas Retort Making, etc.	England, Wales and Northern Ireland.	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas works.§	Increase of ½d. per hour, maintaining wages at 1d. per houexcess of the district building trade rates.
Asphalte Manufacture.	London and district	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mastic asphalte.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: drivers, 1s. 5½d.; charge hands on machines, 1s. 4½d.; labout 1s. 3½d.; night gangs, 1s. 5d.
Shop Fitting	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing	1 Feb.	Brass and metal mechanics employed in the shop-fitting industry.	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen, and ¼d. for labour Rates after change: skilled, 1s. 8½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. assistants, 1s. 3¾d.
MF SH VI DE	Cross). Bristol	1 Feb.	Polishers employed in the shop- fitting industry.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Tile-laying,	Leeds and district	1 Feb.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers  Concretors, tile, mosaic and faience	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: marble mathlers and mosaic layers, 1s. 8d.; polishers and rubbers, 1s. labourers, 1s. 2½d.  Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Flass-working, Concrete- laying, etc.	Manchester, Salford and district.  London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross.)	1 Feb. { 1 Feb.	fixers.  Decorative glass workers and lead light cementers.  Tile, faience and mosaic fixers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: lead light gland embossers, ls. 7½d.; lead light cementers, ls. 2¾d. Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 11d. to ls. 11½d).
Wood Carving.	London district (within a 25-mile radius of Charing Cross.)	19 Feb.	Architectural wood carvers	mineral to enther things in a 12 and a substitute of the

\*This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. A list of the towns and districts included in the grading scheme of the National Joint Council was published on pages 116-117 of this GAZETTE for March, 1937. For certain towns and districts further increases took effect as from 1 February, 1938, as a result of regrading, and in addition, certain towns and districts were graded for the first time. The towns and districts which have been regraded are as follows:—Northern Counties Region—A2 to A1 Berwick and district, A1 to A Bishop Auckland district, District of North West Durham. Midland Region—A1 to A Leamington and Warwick; A2 to A1 Worcester; A3 to A2 Atherstone, Boston, Grantham, Rushden, Southwell, Stamford; B to A3 Henley-in-Arden; B1 to A3 Wirksworth; B1 to B Bourne, Spalding; B2 to B Bidford-on-Avon, Kineton and Edgehills, Shipston-on-Stour, Towcester. South Western Region—A3 to A2 Cheltenham. Southern Counties Region—A1 to A Norwich; B3 to B Rettendon, Runwell, Wickford. The towns and districts which have been graded for the first time are as follows:—Midland Region—A3 Site of Digby R.A.F. Aerodrome. South Western Region—A3 Chudleigh; B Great Rissington, Kemble, Minchinhampton; B1 Lulworth, Site of Bovington Camp, Dorset; B2 Okehampton. Southern Counties Region—A1 Northfieet; B Site of Benson R.A.F. Station.

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

‡ This increase is the result of regrading from A2 to A1 by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

§ Viz., work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonising and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys, also work on retort-house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.

March, 1938.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electrical	England, Wales and Northern Ireland.*	2nd pay day in Feb.	Qualified journeymen employed by electrical contractors.	Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 10½d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 6½d.; Grade D., 1s. 5½d.
Contracting.	London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford	2nd pay day in Feb.	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 6¼d.).
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Midland Area.‡	1st full pay week in Feb.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase† of ¼d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 2¾d.; jointers, 1s. 4¾d.; meter readers, 1s. 3¾d.; general labourers, 1s. 1¾d. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are 1d. and 1½d. per hour respectively less than in Zone A.
Electricity Supply.	Certain undertakings in the Greater London Area.	2nd pay day in Feb.	Contract wiremen and auxiliary workers employed on the consumers' side of mains terminals.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, ls. 10¾d.; mates, ls. 6½d.
	Various Authorities in England and Wales.	1 Feb.	Paviors, masons, yard and road labourers, and certain other classes (apart from building trade operatives) employed in nontrading departments whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the building industry.	Increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen, and of ¼d. or ½d. per hour for labourers.
	Hartlepool	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers, ls. 21d.; roadmen, ls. 51d.; street sweepers,
100	Ipswich	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	1s. 1½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers, road scavengers, 54s. 7½d.; refuse collectors, 56s. 7d. per week.
Local Authorities	Bedfordshire	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 2d.; road labourers and road scavengers, 10½d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 5½d.
(Non-Trading Services).	Lowestoft	11 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Revised rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of 9½d. to 1s. 11d. per week. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers and road scavangers, 1s. 1d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.
	Cheltenham	3 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Hourly rates of wages adopted in place of daily rates, resulting in an average increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers and road scavengers, ls. ld.; refuse collectors, ls. l½d.; road paviors and masons, ls. 6½d.
which is here on the or the first to the st	Chard	14 Feb. 1 Feb.	Road workers employed by the Rural District Council. Paviors, stone cutters and flaggers	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 38s. leading hands, 40s. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).
	Belfast {	2nd pay day in Feb.	employed by the Corporation.  Plumber-jointers and meter fixers and repairers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 8½d.; meter fixers, 1s. 5½d.; meter repairers, 1s. 6½d.
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Feb.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 86½ and 76½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Button Making	Great Britain	14 Feb.	Female workers	Increases in piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour for all workers, and in general minimum time rates for workers other than homeworkers of ½d. per hour for those 17 years and over and of ½d. per hour for those under 17.
Optical Trade	Manchester (certain firms).	lst pay week in Feb.¶	Jobbers, glaziers, surfacers, rimless fitters, shell and imitation shell workers.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates for a normal working week of 46½ hours of 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 65s. and 43s. 6d for males and females respectively at 25 years and over.
Retail Distribution.	Oldham district	Pay day in week commenc- ing 17 Jan.	Butchers employed by co-operative societies.	Adoption of revised scales of minimum rates resulting in increases for most classes of workers. Rates after change for assistants, 11s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 65s. at 23 years and over.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Paper Box Making. Paper Bag Making.	Great Britain Great Britain	21 Feb 21 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the paper box trade. Workpeople employed in the paper bag trade.	Normal number of hours of work as declared by the Trade Board reduced from 48 to 45 per week.** Normal number of hours of work as declared by the Trade Board reduced from 48 to 45 per week.**
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Lowestoft	11 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Weekly hours adopted of 47 all the year round instead of 51 in the summer and 48 in the winter for refuse collectors and 50 in the summer and 47 in the winter for other classes.††

\* This increase affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Federated Electrical Association. The Grade A rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. In the Mersey area within a radius of 10 miles of the Liverpool Landing Stage and including also Runcorn, St. Helens and Widnes an additional 1d. per hour is payable in lieu of travelling time, making a total hourly rate of is, 84d. The rate for Belfast, until further notice is to be subject to an addition of 3 per cent. The districts in the various grades are as follows:—

Grade A.—London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.

Grade B.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey), Chester, Shotton, Wrexham, Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington and Wigan), Blackpool, Runcorn and Widnes, South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Ridling of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Hallfax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Brisitol and Crewe.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Lottoroshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.

Grade D.—Other towns and counties in England and Wales,

Unde

### TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 78, as compared with 62 in the previous month and 75 in February, 1937. In these 78 new disputes about 20,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,400 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 7,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 17 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 95, involving 30,800 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at 133,000 working days.

questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 700 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during february have been effected in the case of 53 new disputes, directly involving 16,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; involving 1,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. February, estimated at 133,000 working days.

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

of disputes in progress in February:

The second section with		er of Dispuress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	4	29	33	19,400	74,000	
Shipbuilding	5	12	17	6,000	34,000	
Building, etc	2	9	9	2,000	5,000 5,000	
ransport	í	2	3	1,400	8,000	
other	5	15	20	1,100	7,000	
otal, February, 1938	17	78	95	30,800	133,000	
Total, January, 1938	10	62	72	25,800	103,000	
Total, February, 1937	11	75	86	24,900	84,000	

Causes.—Of the 78 disputes beginning in February, 15, directly involving 3,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 5, directly involving 300 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 11, directly involving 6,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on

in a compromise. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1938 AND 1937.

Industry Group.	No. of Disputes begin-	Number of Work- people involved	Aggre- gate Duration in	No. of	Number	Aggre- gate
All proof sales	ning in period.	in all Disputes in progress.	Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	Disputes beginning in period.	Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport	54 5 8 9 10 5 16 8	32,900 2,800 700 4,700 2,100 1,100 2,500 1,900	146,000 21,000 13,000 19,000 4,000 5,000 2,000 7,000 10,000	55 8 6 8 18 3 6	37,700 3,400 400 1,500 3,400 400 800 2,300 400	311,000 14,000 1,000 7,000 13,000 1,000 4,000 1,000
Other	16	1,300	9,000	19	3,500 53,800	390,000

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

Occupations and Locality.†	Number	oximate of Work- Involved.	Date whe	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
se the marking to the sale of the control of the co	Directly.	In- directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	2,115	390	19 Jan.	4 Feb.	Dissatisfaction of certain youths at working over a prolonged period on afternoon shifts only.	Work resumed. Some provision subsequently made for working on other shifts.
Colliery workpeople—near Neath, Glam. (one colliery).	1,000	12 Jun 18	7 Feb.	12 Feb.	Claim on the part of certain employees for increase in minimum	Work resumed to permit a settle- ment of the matter in dispute being negotiated between Coal
Colliery workpeople—near Neath, Glam. (certain collieries).	2,500	T 25 # F	9 Feb.	12 Feb.	rate for working in wet places. In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Owners' Association and the workpeople's trade union.
Underground and surface work- people—near Coventry (one colliery).	1,088	354	25 Feb.	26 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with wages on the part of certain packers.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE: — Millmen, cranemen, locomotive men and melting shop men—Middles- brough (one firm).	1,100	132	28 Jan.	2 Feb.	Refusal to work with a non-unionist.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Engineering, Etc.:— Workpeople employed on aircraft construction— Hatfield, Herts. (one firm).	1,084	RAIMIAU	29 Jan.	15 Feb.	To enforce demand that the wages of a fitter transferred to the plant maintenance department should immediately be raised to the skilled millwrights' rate.	Work resumed on conditions
Workpeople employed on aircraft construction—Edgware, Middlesex (one firm).	726	12	7 Feb.	15 Feb.	skilled millwrights' rate. In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	existing prior to stoppage.
Workpeople employed in scale and weighing machine manufacture— Birmingham (one firm).	1,800	20 CODE )	24 Feb.	25 Feb.	For withdrawal of system of timing work, in connection with revision of piecework rates of wages.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
CLOTHING MANUFACTURE:— Pencillers, cutters and other work- people employed in shirt and collar manufacture—Londonderry (one firm).	28	350	14 Feb.	15 Feb.	Against proposed substitution of male pencillers employed at time rates for female workers employed at piece rates.	Female pencillers to be retained, but at time rates in lieu of piece rates.
BUILDING:— Building trade operatives— London (one firm). Building trade operatives— London (one firm).	86	{	9 Feb. 11 Feb.	15 Feb.	Against dismissal of three labourers.  In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers, conductors, etc.— Torquay, Newton Abbot and Exeter districts (one firm).	760		31 Jan.	9 Feb. 7	For reinstatement of an inspector dismissed owing to redundancy, Company's offer of alternative employment in a lower grade being refused.	Inspector given responsible alternative employment, without loss of pay.
Van guards and messengers employed by railway company—London, N. and N.W.	637		11 Feb.	19 Feb.	Against being transferred to day- to-day staff on attainment of age of 20, in lieu of being placed directly on permanent adult staff.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

† 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.

Other Totals;

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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	feeted an	o mod	56%
Food only	gath bla fina was		O wingo	40%

#### FOOD.

There was a further decline, during February, in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This was mainly due to decreases in the prices of eggs and fish; milk and butter also were cheaper in some districts.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 40 per cent. at 1st March, 1938, as compared with 42 per cent. at 1st February, 1938, and 35 per cent. at 1st March, 1937.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at lst March, 1938, as compared with		
000 1 004 2 000 A	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1938.	1st March, 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1938.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	$\begin{array}{c c} d. \\ + & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	<u>d.</u>
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9 <sup>8</sup> 0 5	0 93 0 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	=
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs	0 10½ 0 6½ 0 6¾	1 41 0 8	1 41 0 8 0 101	+ 5½ + 1½ + 3¾	_
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 4 0 111	0 41 1 31	0 41 1 31	+ 01 + 4	=
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \end{array} $	1 4 0 9½ 2 2½ 0 2½ 0 6¾	$\begin{array}{c} + 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + 8\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 <del>1</del>
Fresh Salt	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 43 1 31 0 11 0 61 0 2 0 61	1 4½ 1 3 0 11 0 6½ 0 1¾ 0 6½	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 2 \\ + \ 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 2\frac{1}{4} \\ - \ 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	- 01 - 01 - 01

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

		10 mg	Average I Decreas 1938, as con	March,	Corre- sponding	
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Feb. 1938.	
Beef, British— Ribs			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank			18	20	19	19
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-	108/43	32	36	34	34
Thin Flank	1:11	1900	2	8	5	5
Mutton, British—				70737 N. 30 G	1175 31 10 771 731	The state of the s
Legs			54	57	56	55
Breast Mutton, Frozen—	1999		24	25	24	24
Legs	01.040	59 325 1	55	50	52	53
Breast				8	4	4
Bacon (streaky)*			36	35	36	35
rish			114	95	104	121
Flour			50	52	51	52
Bread			64	62	63	63
Tea			43	47	45	45
Sugar (granulated)			29	21	25 94	26 97
Butter—		•••	89	99	34	91
Fresh	35775		9	18	14	15
Salt	7		4	7	6	7
Cheese†			26	29	27	28
Margarine Eggs (fresh)			-7	-9	-8 32	-7 57
Potatoes		•••	35 39	30 17	28	30
	2000	1	- 55	16 1 Dec 2019		SHEETING OF
All above articles (Weighted Per Increase)	of F	ood age	40	40	40	42

\* 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. 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 rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st March, 1938, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st March, 1938, was about 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were between 95 and 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was 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 1st March, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st February, 1938, and 51 per cent. at 1st March, 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 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	1 155	161	164	176	1 169
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	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928 1929	68 67	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	- 5
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	6
1938	59	57	56		1000			1	N 7512	1000	No second	1

#### 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.

March, 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

#### I.—FOOD.

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

ag the greenal lareman. I in the construction of	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
set in position. Mean- of, having emptied the	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938. 1 Mar.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam)   Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland United States	0 553 18 755 391 370§ 20 23¶ 1,805 25 15	2 585 19 809 325 305§ 23 18¶ 1,899 32 15 27	0 575 14 792 362 352§ 24 19¶ 1,963 35 20 33	0 579  870‡ 500 477§ 25 30 61 2,444 41 31 36	-1§§ 571 12 895‡ 592 519 22 30 63 2,438 43 30 31	Feb. Jan. Feb. Nov., '3' Feb. Dec., '3' Jan.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada Eire New Zealand South Africa	19 1 34§ 11 3	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25	31‡‡ 17 54§ 36 2	32 17 65 41 9	Jan. Feb. Nov., '37 Jan. Jan.	

#### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.**	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Latest figures available.	
						Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN	bicos est l	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	A oda lo
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1938. 1 Mar.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	rebuss thu	(3 65 G)	CONST.	tive in	ero-gol		A miles
Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	554	5 554	574	5 640	663	Feb.
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	670	THE RESIDENCE
Denmark	A.B.C.D.E	66	73	74	80	638	Jan. Jan.
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	29	Nov., '37
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	867	896	888	952‡	979‡	Jan.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	411††	369††	404††	530††	558	4thQr.'37
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	25	Feb.
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	40¶	36¶	319	39	39	Dec., '37
Italy (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	381	Nov., '37
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	71	Jan.
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	65	Jan.
Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D	29	28	30	37	38	Jan.
omied states	A,B,C,D,E	37¶	40	43	479	48	Sept., '37
BRITISH	The state of the s			1	1		A STANIS
DOMINIONS, &c.	LANGE STATE	1999					
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	29	4thQr.'37
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	26	30	32	Feb.
Éire New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	52§	56§	59§	70§	73	Feb.
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	29 16	33 16	37	47 18	50 23	Jan. Jan.

\* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1913–1914; Holland, 1911–1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

inary currency.

Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

Figure for August.

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

# 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.

FEBRUARY, 1938.
Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February, have been received from 142\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,270,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with February, 1937, in respect of the same 142 Authorities:

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Feb., 1937.
ENGLAND AND	050.000	oddarit.				
WALES:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	247,300	46,200	58,000	50,400	38,700	
Yorkshire	683,200	64,000	138,000	73,000	86,600	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.4 \\ 1,044,800 \\ -21.2 \end{array} $
Lancs. & Cheshire	618,500	43,000	154,500	15,000	103,500	934,500
North and West- Midland Counties	919,700	60,100	207,900	142,500	159,000	1,489,200
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	182,000	3,000	47,600	22,800	43,500	
Outer London†	1,029,900	107,800	170,500	147,200	290,300	1,745,700
South-Eastern Counties	540,800	13,000	108,100	14,500	97,400	773,800
South-Western Counties	94,700	500	18,100	47,500	19,500	180,300
Wales and Mon.	87,800	2,500	20,100		16,200	126,600
Scotland	244,900	66,700	30,300	240,300	119,600	
TOTAL, Feb., 1938	4,648,800	406,800	953,100	753,200	974,300	7,736,200 - 26·8
Total, Feb., 1937	5,222,000	1,330,400	969,400	1,739,900	1,300,500	10,562,200
-	THE PERSON NAMED IN			-	1	The state of the s

#### JANUARY, 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 143 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during January, 1938. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,864,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £8,761,300, compared with £10,102,500 in December, 1937, and £8,472,300 in January, 1937. Of the total for January, 1938, dwelling houses accounted for £5,482,400; factories and workshops, £627,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £801,100; churches schools and public buildings £875,400; other buildings churches, schools and public buildings, £875,400; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £974,500. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in January, was 11,458, as compared with 13,972 in December, 1937, and 9,141 in January, 1937.

### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

Cases.	Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	OTHER POISONING.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Aniline 1 Toxic Jaundice 2
Smelting of Metals	Toxic Jaundice 2
Plumbing and Soldering	TOTAL 3
Shipbreaking	
Printing 1	ANTHRAX.
Tinning of Metals	Wool 1
Other Contact with	Handling and Sorting of
Molten Lead	Hides and Skins 2
White and Red Lead Works 1	TOTAL 3
	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Pottery Vitreous Enamelling	(SKIN CANCER).
Electric Accumulator	Pitch 4
Works 3	Tar 2
Paint and Colour Works 1	Oil 5
India-Rubber Works	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Coach and Car Painting	TOTAL 11
Shipbuilding	CHROME ULCERATION.
Paint used in Other In-	Manufacture of Bichromates 7
dustries 2	Chrome Tanning 1
	Chromiun Plating 10
Painting of Buildings 1	тотац 18
TOTAL 9	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
TOTAL 9	Total, Cases 44

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Yorkshire (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); N. and W. Midland Counties (one); Scotland (one).

† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

§ In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories, and one case of anthrax among dock labourers, were reported.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## 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 February, was 175, as compared with 168 in the previous month, and with 179 in February, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February numbered 83, as compared with 41 in the previous month, and with 50 in February, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Porters, Shunters Mechanics, Labourers Other Grades Contractors' Servants	 1 1  8   3 1	Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink General Woodwork and	61214 3 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14	Paper, Printing, etc	2
Underground Surface	74 8	Electric Generating Stations Other Industries	1 2
TOTAL, MINES  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	82 6	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOT Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-			2 12 3
tery and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	2	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	73
Metal Extracting, and Refining  Metal Conversion and	2	Total (excluding Seamen) 1	75
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube	70	SEAMEN. Trading Vessels—	E0
Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	12	Fishing Vessels—	52 31
etc Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and	9		83
other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture	6	Total (including Seamen) 2	58

## BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certifi the written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 25th and 26th May, 1938, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held in the same centres on 13th July, 1938.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 26th May, 1938, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1938. Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 15th April, 1938.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley St., London, S.W.1.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

KIERS REGULATIONS.

KIERS REGULATIONS.

The issue of this Gazette for January, 1936, contained a summary of the Report of a Committee appointed in 1934 to consider the precautions necessary to secure the safety of persons working in and about kiers. The Committee recommended certain precautionary measures for ensuring the safety of such persons; and it was proposed, after further consideration, that Regulations should eventually be after further consideration, that Regulations should eventually be

issued upon the subject.

The Home Secretary gave notice on 23rd November, 1936, that, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, he had contifed hims (including accessory plant or application) and he had certified kiers (including accessory plant or appliances) used for the purpose of boiling textile materials in print works, bleaching and dyeing works, or works in which cotton or cotton waste is bleached, to be dangerous; and he has now made Regulations† under section 79 of the Act, to apply to factories and workshops (being print works, bleaching and dyeing works, or works in which cotton or cotton waste is bleached) wherein kiers are used for the purpose of boiling textile material. A kier is defined as "a fixed vessel used for boiling textile material, wherein boiling liquid is circulated by means of steam or mechanical power through a pipe, channel or duct, so constructed and arranged that the liquid is discharged over the

textile materials and percolates through it."

The Regulations will come into force on 1st May, 1938, except that the operation of certain of the Regulations is postponed for twelve

utory Rules and Orders, 1938, No. 106. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. post-free).

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

#### Factory and Workshop Acts.

Unguarded hoist opening in a building in course of construc-TION—RESPONSIBILITY OF SUB-CONTRACTORS

THIS case was heard at Clerkenwell Police Court on 18th and 25th February, 1937, and proceedings were taken under sections 136 and 85 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in respect of the opening in the floor of a platform hoist not being provided with a guard rail and toe board as required by Regulation 30 of the Building Regulations, 1926. Defendants, who were sub-contractors on a large building contract, were using a platform hoist belonging to the main contractors, one of whose employees was operating the hoist from the seventh floor, where he could clearly observe the platform from the seventh floor, where he could clearly observe the platform in every position. A bogie of concrete was raised to the first floor where it was wheeled off by one of defendants' employees who did not replace the guard rail for the hoist opening. Meanwhile, the hoist operator, observing a party, comprising the general foreman, resident engineer and two visitors concerned in the construction of the building, waiting to be taken up in the hoist, lowered the platform to the ground floor where the party were accommodated on the platform and the platform guard rails fixed in position. Meanwhile, defendants' employee on the first floor, having emptied the bogie, pushed it back to where he believed the hoist platform to be. It fell into the well on top of the members of the party, one of whom was fatally injured.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, defendants contended there was no case to answer, this submission being made on the grounds (i) that the main contractors were the real occupiers; (ii) that Regulation 30 permitted the removal of the guard rail under the circumstances existing at the time of the accident; and (iii) that the person killed was not a person subject to the prosecution of the Act Accident these submissions, the presecution argued of the Act. Against these submissions, the prosecution argued (i) that defendants were occupiers, not only by reason of their use of the hoist, but because of the use of a power-driven concrete mixer; (ii) that the first floor level was, at the material time, being used solely by defendants; (iii) that the hoist was used by other contractors and the platform was frequently away from the first floor without the guard rail being in position; and (iv) that section 136 applies to persons other than "persons employed."

The magistrate, in a considered judgment, ruled against the defendants on all three points, and found both cases proved, a penalty of £5 with £2 10s. costs, being imposed. Defendants entered an appeal, which, however, was afterwards withdrawn.—Mills v. Caxton Floors, Ltd. Clerkenwell Police Court, 18th and 25th February, 1937.

#### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE—CERTIFICATE OF CERTIFYING SURGEON ANTEDATING DISABLEMENT BY MORE THAN SIX MONTHS—IMPOSSI-BILITY OF BRINGING A CLAIM WITHIN SIX MONTHS—REASONABLE CAUSE.

On 4th June, 1937, Mrs. Ethel Freda Easterling, a biscuit packer and checker employed by Peek, Frean and Company, Limited, was granted a certificate by the certifying surgeon that she was suffering from dermatitis produced by dust or liquids (one of the diseases included in the third schedule to the Act), and was thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which she was employed. The certificate stated that the date of disability was 11th September, 1936, which date was, therefore, by virtue of section 43 (1) (iii) (a) of the Act, "treated as the happening of the accident." By section 14 (1) of the Act: "Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless... the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within air months from the comprehence of the accident causing the within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury. . . . Provided that . . . (b) the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause." Mrs. Easterling's claim for compensation was contested by her employers in the county court on the ground that it was not made within six months of the "accident" in September, 1936. The county court judge held that in view of the fact that Mrs. Easterling had suffered from a skin disease since 1932, and had delayed applying for the certificate till June, 1937, she had failed to establish reasonable cause for the delay, and he made an award in favour of Peek, Frean and Company, Limited. Mrs. Easterling appealed to the Court of Appeal. She contended that until the certifying surgeon gave his certificate, there was no "accident" and no right to make a claim; and that when the certifying surgeon antedated the accident by more than six months it might be said either (a) that section 14 had no application, or (b) that the impossibility of making a claim earlier was itself "reasonable cause."

The Court of Appeal (Slesser and Scott, L.JJ.) allowed Mrs. Easterling's appeal with costs. Lord Justice Slesser said: "In my view, apart from authority, I find it impossible to see how a man can be said to be without reasonable cause when he does not make a claim within the period of six months during the whole of which he had not in law been certified to have suffered that notional accident, which alone could give him the right to make the claim. possible way in which it could be said that such a man had foregone his rights would depend on the contention that in a particular case, knowing his condition, by medical advice or otherwise, he negligently had abstained from applying to the certifying surgeon to give certificate. But the reasonable cause contemplated under section 14 is one which exempts him from making a claim. There is no reasonable cause to be considered in respect of failing to present himself to the certifying surgeon, for the very good reason that no duty so to present himself is to be found in the statute . . . There is no obligation upon the workman under section 43 or otherwise to obtain a certificate and so to create a notional accident within particular time."—Easterling v. Peek, Frean and Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal. 24th February, 1938.

#### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES)

A limited company pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying nine male workers and were fined £18 with five guineas costs. They were also ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to £134 ls. 11d. Rex v. Rose's Direct Milk Supply (London) Limited. West London Police Court. 24th February, 1938.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(ADDITIONAL BENEFITS) ORDER, 1938.

DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ADDITIONAL BENEFITS AND REDUCTION IN CONTRIBUTIONS) (AGRICULTURE) ORDER, 1938.

Drafts of the above Orders to be made by the Minister of Labour were laid before both Houses of Parliament on 2nd March, 1938. The draft orders are designed to give effect to recommendations contained in the reports of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at 31st December, 1937. (See page 89 of this GAZETTE.)

The Additional Benefits Order applies to the General Scheme of Unemployment Insurance and provides for an increase in the number of "additional days of benefit" and for an increase in the rate of benefit payable in respect of an adult dependant.

benefit payable in respect of an adult dependant.

The Additional Benefits and Reduction in Contributions (Agriculture) Order, applies only to the Agricultural Scheme, and provides for a reduction in the rates of contributions for all persons aged 18 and over, an increase in the rate of benefit for young men between the ages of 18 and 21 years, the reduction of the waiting period for benefit from six days to three, and a modification of the provision requiring payment of ten fresh contributions after exhausting benefit.

The Draft Orders may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at

the price of ld. net each.

#### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed

claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court

The following recent decision is of general interest:-

## Case No. 796/38. (17.2.38).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-EMPLOYMENT LOST THROUGH MISCONDUCT—EMPLOYER REPORTED THAT CLAIMANT HAD BEEN DISMISSED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT BUT REFUSED FURTHER INFORMATION—AS EMBEZZLEMENT IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE DEFINED BY STATUTE AND CLAIMANT DID NOT DENY THE OFFENCE, HELD THAT MISCONDUCT HAD BEEN

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the follow ing decision :-

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed, the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit for six weeks from 12th November, 1937.

"On 22nd November, 1937, the claimant made a claim for benefit.

He disclosed the fact that his previous employment had terminated on 11th November, 1937, and he gave the name of his late employer. on 11th November, 1937, and he gave the name of his late employer. The employer was then asked (among other questions) on form U.I. 85; 'For what reason and in what circumstances did the employment terminate?' The reply to this question consisted of the single word 'embezzlement.' The questions addressed to the employer and his answers thereto were communicated to the claimant on form U.I. 86, on which appears in bold type, 'NOTE—Any observations on these replies should be made on the back of the

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for January, 1938, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1936, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8c containing selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. The sections of the guide that have been revised up to date are as follows:—Part I: Introduction and statutory conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and V of the 1930 edition (price 2s. 6d. net). Part IV: Anomalies Regulations (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 1 (price 3d. net). Amendment No. 2 (price 1d. net). Amendment No. 4 (to Parts I and IV) price 2d. net. Amendment No. 4

form.' The claimant made no observations on the back of the form in the space headed 'Claimant's observations on employer's

"The Insurance Officer, in order to obtain more specific informa The Insurance Officer, in order to obtain more specific information from the employer asked him 'Can the precise particulars of the alleged embezzlement be stated please?', to which the employer replied 'Yes.' The employer was then asked to furnish full details of the alleged embezzlement, whereon he said 'Do not wish to give further details in this matter.'

"Having obtained all the information which he could, and being workled his well to die leve the deign for heaveful (as weather 47.44) (h)

unable himself to disallow the claim for benefit (see section 43 (4) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) the Insurance Officer referred the claim to the Court of Referees. The claimant was advised of the date on which, and the place at which, the Court would consider his claim, and he was furnished with a copy of form U.I. 624 on which appeared the facts above-stated. The claimant did not attend at the Court of Referees but he wrote 'I was dismissed from my previous situation'; he did not deny the employer's allegation that he had been dismissed for embezzlement, but stated he could not attend at the Court owing to having obtained other

A fully constituted Court of Referees has unanimously disallowed the claim for benefit, and has disqualified the claimant for receiving benefit for six weeks from the day following the loss of his employment. The Chief Insurance Officer has formally appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees in order to obtain the guidance of the Umpire on an important question of principle relating

"Before I consider the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer I should state that the Court of Referees had regard to the question of onus of proof and came to the conclusion that it had been discharged and gave their reasons therefor.

"The ruling principle in a case of this nature is that the statute, which places on the claimant the burden of proving that he fulfils the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, does not impose

the statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, does not impose upon him the burden of proving the negative, namely, that he is not disqualified for receiving benefit. This was discussed in detail in Decision 4231/37 (page 81 of Volume XVI of Umpire's Decisions). "I will now consider the reported cases in which it has been held that the burden of proving that the claimant has lost his employment through his misconduct has not been discharged, and I will then consider whether this case is distinguishable from those cases.

"In Case 3395/29 (page 264 of U.I. Code 8a) the employer had stated that the claimant had lost his employment because he 'adopted an insolent manner.' In the decision given in that case it was said 'It is not suggested that his language was insolent but only his manner, and in what respect his manner was insolent I am left, so far as the employer is concerned, to conjecture. The only left, so far as the employer is concerned, to conjecture. The only account of the interview between the official and the applicant is contained in the applicant's observations (on form U.I. 86) on the employer's statement. In that account I can find no evidence of anything amounting to misconduct.

In Case 4338/29 (page 162 of Volume VIII of Umpire's Decisions) the reason given by the employer for the claimant's loss of employment is 'unsatisfactory.' The Court of Referees had found 'misconduct on the part of the applicant because he had not proved that he was not guilty of the misconduct alleged against him.' It was pointed out that where there is no evidence that the claimant had lest his employment through doing something which amounted had lost his employment through doing something which amounted to misconduct he is not called upon to prove, as a condition of the right to receive benefit, that he did not lose his employment through

"In Case 5931/29 (page 228 of Volume VIII of Umpire's Decisions) the employer had reported that the claimant had lost his employment because he had 'defied the management both in deed and word.' In allowing benefit the Umpire said: 'In the absence of other evidence of what the applicant said and did I refuse to speculate as whether what he said or did was misconduct within the meaning as whether what he said or did was hisconduct within the healing of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. . . I cannot accept the opinion of others upon what is an obvious issue of fact, and such facts as are before me do not establish the allegation that the applicant was guilty of such misconduct as would justify depriving him of unemployment benefit.'

"The Statutory Authorities appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Acts are the colly authorities to whom jurisdiction is

Insurance Acts are the only authorities to whom jurisdiction is given to determine whether misconduct has been proved whereby it is alleged a claimant has lost his employment' (Decision 3666/34; not reported), and for that reason 'evidence must be given which enables the Court of Referees or the Umpire (as the case may be) to determine of what the alleged misconduct consists so that they may further determine whether, in their view, it amounts to misconduct within the meaning of that word in the Unemployment.

conduct within the meaning of that word in . . . the Unemployment Insurance Act' (Decision 15153/33; not reported).

"In the reported cases cited above the Statutory Authority was not in a position to decide but could only 'speculate' or 'conjecture,' whether the alleged 'insolence' 'unsatisfactory' in a respect not stated, or 'defiance' amounted to misconduct unless particulars of the acts alleged were given. To find misconduct proved on the vague allegations made in those cases would in effect be to entrust to the employer the duty of deciding whether the claimant has lost his employment through his misconduct.

his employment through his misconduct.

"In the present case the employer has stated that the claimant lost his employment for 'embezzlement.' Embezzlement is a criminal offence, which is defined by statute (see the Larceny Act, section 17 (1)), so by the use of the single word 'embezzlement' the employer has defined the nature of the act whereby he alleges the claimant lost his employment, namely, fraudulent misappropriation by a clerk or servant; an act which, being a crime, cannot be described otherwise than as 'misconduct' described otherwise than as 'misconduct.'

'The claimant has been afforded two opportunities (indeed on one occasion he was invited to take the opportunity) for denying the

employer's allegation of embezzlement, of which he would be expected

employer's allegation of embezzlement, of which he would be expected to take advantage if he denied the allegation, but he has not done so. "In these circumstances I cannot say that the Court of Referees was not justified in giving the decision which it has given.
"It is to be deplored that the employer did not accede to the Insurance Officer's request to furnish more detailed particulars of the charge of embezzlement. It is the duty of every citizen to assist in the administration of the law, so it is the duty of every employer to assist in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Had the claimant denied that he had embezzled any property of his employer I should have decided (as I gather from its reasoned findings the Court of Referees would have decided) that the evidence did not warrant a disqualification under section 27 of the Act for the receipt of benefit. He has, however, not denied that he was dismissed from his employment for embezzlement, nor that he was guilty of embezzlement, and in these circumstances the decision of the Court of Referees cannot be

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

#### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS, GRADE RAILWAY SHOPMEN: WAGON BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS, GRADE II: EXMOUTH JUNCTION, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine the claims of two men employed as wagon builders and repairers, grade II, in the carriage and wagon department of the Company at Exmouth Junction for regrading as wagon and horse box builders and repairers, grade I, on the ground that the men possess qualifications which entitle them to such grading. The Company opposed the claim on the ground that neither of the men concerned had served an apprenticeship as a wagon and horse box builder and repairer and that, in view of the nature of the work performed at the Exmouth Junction denot, it was not possible for them to become fully qualified Junction depot, it was not possible for them to become fully qualified in the skilled branches of the trade of a grade I craftsman. The Court decided that the claim for regrading as wagon and horse box builders and repairers, grade I, had been established.—Award No. 1696; dated 3rd February, 1938.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: REPAIR SHOP STAFF: PECKHAM RYE, SLADES GREEN AND WIMBLEDON, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine the claim for a special allowance under clause 11 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728 to the staff employed in the Company's repair shops at Peckham Rye, Slades Green and Wimbledon, on account of the exceptionally dirty nature of the work. The Company contended that the work upon which the men were employed was neither exceptionally dirty nor dangerous nor generally different from that performed in similar repair shops of the Company. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1697; dated 3rd February,

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: SLATER AND LABOURER: WOOD STREET, WALTHAMSTOW, LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine the claim of a slater and a labourer for an allowance under condition 11 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728 while working on repairs to the roof of the Company's locomotive engine shed at Wood Street, Walthamstow. The Union claimed that the work on an engine shed is, by reason of the use to which it is put, of a dirtier nature than work on the roofs of ordinary buildings. The Company contended that it is part of a slater's ordinary duties to renew slates on engine sheds, that a dirty work allowance is only justified where abnormal circumstances warrant it, and that the work in question was not of an exceptional nature. The Court decided against the claim.—
Award No. 1698; dated 25th February, 1938.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS: CALEDONIAN OMNIBUS COMPANY. LIMITED, DUMFRIES.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted that the wages paid to and the conditions of employment of the persons employed by the Caledonian Omnibus Company, Limited, Dumfries, are not in accordance with section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, which provides that the wages paid to and the conditions of employment of any person employed by the holder of a road service licence in connection with the operation of a public service vehicle shall be not less favourable than those which would have to be observed by a contractor under the fair wages

clause in Government contracts.

Three schedules were attached by the Court to their award.
Schedules I and II set out certain rates of wages for drivers and conductors, Schedule III set out certain working conditions, and the conductors, Schedule III set out certain working conditions, and the Court found that, in order to comply with the requirements of the fair wages clause, the rates of wages of drivers and conductors employed in the Company's southern area shall be not less favourable than those set out in Schedule I, and in the Company's Edinburgh-Biggar area not less favourable than the rates set out in Schedule II, and that in both areas the conditions of employment shall be not less favourable than those set out in Schedule III. The Court also found that the rates of wages and conditions of employment of the drivers and conductors employed by the Company are in certain respects less favourable than those set out in the Schedules referred to, and in those respects are not in accordance with the provisions of section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.—Award No. 1699 dated 25th February, 1938.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

PROCURATORS FISCAL, SENIOR DEPUTES AND DEPUTES: LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.—The Procurators Fiscal Society submitted a claim for increases in salary scales and annual leave. The Lord Advocate's Department submitted counter-proposals. The Tribunal awarded the following salary scales and annual leave:—

Salary scales for Procurators Fiscal-Group B ... £800 × £30 — £1,000.

Group C ...  $£650 \times £25 - £850$ . Group D ...  $£600 \times £25 - £750$ , together with an annual pensionable allowance of £25 in respect of the holder of Procurator Fiscal at Inverness.

Group E ...  $£550 \times £20 - £650$ . Group F ...  $£550 \times £20 - £650$ .

Annual Leave.

Deputes and Senior Deputes ... 36 days. Procurators Fiscal ... ...

36 days, increasing to 48 days after 10 years' service in a grade or grades carrying 36 days' annual leave.

Award No. 16: dated 17th January, 1938.

TELEPHONE SALES SUPERVISING GRADES: POST OFFICE.—The Telephone Sales Supervising Officers' Association claimed increased scales of pay. The Tribunal awarded the following scales:—

Sales Supervisors (London) ... ... Sales Supervisors (Provinces) ... £345 × £18 — £435

Sales Superintendents, Class II and Assistant Sales Managers ... ... £445 × £18 — £520

Sales Superintendents, Class I and Sales £520 × £18 — £580 

UNATTACHED CHIEF PREVENTIVE OFFICERS: COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—The Customs and Excise Preventive Staff Association claimed an increase in the officiating allowance payable to unattached chief preventive officers in lieu of subsistence allowance. The Tribunal awarded that the allowance should be increased to £168 16s. 3d. per annum.—Award No. 18; dated 25th February, 1938.

TAX OFFICERS (HIGHER GRADE): BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE. The Inland Revenue Staff Federation claimed an increase in the salary scale of tax officers (higher grade) employed in the Chief Inspector's office of the Inland Revenue Department. The Tribunal awarded a scale of £425 × £18 — £550 for tax officers (higher grade), men, with a scale for women to be fixed in accordance with the principles set out in the annexe to Treasury Circular No. 16/1937.— Award No. 19; dated 28th February, 1938.

## CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE: RUSHDEN AND DISTRICT .- A difference having arisen between the two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of the Boot and Shoe Trade of Rushden and District regarding the piece-rate price to be paid for operations on the B.U. No. 9 Stitcher, Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed to act as Umpire to determine the matter. On 2nd March, 1938, he issued an Award, which was to become operative retrospectively, namely, on and from the first day of the second pay week in January, 1938.

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

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D(52) dated 11th February, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 11th April, 1938.

#### Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal M.D.S.(22) dated 24th February, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female

Objection period expires 22nd April, 1938.

#### Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal W.D.S.(21) dated 25th February, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates for male workers and certain classes of female workers.

Objection period expires 25th April, 1938. Proposal W.D.S. (21a), dated 2nd March, 1938, to vary the piece basis time rate and overtime rates for certain classes of female

Objection period expires 25th April, 1938.

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

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.57), dated 15th February, 1938, to fix certain general minimum piece rates for female workers and to vary general overtime rates for male and female workers.

#### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

#### Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order P.(20), dated 8th February, 1938, confirming the variation

of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and the piecework basis time rate for female workers and specifying 21st February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

March, 1938.

#### Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Order A.S. (10), dated 10th February, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 21st February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### REGULATIONS.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Amending Regulations (S.R. and O. 1938 No.  $\frac{84}{8.4}$ ) dated 10th

February, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

RENT RESTRICTION.—Government Policy on Rent Restriction. [Cmd. 5667; price 1d.]

Unemployment Fund.—(i) Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1936, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March 1937, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [H.C. 49; price 2d.] (ii) Reports of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund on the 31st December, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 68;

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Draft Unemployment Insurance (Additional Benefits) Order, 1938, to be made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. [H.C. 70; price 1d.] (ii) Draft Unemployment Insurance (Additional Benefits and Reduction in Contributions) (Agriculture) Order, 1938, to be made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. [H.C. 71;

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1936. (New Annual Series No. 16). Tables. Part II. Civil. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Report by the departmental committee on certain questions arising under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Home Office. [Cmd. 5657; price 2s.]

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressing Equipments: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Wrexham; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Contractors for Motors: Lan Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley. Subconstructors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Pump: Albany Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Circulating Water Tank: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Air Receivers: Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Alternators, Motor: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Ammeters: E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Anchors: W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Avometer Testing Sets: Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Wooden Cases H. Ambridge & Sons, London, N.; Carrington Manufacturing Co. Ltd., South Croydon.—Bandsaw, Motor: John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Sub-Contractors for Motors & Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hellesens, Ltd., London, E.—Bedberths: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Beds, Camp: H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.—Bedsteads and/or Wire Mattresses: S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley; H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Binnacles: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—Binoculars: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Boat Disengaging Gear: The Receiver, L. H. Robinson & Co., Ltd. (Wilson & Kyle), Brentford.—Boiler: Alex. Anderson & Sons, Ltd., Wortherwell.— Boxes, Battery: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Bread: J. H. Ayling & Son, Gosport; Campions (Bakers), Ltd., Portsmouth; Geo. Humphrey, Ltd., Sheerness; G. Lewis, Dorchester; Jasper & Sons, Ltd., Chatham; Charles Moakes, Ltd., Gillingham; W. & E Mannering, Dover; John Tapping, Deal; B. Pooley & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth; S. Stephens, Ltd., Plymouth; R. Creswell, Harwich; Dicks Co-operative Institutions, Ltd., Dunfermline.—Brisling, Tinned: North Sea Canners (of Great Britain), Ltd., Wivenhoe.— Brooms and Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; Addis, Hertford; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Rigby, Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; J. Root & Son, Bletchley.—Brushes, Painters: Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Beechwood, Ltd.,

Chesham; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; Percy P. Baker, London, N.; J. Root & Son, Bletchley; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Rigby, Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—Brushes, Steel Wire: J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; Ltd., London, E.—Brushes, Steel Wire: J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Wm. Turner & Co. (Brushes), Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Luson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Hayes; John Sanders (Brushes), Ltd., Cardiff.—Building Contract: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Building, Timber: J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Electric: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Electric: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Ltd., Lt London, S.E.—Callipers and Gauges, Micrometer: Ambrose Shardlow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Caps, Forage: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; M. Goldstein & Son, London, E.C.—Capstan Gear: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Cement: Currie & Co., Glasgow.—Chain Cable: Richard Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; J. Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Noah Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley. Sub-Contractors for Iron Rounds: F. W. Ratcliff & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Walmsley & Sons, Bolton.—Chain Guides: Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Ghain, Iron: Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Chains, Trunk: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Clocks: Grimshaw, Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., London, N.; W. T. Story, Ltd., Croydon and Birmingham.—Cocks and Water Gauges, etc.: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.—Coils, Inductance, etc.: Aeronautical & General Gauges, etc.: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.—Goils, Inductance, etc.: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Compass Gear: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Control Panels: Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Cranes: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Crade Rose and Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Creda Bars and Spirals: Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cylinder Levers: Ealing Park Foundry, Ltd., London, W.—Davits and Fittings: Carron Co., Carron. Sub-Contractors for Blocks and Davit Arms: Carron Co., Carron. Sub-Contractors for Blocks and Davit Arms: Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Colville Constructional Co., Ltd., Glengarrock.—Dials, Indicator: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Dinghies, Motor: Birmal Boats (The Birmingham Aluminium Casting (1903) Co., Ltd.), Southampton; Saunders-Shipyard, Ltd., East Cowes. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Diving Apparatus: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Drill: E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft.—Duck, Gotton: Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Dynamometer: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Electrical Apparatus: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— -Electrical Apparatus: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —Electrical Apparatus: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Engines, Petrol and Spares: Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—Evaporators and Pump Sets: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Fans: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd. London, S.W.—Fearnought, White: John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd. Greetland: L. Harwood & Co., Ltd. Luddender, Foot and Ltd., Greetland; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot and Cleckheaton.—Filter and Cushioning Units: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fittings, Insulator: Non-Ferrous Die Casting Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Flour: S. Edwards & Son, Bishop's Stortford; Parker Bros. (Mildenhall), Ltd., Mildenhall; Philip Trant & Sons, Ltd., Kingsbridge.—Furniture: S. E. Snawdon, Plymouth; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Binns, Ltd., South Shields; De La Pre Components, Ltd., Northampton; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; A. & G. Gally & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Galvanometers: Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Generating Set: Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Generating Set: English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Sub-Contractors for Air Compressor: Hamworthy Engineering Co., Ltd., Poole.—Generators, Motor: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for H.V. Switchgear: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—Golden Syrup: Westburn Suyar Refineries Ltd. Greenock—Gromets Brass etc. Bodill Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—Gromets, Brass, etc.: Bodill, Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham; Ross Courtney & Co., Ltd., London, N.; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Hammers and Mauls: Joe H. Smith & Sons (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Cornelius Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock; Wm. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham.— Hearths, Smiths': Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Heating Installation: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bournemouth.—Hides, Upholstery: Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors for Binding, Buttons and Studs: W. Groome, London, E.C.—Indicators, Engine Speed: Dobbie McInnes, Ltd., Glasgow.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—Jam: Chas. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd., Slough — Lantagues Minese. Oldham & Son Ltd. Manganese Bronze Minese. Slough.—Latterns, Miners': Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.— Lathes: B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Leather: Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham;

mingham; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Elkington

Highfield Tanning Co., Ltd., Runcorn; John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; John T. Hart & Sons, Walsall; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Life Belts, Jackets, etc.: J. C. E. Milree & Co., Glasgow; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Lighter: Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Goole.—Lighter, Repair of: Menzies & Co., Ltd., Leith.—Linoleum: Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Scottish Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Falkland; Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines.—Log Gear: Improved Submerged Log Co., Ltd., London, W.—Machine, Bandsawing: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machine, Dovetailing, etc.: Thomas White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—Machines, Engraving: Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-contractors for Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—
Machines, Grinding: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester;
Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Sub-Contractors for Motors:
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Machines, Milling: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Charles Taylor (Birmingham), Ltd., Birkinson & Son, Shipley; Charles Taylor (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Planing: mingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Planing: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—Machines, Rivet Shearing: Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Washing, etc.: Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machinery, Gooling: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Machinery, Cutter: Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Machinery, Woodworking: Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Geo. Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Metal Articles: A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolver-Burgoy. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Geo. Ellisoft, Ltd., Birmingham.—Metal Articles: A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Wynn Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Truman & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Swindell & Co., Netherton; Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Dudley; Samuel Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor; R. Green, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; Fellows Brothers, Ltd., Cradley Heath; John H. Allen, Halesowen; Lykes Coulson, Stokes & Co. London, E. Outon, & Smith, Ltd. Fellows Brothers, Ltd., Cradley Heath; John H. Allen, Halesowen; Jukes Coulson, Stokes & Co., London, E.; Orton & Smith, Ltd., Willenhall; H. J. & E. Shorthouse, Ltd., Birmingham.—Meters: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—Microscopes: C. Baker, London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Milk, Condensed: Nestlé's Milk Products, Ltd., Staverton and/or Ashbourne.—Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mouldings, Synthetic Resin: H. E. Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley; Ebonestos Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.—Muskets, Fencing: W. W. Greener, Ltd., Birmingham.—Oil, Linseed: John L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co. (Oil Distillers), Ltd., London, E.—Panels, Selector: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lanes.— WAR OFFICE. & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co. (Oil Distillers), Ltd., London, E.—Panels, Selector: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Pins, Cleats, Stays, etc.: Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Frederick Giles & Sons, Birmingham; A. C. James, Birmingham.—Pistons: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow.—Plate, Sheet and Tubing, Micanite: Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley; Archd. Pearce & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Patricroft.—Plates, Glass: J. Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—Polish, Wax: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—Press. Flanging and Forging: John Shaw Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—Press, Flanging and Forging: John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford. Sub-Contractors for Motor: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Watford.—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Pump Gear: Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.—Racks, Bottle: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rail Car: E. E. Baguley, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Razors, Safety: Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth.—Receivers, Telephone: S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, N.W.—Rectifier and Supply Units: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Reducer Sets: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Resistances and Panels: Cressall Manufacturing Ltd., Norwich.—Resistances and Panels: Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Rivets, Steel: Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Rods and Flats, Phosphor Bronze and Brass: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakamoor; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Rolls, Plate Bending: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Gateshead.—Rotor Shafts and Wheels: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Rugs, Mats, Carpet, etc.: Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster; Thomas Bond, Worth & Sons, Ltd., Stourport.—Salt, Table: Cerebos, Ltd., Middlewich.—Shaft Brackets, Steel: Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—Shutters, Steel: Haskins Rolling Shutters (E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E.—Soap, Bar

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

and Tablet: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—Soap, Soft: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull. Sub-Contractors for Drums; W. Pearson, Ltd., Hull.—Steelwork: Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steering Gear; MacGregor's Port-Glasgow Engineering Works, Ltd., Port Glasgow; John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Steering Pointer: R. B. Pullin John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Steering Pointer: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Stone, Broken: Forth Quarry Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing.—Storage Accommodation: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches: Clifford & Snell (Eng.), Ltd., Sutton.—Switchgear and Cables: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—Tallow: Isaac Bentley & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Tar Macadam: Devon Basalts, Ltd., Exeter.—Telephone Equipment: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telescopes: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Theodolites: Cooke Troughton & Sims, Ltd. London, S.W.—Timber: H. London, & Sons, Ltd. Fast Ltd., London, S.W.—Timber: H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; W. Ivens & Sons, Rugby; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; F. Davis & Co., J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; C. R. Claridge & S. Steining & Son (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; C. M. Claringe & Sons, Ltd., Exeter.—Timber, Creosoted: W. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—Tools: Hardypick, Ltd., Sheffield; Vaughans (Hope Works), Ltd., Dudley; The Receiver, Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannock; F. G. Pearson & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; John Wilson (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Wilson (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Hale Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; Smith Francis Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Cornelius Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock; Joseph Tyzack & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; W. H. Silvester, Ltd., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Hunt & Sons; The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tractor, Electric: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Battery: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Transformers: Hackbridge Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Yorkshire Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Transmitters and Alternators: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Travellers. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Travellers, Electric: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Cowans, Electric: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Trays: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tubing, Flexible Metallic: Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Valves, Wireless: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: T. J. Grainger, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. Johnstone & Co., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Caps: Prestware, Ltd., Morden; Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Voltmeters: Everett Edgeumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Wedges, Beech: C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; Frank Davis & Co., Ashford; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth.—Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Windlasses: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—Wire, Emsworth.—Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gatesnead.—Windlasses: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—Wire, Steel, Galvanised: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Cleckheaton and Warrington.—W/T Apparatus: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Walter's Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W.

Acid Preheaters: Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E .- Air Con-Acid Preneaters: Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Alf Conditioning Plant: Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Aluminium Ingot: Tyseley Metal Works, Ltd., Birmingham.—Asbestos Sheeting: Universal Asbestos Manfg. Co., Watford.—Asphalte: Newall Insulation Co., London, S.E.—Bandoliers, Cotton: Pike Bros. & Co. (1937), Ltd., London, E.C.—Batteries: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Lucas Batteries, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bearings: Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Lutton; Hoffman Mfg. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Belts, Waist: Blackman Leather Gofg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Helsen, & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.

—Bituminous Macadam: British Quarrying Co., Ltd., Bitterley.—

Bituminous Roofing Felt: Permanite, Ltd., London, E.C. and Hertford.—Boards, Mill: Jackson's Millboard & Fibre Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—Bodies, Workshop: Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Boilers: D. Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield; Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., Halifax.—Boots, Knee: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—
Braces: G. Aked, Halifax.—Brass Bar: Delta Metal Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E.; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese
Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; E. P. Jenks, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Bridgework
Sets: Callender's Cable & Constn. Co., Ltd., Hereford.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Buckets and Cans: S. W. Leeds; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Buckets and Cans: S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Cable: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Cable Manfg. Co., Ltd., Leatherhead.—Cap Comforters: A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Caps: J. L. Currie & Co., Kilmarnock; R. Mackie & Co., Stewarton; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Capstans: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Capsules, Microphone: Siemens Bros. & Co. Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Palliasse, Mattress, etc.: Gowen & Co., W. Mersea; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Relida, Ltd., London, N.W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; P. M. Flanagan & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Cells, Secondary Portable: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Chairs: F. East & Co., Ltd., Dundee; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; H. Davis (Chairs), Ltd., Cardiff.—Chesses: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Concrete Mixers: Liner Concrete Machy. Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Connectors, Plug: Liner Concrete Machy. Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Connectors, Plug Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington.—Containers, Portable 1 gall. Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; S. J. & E. Felows, Edd., Wolverhampton, Enkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Copper Ingot: British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cotton: T. Whittles, Ltd., Leek.—Cranes: H. Morris Ltd., Loughborough; Taylor & Hubbard, Ltd., Leicester; G. Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Crushing and Screening Plant: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Drawers: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Nottingham Manfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Atkins Bros., Hinckley.—Earthenware: W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Tunstall; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Hanley; Booths, Ltd., Tunstall; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Hanley; Booths, Ltd., Tunstall; British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Longton; G. M. Creyke & Sons, Ltd., Hanley; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Globe Pottery Co., Ltd., Stoke; Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Soho Pottery, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Morley, Fox & Co., Ltd., Fenton; Myott, Sons & Co., Hanley; Dunn, Bennett & Co., Ltd., Burslem.—Engines, Petrol: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Fire Hydrant Sets: Tylors' (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—Fume Ducting: Doulton & Co., London, S.E., Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; T. Webb & Sons, Stourbridge.—Gloves: A. Yates, Leicester.—Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Gyns Leicester.—Grinding Machines: Churchili Machine 1001 Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Gyns: Pratchitt Bros., Ltd., Carlisle.—Hair, Curled: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—Hooks and Eyes: Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Hose, Canvas: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Hydraulic Brake Fluid: Germ Lubricants, Ltd., Salford.—Hydro-Extractors: T. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Jackets and Trousers: Wilns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; E. R. Hammersley & Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath; A. Miller, London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath; A. Miller, London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—Kettles: T. Sheldon & Co., W. Bromwich.—Knives, Clasp: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lamps: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; P. & H., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes: Dempster, Moore & Co. (Machy.), Ltd., Bonnybridge; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lead, Pig: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Linings for Brake Shoes: Ferodo, Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith.— Locomotives: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Leicester.—Lorry Spares: Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—Mantel Suites, Grates, etc.: Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—Mantel Suites, Grates, etc.: Carron Co., Carron; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Milling machines: A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry.—Miniature Range: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Motor Cars: Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Cycles, Engines and Frames: Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Overalls: J. MacFarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow.—Overshirts: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Packs: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Pails: Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—Periscopes: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Pillows and Bolsters, Cases: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; R. McDade (1931), Ltd., Belfast; T. Briggs (London) Ltd., London, E.C.—Poles: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Pots, Cooking: Co-op. Wholesale Society; Ltd., Dudley.—Power Units: W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Pyjamas, Trousers: J. Lipshaw, Manchester.—Rags, Cotton: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—Rails: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport (Mon.); Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Receivers, Bearing: Baldwin Instrument Co., Ltd., Dartford.—Reflectors: C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Roadbearers: Mechans, Ltd., & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Roadbearers: Mechans, Ltd. Glasgow.—Sanitary Ware: B. Finch & Co., Barkingside.—Serge G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford & Leeds—Sheets: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—Shirts: J. MacFarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow.—Shovels: English Tools, Ltd., Wigan; Yardley & Co. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—Sleepers and Timbers: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—Slings, Web: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Smocks and Trousers: A. Miller, London, S.E.—Socks, Worsted: H. L. Driver, Ltd., Sileby; Hall & Son, Stoke-Golding.—
Spindles, Cleaning: Stamford Electrical, Ltd., Stamford.—Steam
Heating Panels: Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd., Hull.—Steel
Cubicles, Cupboards and Lockers: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipt.), Ltd., London, E.— Steel, Various: Guest, Keen & Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Whitehead Iron Fort Tallot; T. Fifth & J. Brown, Etd., Sheffield, Whitchead T. R. & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport (Mon.); English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Sanderson Bros. Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham. lwork and Shutters: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingl Switches: Kolster-Brandes, Ltd., Sideup.—Tables and Parts: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.; Benns & Holmes, Ltd., Burnley.
—Tanks, Storage, etc.: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Newport (Mon.); McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Telephone Sets: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Telescopes: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tent Parts: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Timber: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin Ingot: Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., Brough, Yorks; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tinfoil Sheet: Venests, Ltd. London, F. Time Mass: Ash Bross & Heaten, Ltd. Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Tins, Mess: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Trailers: Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Trousers: J. Hammond & Sons (1922), Ltd., Newcastle (Staffs).—Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham—Valves, W.T.: A. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. Vests: S.D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Derby and Leicester.—Vulcanisers: A.A. Stambois, London, E.C.—Welding Rods: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Stow-

market .- Wire, Electric: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.-W.T. Plugs: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Building and Works Services: Catterick—Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. Parvin & Son, Darlington. Warrington—Modernisation of Barrack Blocks: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Manchester. Caxton—Clothing to Store Shed: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Oxford Cowley Barracks—Cookhouse, Bath House and Dining Room: Wooldridge & Simpson, Oxford. R. G. P. F., Waltham Cross—Structural Steelwork, J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E. Camp-Extension to Workshops: Lambhill Ironworks, Beachley Camp—Extension to Workshops: Lambuil Fromworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Warrington—Alterations to Cookhouse: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Manchester. Biggin Hill—Clothing to Store Shed: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, S.W. Deepcut, Minden Barracks—Erection of Officers' Mess and Quarters: W. H. Gaze & Sons, Kingston-on-Thames. Netley, Royal Victoria Hospital—Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. G. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Southampton. Lulworth Camp—16 Quarters: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Kidbrooke—Clothing to Store Shed: Limpus & Son., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Northern Command—Erection of Sheds: B. Pumfrey. Ltd., Gainsborough, Tidworth—Improve of Sheds: B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough. Tidworth—Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. R. Surtees, Ltd., Tidworth. R.O.F., Hereford—Demolition of buildings: T. Holt & Co.; Stockton-on Tees. Colchester—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: F Hutton & Son, Colchester. Shorncliffe—Improvements to Married Quarters: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Improvements to Nursing Sisters Quarters: D. Godden & Son, Ashford, Kent. Lydd—Target Track: R. Robinson & Co. (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Colchester, Various Barracks—Hot Water Supply: Colchester Gas Co., Colchester. Guildford—Erection of Miniature Range: Limpus Son, Ltd. Wingston of Miniature Range: Limpus Son, Ltd. & Son, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Aldershot, Louise Margaret Hospital—Extension to Night Nursery: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farn-ham. Dunblane, Queen Victoria School—Electrical Internal Re-wiring: Lockhart & M'Nab, Stirling. Lichfield—Extension to Re-wiring: Lockhart & M'Nab, Stirling. Lichfield—Extension to Sergeants' Mess: T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Branston—Re-construction of E. & X Blocks: W. Phipps, Walsall. Ashton—Construction of Gymnasium: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Sale. Branston—New floor "C" Block: F. Hossack & Sons, Sleaford. Branston—Laboratory & Offices: W. Phipps, Walsall. York, R.A.O.D.—Alterations and improvements to E. & D. Blocks: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Halifax—Term Contract: E. Oxley & Son, Sheffield. Chilwell—Conversion of Building to Officers' Mess: J. H. Brough & Co. (Builders) Ltd. Beeston Brough & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Beeston.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

Adaptors, Mounting: Chas. Wright, Ltd., Edgware. Aero Engine, Internal Combustion Turbine: Metropolitan-Vickers Elec. Co., Ltd., Manchester—Aero Engine Modification: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Aero Engines, Spares and Tools: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. Aero Engines, Spares, Tools, Accessories, Exhaust Manifolds and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines, Spares, Repairs, Tests and Work on: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltds., Coventry.—Aero Engines, Spares, Tests and Work on.—Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co. Ltd. Manchester.—Aircraft Flight Development Tests: Tests and Work on.—Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Flight Development Tests: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Flotation Gear: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft General Spares, Bolts: Chas. Richards & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, W.C.; Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Aircraft General Spares, Thimbles: Chas. H. Pugh, Ltd., Birmingham.—Aircraft General Spares, Washers: W. J. Wild, Ltd., Birmingham.—Aircraft: Installation of Aero Engine: Airspeed, Ltd., Portsmouth. Aircraft Modifications: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Modifications and Spares: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Repairs and Alterations: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth. Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., speed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth. Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—Aircraft Spares and Auxiliary Equipment: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Work on: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—Airscrews, Repair of.—Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Ambulance Bodies: Met-Cammell Weyman Motor Bodies, Ltd., London, S.W.— Ambulance Gear, Elevating: Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Ammeters and Voltmeters: Howard, Butler, Ltd., Walsall.—Anchorage, Observers' Part of: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Apparatus, Auto Control: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—Auto Selector for Smoke Puff: Apparatus: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Axes, Helved: The Receiver, Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannock.—Barathea, Blue-Grey: J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—Bedsteads, Married Airmen: Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Binoculars, Prismatic: Wray, Ltd., Bromley.—Boxes: Boulton & Paul, Norwich; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Buildings and Works Services Upper Heyford, Oxon: Additions and Alterations to various buildings, External services: T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. West External services: T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. West Freugh, Wigtownshire—Levelling and Drainage of Landing Ground: B. Sunley & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Pembrey, Carmarthenshire—Preparation of Landing Ground: B. Sunley & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Wainfleet, Lincs.—Building Work: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Detling, Kent—Underground Cable Scheme: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W. Detling, Kent—Internal Wiring: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Mount Batten, Devon—Artificers' Works: Dudley Coles, Plymouth. Detling, Kent—Preparation of Landing Ground: B. Sunley & Co., Ltd., Brentford. North Coates Fitties, Lincs—Married Quarters and External Services: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Dover, Kent, Dunkirk, Kent—Quarters. Son, Ruskington. Dover, Kent, Dunkirk, Kent—Quarters, for Married Wardens: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Bircham Newton Norfolk—Various Buildings, Clothing of Sheds and External Ser-

vices: Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Sutton Bridge, Lines.—Building Works: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Odiham, Hants—Artificers' Works: Cortis & Hankins, Ltd., Farlington. Honington, Suffolk, Bassingbourn, Camb., Cottesmore, Rutland, Hemswell, Lines.—Underground Cable Schemes: Riley & Neate, Winchester. Abbotsinch, Renfrew—Artificer's Works Lauder & Shaw, Ltd., Glasgow. Cosford, Salop—District Heating Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Gosport, Hants—Artificers' Works: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Lee-on-Solent, Hants—Artificers' Works: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks—Removal of Plantation: Land Cultivators, Ltd., York. Wittering, Northants—Artificers' Works: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. North Coates Fitties, Lincs. Drainage of Landing Ground: Maxwell M. Hart, Ltd., Manchester. Abingdon, Berks—Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings, External Berks—Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings, External Services: J. Crewdson, Horley. Pembrey, Carmarthenshire—Building Work: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Porthcawl, Glamorganshire—Building Work: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Calculators, Course and Speed: Hall Telephone Accessories, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cameras: Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Canvases, Bessoneau Hangar: John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E.—Caps, Flying: T. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E. Caps and Rings, for Masks, Oxygen: J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Catapult, Structure for: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chassis, Light Van: Standard Motor Co., Coventry.—Chassis, Chassis, Light Van: Standard Motor Co., Coventry.—Chassis, 2-ton: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Clips, Water Connection: Hunt & Turner, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clocks, Time Recording: Blick Time Recorders, Ltd., London, W.C.—Closets, Hot and Counters Serving: Adams & Son (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W. Cloth Blue-Grey: J. Watkinson & Son, Holmfirth.—Coats, Black Rubber Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Compressors, Air: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Containers: Aircraft Patents, Ltd. London, N.—Cork Board: Cork Installation Co., Ltd., London, E.C. —Covers, Ear for Caps, Flying: Robinson & Ensum, London, E.—Cylinders, Oxygen: Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Birmingham.

Drills, Twist: Pidgen Bros., London, E.C.—Drives, Flexible: Flexible Shaft Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Drums, for Towed Target Gear: A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—Drums, Film Drying: Gram phone Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Dynamometers and Spares: Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Fire, Hand Drawn: Auto Fire Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.—Equipment, Beacon: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Equipment, Observer Post: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Fans, Test: Airscrew Co., Post: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Fans, Test: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Files, Various, Engineers: Austin & Dobson, Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Sheffield.—Film, Sound: Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.—Flannelette: H. Sharples & Co., Manchester.—Floats, Smoke, Filling of: Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—Gauges, Air Pressure: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Gauges, Fuel Pressure: J. Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Generators, Electric: Newton Bros. (Derby) Ltd., Derby; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Generators, Smoke: Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury. Hacksaws, Motor Driven: Charles Wicksteed & Co., Ltd., Kettering.—Hangars: Alex Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Cambuslang; Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Indicators, Engine Speed: Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Irons, Loading for Brushes, Scrubbing: Clark, Ltd., Darlington.—Indicators, Engine Speed: Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Irons, Loading for Brushes, Scrubbing: Clark, Hunt'& Co., Ltd., London, E.—Keys, Morse: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Ladders: J. H. Heathman, London, S.W.; Weeches, Ltd., Clevedon.—Lamps, Cockpit: Plessy Co., Ltd., Ilford; Celestion, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Lamps, Cockpit and Formation Keeping: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—Lamps, Glim Bodies: Lissen Co., Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Machine, Milling Vertical: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Mathine, Mining Vertical:
Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Machine, Planing: John Stirk &
Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machine, Tensile Testing: Sir Wm. Bailey
& Co., Ltd., Salford.—Markers, Sea: C. & T. Brock & Co., Hemel
Hempstead.—Mattresses, Double: Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport; Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Microphones,
Mask: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Mountince Acti Vibration: Farmer & Sons Coventry, Parachutes and ings, Anti-Vibration: Farmer & Sons, Coventry.—Parachutes and Harness: G. Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—Photographic Body Harness: G. Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—Photographic Body and Fitting to 4-wheeled Trailer Chassis: Strachans Successors, Ltd., London, W.—Plates, Wedge: Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Platforms, Aeroplane Inspection: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Platform Bodies and Fitting to 4-wheeled Trailer Chassis: Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co., Ltd., Southport.—Plugs, Dummy, Sparking: D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plywood Aircraft: Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., London, E. C.—Printers' Contact: British Trade Equipments, London, W.—Projectors, Ceiling Light: Chadburns (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Receivers, Telephone, Head: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Rules, Keyseat: I. & D. Smallwood, Birmingham.—Serge, Blue-Grey: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; R. Gaunt & Serge, Blue-Grey: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd.; Farsley; B. & T. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Crowther & Sons (Milnsbridge), Ltd., Milnsbridge.—Sets, Generating: A. Lyon & Co. Ltd., London, W.C.—Sheets, Aluminium: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Sights, Observer Type Reflector: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Classon, Sockets: Phoenix Telephone & Flectric Co. Ltd. rington.—Sights, Observer Type Reflector: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Sockets: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Sockets, 2-way switch type: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Spanners: Abingdon Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham.—Spares, Grossley: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Goron.—Spares, Ford: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Spools, Film Empty: Baldwin Instrument Co., Ltd., Dartford.—Stoppers, Leak: Mechanism (H.C. Peirce), Croydon.—Stores Bodies to 4-wheeled Trailer Chassis: British Pressed Panels, Coventry.—Switchboxes, Identification: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Targets, Bombing, Repairs to: J. Deheer,

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Ltd., Bridlington.—Targets, Flag and Sleeve: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—Targets, Sleeve: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Tetrachloride, Titanium: Peter Spence & Son, Ltd., Guildford.—Tetrachloride, Titanium: Peter Spence & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—Traps, Fuel: Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—Weights for Targets: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Wheels, Aero: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wheels, Aero and Tyres: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, S.W.—W/T Amplifiers, Inter-Communication: British Talking Pictures, Ltd., Wembley.—W/T Equipment, Supply and Installation of: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Receivers: A.C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—W/T Remote Control: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Station, Supply and Erection of: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wires, Streamline: Brunton's (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh.

#### POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts: Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Wireless: Marconi-Ekco Instruments, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Arms, Wood: W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., London, E.; D. Roberts, Son & Co. (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool.—Battery Stores: Tungstone Accumulator (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool.—Battery Stores: Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Market Harborough.—Braces, Arm: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Buildings, Sectional: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Gable: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Co. Ltd., London, E. L., London, E. & Lond Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Prescot.—Canvas: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cards, Index: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—Carriers, Bicycle: Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Castings, Joint Box: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; United Stee Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.— Chains: Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Clothing, India Rubber: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edin Clothing, India Rubber: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Cords, Telephone: Kniveton Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; Rists' Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Ducts: Stoneware (1928), Ltd., Tamworth.—Enamel, White: Hanger, Watson & Harris, Ltd., Hull.—Films, Photographic: Ilford, Ltd., Brentwood.—Fittings, E.L.: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Fuses: Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End.—Lorry: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Machine, Envelope Folding, etc.: David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machines, Boring: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Mails, Conveyance of by Motor Van: David MacBrayne, Ltd., Glasgow, C.—Mandris, Wood: Rudder & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Bodies: Cross & Rudder & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Bodies: Cross & Ellis, Ltd., Coventry; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Reeve & Kenning, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Overalls: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; James Smith & Co. (Newcastle), Ltd., Gateshead.—Packing Elm: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—Paint: Goodlass, Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Paper: Spicers, Ltd., Dartford.—Pins and Cotters: Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Plates, Earth: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.—Plugs, Wall: Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—Repair of Thermionic Valves: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Spirit, Methylated: Solvent Products, Ltd., Dagenham.—Stencilling Outfits: A. West & Partners, London, E.—Trailers. Tool Cart: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Trailers, Tool Cart: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Building Alterations: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Building Alterations:
L. G. Jones & Co., Birmingham; Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford;
A. J. Hayhurst, Hastings. Batteries: Bristol Telephone Exchange:
Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; Folkestone Telephone Exchange: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cabling, etc.: Camberley-Wokingham, Southampton-Bishops Waltham, Ipswich-Newmarket, Cambridge-Royston, ton—Bishops Waitham, Ipswich—Newmarket, Campringe—Royston, Southampton—Fawley (No. 2): Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Camberley—Wokingham, Southampton—Bishops Waltham, Ipswich—Newmarket, Cambridge—Royston and Southampton—Fawley (No. 2): Salford Electrical Instruments Co., Ltd., Salford, for Loading coils; Belfast—Donaghadee, Stranraer—Port Kail, London—Brighton, Hill—Brigg— Gainsborough, Oxford Exchange-Oxford Repeater Station Tie Cable (No. 2): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bristol-Warminster: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Leeds-Middlesbrough: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Leeds-Middlesbrough: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., and Salford Electrical Instruments Co., Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils; Edinburgh-North Berwick-Dunbar: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Edinburgh-Dunbar: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils; Car-Marthen-Milford Haven, Falkirk-Stirling-Alloa: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for CarmarthenSmethwick; Perth and Inverness (Installation of Carrier Current Equipment to be recovered from Birmingham and Newton) Carrier Equipment for Blackpool—Port Erin Cable: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Blackpool T.R.S. (Extension 2) and Port Erin T.R.S. (Extension 2): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Transformers (Provision of 1 New and Rewinding of 3 Existing) Birmingham—Fordrough Lane Stores Depot Sub-Station: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Utility Motor Vehicles (Fittings): North Midland District: Nottingham Sheet Metal Works, Nottingham.—Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment: London (C.T.O. Bldg.) (Extension No. 22), London (Faraday Bldg S.) (Extension No. 27): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

District) (Section VI): J. E. Cull, Belfast; Mevagissey (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Tenby, Manorbier and Saundersfoot: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W.; Wallasey-Upton and Hoylake (Cheshire): G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Rattlesden (Suffolk), Dereham-Watton, Wisbech-Upwell-Chirstchurch, Betley: W. P.

Dereham-Watton, Wisbech-Upwell-Chirstchurch, Betley: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Oakford, Silverton and Thorverton: King's Asphalt, Ltd., Exter; Bristol, etc., South Molton (Devon): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham; Blackpool (Marton and South Shore), Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section IV): E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Glasgow, Waterloo Street: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow; Newbury, Kintbury and Highclere, H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Penzance-Helston: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Fordham (Essex), Glasgow: Hope-Gordon-Waterloo Street, Shottisham (Suffolk), Walsingham (Norfolk), Burslem, Great Chell. Amlych and Tynygongl (Anglesey), North Weald (Essex)

Street, Shottisham (Suhoik), Waisingham (Nortolk), Burslem, Great Chell, Amlwch and Tynygongl (Anglesey), North Weald (Essex), St. Ives (Hunts), Falkirk-Stirling (Section II), Twigworth, Glos., Saline (Fifeshire), Glasgow: Bishop Lane and McAlpine Street, Edinburgh: Colinton (East), Sicklesmere (Suffolk): Norwest Con-

Struction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Alston (Cumberland): Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Edinburgh, Newington South and Craiglockhart

Shields, Preston; Edinburgh, Newington South and Craiglockhart West, Galashiels: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section III), Liverpool Royal and Lark Lane Area and North Gerard Street: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Upper Basildon: W. Press & Son, London, S.W.; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section V): Robison & Davidson, Ltd., Lockerbie; Doncaster: Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; King's Lynn-Bury St. Edmunds-Newmarket (Sections V, VI, VII, VIII, IX): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton: Whitchurch (Cardiff): H. Smith, Newport, Mongarth, F. F. Specker, Ltd. Birmingham, Konsington, Paddington

mouth: E. F. Sparkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone, etc., Leytonstone-Amherst: O. C. Summers,

London, N.; Shaldon and Torcross (Devon): A. Thomson & Co. (Ltn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Manchester-Glasgow (Advance Duct): M. Thompson, Ltd., Carlisle; Menai Bridge: W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford; Hadleigh-South Benfleet and Canvey, Great

Shelford and Stradishall, North Tamerton (Exeter Section), Sutton (Isle of Ely): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; East Grinstead: E. J. Woodgate, Horsmonden; Warmwell (Dorset): Wort & Way, Salisbury; York (Clifton and Fishergate), Burgh-on-Bain, Filey and Snainton, Featherstone and Methley: Yorkshire Road Tar Binders, Ltd., Leeds.—Electric Lifts (Alterations): Post Office Stores Dept.,

E.C.: 'H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Carmarthen (Automatic Extension No. 3), Shrewsbury (Automatic Extension No. 7), Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, P.A.B.X., Arkwright (Nottingham) (Automatic Extension No. 4),

Bedminster (Bristol) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Slough (Power

Bedminster (Bristol) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Slough (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Slough: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines; Paisley (Glasgow), Kettering (Automatic Extension No. 2), Liberty (London) (Automatic Extension No. 4), Nuneaton (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Nuneaton: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Ltd. London, S.W.L. for Batteries: Electric Construction

E.P.S., Ltd., London, S.W.I, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines, Edwalton (Nottingham) (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Edwalton: D.P. Battery

London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Edwalton: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. Bowes Park (Automatic Extension No. 4), Central (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange Extension 3, Conversion of further O.W. "B" positions to S.J.W. and Installation of a Temp. Tandem Exchange, Palmers Green (Middlesex), Oatlands Mount (Harrogate) (Power Plant): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Oatlands Mount: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Paleseyll, for Potterical Contractors of Co. Ltd., London.

try. Sub-Contractors for Oatlands Mount: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; West Malling (Kent) Unit, Cleethorpes (Automatic Extension No. 1), Hale (Lancs.), Banbridge (N. Ireland) Unit, Sydenham (London) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Kimberley (Nottingham), Normanton Unit, Belfast (Central) (Automatic Extension No. 4),

Elstead (Surrey) Unit, Stony Stratford Unit, Bentley (Hampshire) Unit, Blackpool (Lancs.) Exchange (Sleeve Control Auto Manual

Switchboard Extension No. 1), Stepney Green (London) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Londonderry (Automatic Extension No. 2), Sheffield Trunk (Extension No. 4), Southwick (Brighton) Power Plant: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors

Frant: Stemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Southwick: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; Rothwell (Leeds) Unit (Power Plant), Mirfield (Leeds) Unit (Power Plant), Earby (Lancs.) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Rothwell, Mirfield & Earby: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester, for Batteries, Westinghouse Breke, & Signal Co., London, N. for

Mirfield & Earby: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; Pewsey (Wilts) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Pewsey: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. London Auto Manual Operating School Equipment (Extension No. 1), Ryde (Automatic Extension No. 4), Faver-

sham, Bedford (Automatic Extension No. 8), Tottenham (Middlesex): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Cambridge T.R.S. (Extension 3), Newport (Mon.) T.R.S. (Extension 4), Portsmouth T.R.S. (Extension 6),

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Eccles; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd. Northfleet; Team Valley
Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie
(Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—Printing, Ruling and Binding: Bills and
Acts of Parliament (Northern Ireland), Group 262 (1938) Belfast
Tender: R. Carswell & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Books, Manual of
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PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.