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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st June showed a substantial improvement as compared with 24th May.

Insured Persons in work .- It is estimated that at 21st June, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approxi-mately 11,517,000. This was 130,000 more than at 24th May, 1937, and 584,000 more than at 22nd June, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment) .- At 21st June, 1937, there were 1,088,866 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a subation. This was 84,936 less than at 24th May, 1937, and 237,191 less than at 22nd June, 1936. The total on 21st June, 1937, was made up of 877,509 men, 25,940 boys, 156,645 women, and 28,772 girls.

Numbers Temporarily stopped.-At 21st June, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 142,247 men, 3,511 boys, 50,888 women, and 3,154 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 199,800 was 7,428 less than at 24th May, 1937, and 101,993 less than at 22nd June, 1936. The numbers temporarily stopped at 21st June, 1937, included approximately 27,000 persons who had registered as unemployed as a result of pit stoppages due to the Annual Demonstration on that day of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association. The unemployment figures for 22nd June, 1936, were influenced in the same way.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 21st June, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 65,858 men, 161 boys, 1,908 women, and 5 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 67,932 was 2,368 less than at 24th May, 1937, and 6,894 less than at 22nd June, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances .- The total of 1,356,598 persons on the registers at 21st June, 1937, included 582,619 persons with claims admitted for in-surance benefit (of whom 2,341 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 51,498 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,717 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,577 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 572,580 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 735 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 144,449 other persons, of whom 25,636 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.-Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern

Ireland was 10.3 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 10.9 at 24th May, 1937, and 12.8 at 22nd June, 1936.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.-The improvement in employment, between 24th May and 21st June, extended to most industries. It was greatest in building and public works contracting, the boot and shoe, cotton, wool textile, and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, general engineering, ship building and repairing, metal goods manufacture, certain food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, road transport, the fishing industry, and hotel, boarding-house, etc., service. There was also a seasonal improve-ment in agriculture. On the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly due to the suspension of work on 21st June at a number of pits in Yorkshire on account of the miners' demonstration referred to above. There was some decline in the tailoring industry.

### 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 June resulted in an increase of about £44,400 in the weekly full-time wages of about 684,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,000 in those of about 46,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were coal miners in various districts; workpeople in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; steel sheet millmen; vehicle builders and wheelwrights; and workers employed by electrical contractors. The decreases affected coal miners in Derbyshire.

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £413,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of over 3,200,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £6,500 in those of 60,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING. At 1st July the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 52 per cent. at 1st June, and 46 per cent. at 1st July, 1936. For food only the corresponding percentage increases were 40, 36 and 29. The rise in the average level of food prices, as compared with a month earlier, was due mainly to the displacement of old potatoes by the new crop, at higher prices. In addition, there were increases in the prices of eggs, and butter and cheese also were slightly dearer, on average.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 84. In addition, 22 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 37,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in June is estimated at about 111,000 working days.

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### ANALYSIS FOR 15TH MARCH, 1937.

In order to secure more detailed information as to unemployment in the Special Areas a special analysis of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges situated within those Areas was made in respect of 15th March, 1937. The analysis was limited to men, aged 18 to 64 years, with no recorded employment during the previous three months, who may be regarded as constituting the major portion of the unemployment problem. The analysis was directed to obtaining information in regard to age, industry, and occupational qualifications. It related only to men who proved unemployment for the selected day.

The following Table gives the numbers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at which the analysis was made :-

anti anti anti a	W. Cum- berland Area.	Dur- ham and Tyne- side Area.	S. Wales Area.	Total : Special Åreas, England and Wales	Scot- tish Area.	Total : All Special Areas.			
Total numbers of un- employed men	10,926	109,298	67,628	187,852	51,174	239,026			
	Numbers not included in the special analysis.								
Temporarily stopped from employment	1,089	11,402	2,851	15,342	5,603	20,945			
Unemployed casual workmen Men without applica-	160	6,007	273	6,440	461	6,901			
tions for benefit or allowances Men wholly unemployed who had some employ-	525	10,637	2,855	14,017	5,313	19,330			
ment during last 3 months	1,798	20,587	8,912	31,297	11,336	42,633			
		Inclu	ded in th	ne special d	, analysis.				
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Men who had been con- tinuously unemployed for 3 months or more: Numbers Per cent. of total	7,354	60,665	52,737	120,756	28,461	149,217
number of un- employed men	67	56	78	64	56	62

### SPECIAL AREAS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Table shows that of the total of 187,852 men on the registers in the Special Areas in England and Wales at 15th March, 1937, 58 per cent. were in the Durham and Tyneside area, 36 per cent. in South Wales, and 6 per cent. in West Cumberland.

Of the total, 35,799, or about 19 per cent., consisted of (1) men Of the total, 35,199, or about 19 per cent., consisted of (1) lifen temporarily stopped from employment, (2) men normally seeking their livelihood in casual employment who were unemployed on the day of the count, and (3) non-claimants (*i.e.*, persons without applications for unemployment benefit or allowances, in respect of whom tions for unemployment benefit or allowances, in respect of whom information as to the period of registered unemployment is not ordinarily available). The proportion of the total represented by these classes varied considerably in the different Areas. It was highest in the Durham and Tyneside Area (26 per cent.), and lowest in South Wales (9 per cent.); in West Cumberland it was 16 per cent. Of the remaining 152,053 wholly unemployed men, 31,297 had had some employment within the last three months, whilst 120,756 had some employment within the last three months, whilst 120,756 had been continuously unemployed for three months or more. Thus 64 per cent. of the unemployed men in the Special Areas had had no work of any sort for at least three months : and among those who had had some work, it is probable that in many instances the work was of short duration. The incidence of this condition of protracted unemployment varied considerably between the different Areas; in West Cumberland it was 67 per cent. of all the unemployed men, in Durham and Tyneside 56 per cent., and in South Wales

Nearly 70 per cent. of the men who had been continuously unemployed for three months or more were aged 35 or over; and these were almost equally divided between the three ten-year age-groups from were almost equally divided between the three ten-year age-groups from 35 to 64. 28,993 (or 24 per cent.) were aged 55 or over, 26,729 (or 22 per cent.) were between 45 and 55 years of age, and 26,913 (or 22 per cent.) were between 35 and 45. The 17-year age-group from 18 to 34 included 38,121 men. The proportions in the higher age-groups were somewhat lower in West Cumberland and in Durham and Tyneside, and higher in South Wales. The numbers in the higher age groups have accorderable significance in relation to the and Tyneside, and higher in South Wales. The numbers in the higher age-groups have considerable significance in relation to the question of transference. This solution of the unemployment problem is least feasible in the case of men aged 45 and over, of whom there were 55,722. Its appeal would be limited in the case of those between 35 and 45, of whom there were 26,913. The men under 25 years of age numbered 12,122.

25 years of age humbered 12,122. In relation to age alone, employability is probably highest in the 20-year age group from 25 to 44: this group comprised 52,912 men, of whom 3,353 were in West Cumberland, 27,688 in Durham and Tyneside, and 21,871 in South Wales.

The analysis brings out clearly the important part played by the coal mining industry in the situation taken together, this industry accounted for 41,887, or 35 per cent., of the men who had been continuously unemployed for three months or more. The proportion of these men classified to the coal mining industry varied considerably between the different Areas; in Durham and Tyneside it was 24 per cent., in West Cumberland 38 per cent., and in South Wales it was 47 per cent. Of the total of 41,887, 10,404 were aged 55 years or more, and 10,335 were between 45 and 55, these two groups thus comprising 20,739 persons, or 50 per cent.

of the whole; 12,068 of those between the ages of 45 and 65 were classified as unskilled.

July, 1937.

The foregoing figures relating to coal mining are based on the current industrial classification of the men concerned. The importance of coal mining as a factor in the situation is even greater than the figures indicate, owing to the numerous instances where men who would regard themselves as coal miners, and would normally look to that industry for their livelihood, have secured a spell of work in another industry and have been reclassified to that industry. Thus in a number of such cases men are now classified under public works contracting as the result of having obtained employment on a relief scheme, with no subsequent employment in coal mining.

### SPECIAL AREAS IN SCOTLAND.

The position in the Scottish Special Areas corresponded generally with that in the England and Wales group. The total number of unemployed men, 51,174, was the lowest for any Special Area except unemployed men, 51,174, was the lowest for any Special Area except West Cumberland, and of these the temporarily stopped, unemployed casual workers, and non-claimants accounted for 11,377, or 22 per cent. Of the remaining 39,797 wholly unemployed men, 11,336 had had some employment during the last three months, whilst 28,461 had been continuously unemployed for three months or more. Thus 56 per cent. of all the unemployed men had had no work for the state three months. Area in it has to be remembered that mean at least three months. Again, it has to be remembered that many of the remainder will have had jobs of short duration only. The incidence of protracted unemployment of this kind in the Scottish Area thus equalled that in the Durham and Tyneside Area, but was considerably lower than in the remaining Areas.

considerably lower than in the remaining Areas. As regards age distribution, the proportions in the higher age groups corresponded roughly with those in Durham and Tyneside and in West Cumberland, and were lower than in South Wales. Of the men who had been continuously unemployed for three months or more, there were 5,990 over 55 years of age, and 5,367 between 45 and 55; that is to say, over 11,000 men who for practical purposes are outside the field of transference. On the other hand, there were 3 910 men under 25 years this was a considerably higher proportion 3.910 men under 25 years; this was a considerably higher proportion than in the other Special Areas.

than in the other Special Areas. The 20-year age group from 25 to 45, probably constituting the range of highest employability, contained 13,194 men. The coal mining industry accounted for 5,892 men who had been continuously unemployed for three months or more; that is to say for 21 per cent. of all such men in the Area. As in the other Areas, a certain amount of industrial reclassification has taken place which would tend on the whole to reduce the numbers in the coal mining classification. Of the men experiencing protracted unemployment. 2,844, or nearly one-half, were aged 45 and over, and of these 1,912 were classified as unskilled. At the other end of the age scale, there

were classified as unskilled. At the other end of the age scale, there were 466 men under 25 years of age, mostly unskilled. Shipbuilding accounted for 2,575 persons with three months or more continuous unemployment. An outstanding feature of the position as regards this industry was the high proportion of men in the lower age groups, there being 365 between 18 and 25, and 667 between 25 and 35; these two groups together formed 40 per cant. of the whole cent. of the whole.

### AGE AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION.

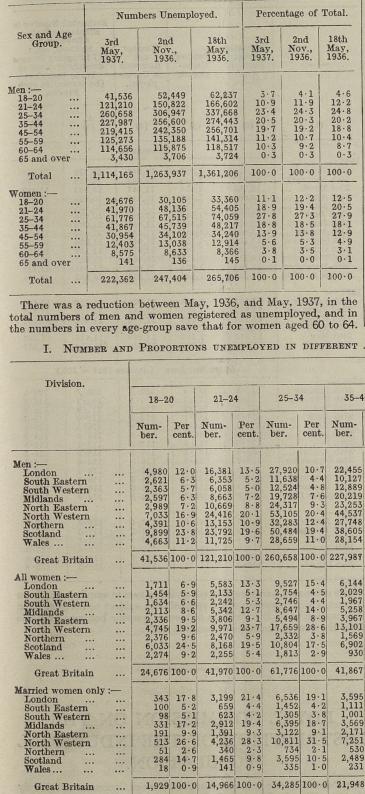
The following Table shows the age and industrial distribution of

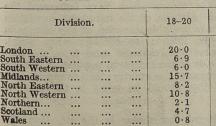
Industry.	Age Group.	West Cum- berland Area.	Dur- ham and Tyne- side Area.	South Wales Area.	Total : England and Wales Areas.	Scot- tish Area.	Total : All Special Areas.
Shipbuilding and repairing	18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	5 4 4 1 2	512 1,042 1,083 1,085 1,431	5 3 7 5 6	522 1,049 1,094 1,091 1,439	365 667 545 450 548	887 1,716 1,639 1,541 1,987
	Total	16	5,153	26	5,195	2,575	7,770
Engineering	18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	33 46 27 21 23	386 549 452 479 781	85 91 65 52 39	504 686 544 552 843	243 322 265 254 318	747 1,008 809 806 1,161
	Total	150	2,647	332	3,129	1,402	4,531
Coal Mining	18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	344 655 582 619 615	1,269 3,014 2,981 3,082 3,979	1,959 4,731 5,613 6,634 5,810	3,572 8,400 9,176 10,335 10,404	466 1,345 1,237 1,252 1,592	4,038 9,745 10,413 11,587 11,996
	Total	2,815	14,325	24,747	41,887	5,892	47,779
Building	18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	48 89 85 69 73	698 1,205 888 864 879	257 543 458 381 365	1,003 1,837 1,431 1,314 1,317	234 412 364 272 324	1,237 2,249 1,795 1,586 1,641
	Total	364	4,534	2,004	6,902	1,606	8,508
All other In- dustries and Services	18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	466 910 951 884 798	3,912 8,530 7,944 6,954 6,666	2,143 4,587 5,773 5,599 7,526	6,521 14,027 14,668 13,437 14,990	2,602 4.227 3,810 3,139 3,208	9,123 18,254 18,478 16,576 18,198
	Total	4,009	34,006	25,628	63,643	16,986	80,629
All Industries and Services	18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	1,704 1,649 1,594	6,777 14,340 13,348 12,464 13,736	4,449 9,955 11,916 12,671 13,746	12,122 25,999 26,913 26,729 28,993	3,910 6,973 6,221 5,367 5,990	16,032 32,972 33,134 32,096 34,983
	Total	7,354	60,665	52,737		28,461	149,217

### July, 1937.

SPECIAL ANALTISES FOR THEFT, 1957, Intel three traces and propertions of men and womenIN previous issues\* of this GAZETTE, particulars were given of special<br/>analyses showing the age-distribution of unemployed men and women<br/>on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in May<br/>and November of 1935 and 1936. A similar analysis, of which<br/>details are given below, has been made for 3rd May, 1937.The reduction was greater, proportionately, among those under 35<br/>years of age than among those over that age. Of the men registered<br/>as unemployed in May, 1936, 41.6 per cent. were under 35 years of<br/>age, while in May, 1937, the percentage had fallen to 38.0. In<br/>the case of women the proportion aged under 35 years fell from<br/>60.9 per cent. to 57.8 per cent. between the same dates. The<br/>fall was greatest in the 18—24 year groups. The statistics of births<br/>in the years 1912 to 1919 suggest that a decline in the total population<br/>ared 18 to 20 years, and to a lesser extent in the population aged The numbers and proportions of men and women registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 3rd May, 1937, in each of the ageaged 18 to 20 years, and to a lesser extent in the population aged 21 to 24, was to be expected between May, 1936, and May, 1937, and groups for which particulars were obtained, with corresponding figures derived from the earlier analyses for 18th May and 2nd Novthe reductions in the numbers unemployed of these ages may be partly due to this factor.

ember, 1936, are summarised in the following Table :-





Great Britain

7.8

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED.

### SPECIAL ANALYSES FOR MAY, 1937, AND MAY AND NOVEMBER, 1936.

0	Percer	ntage of	Total.
•	3rd May, 1937.	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.
37 02 68 43 01 14 17 24	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 7 \\     10 \cdot 9 \\     23 \cdot 4 \\     20 \cdot 5 \\     19 \cdot 7 \\     11 \cdot 2 \\     10 \cdot 3 \\     0 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
06	100.0	100.0	100.0
660 059 217 240 014 566 145	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       12 \cdot 2 \\       19 \cdot 4 \\       27 \cdot 3 \\       18 \cdot 5 \\       13 \cdot 8 \\       5 \cdot 3 \\       3 \cdot 5 \\       0 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       12 \cdot 5 \\       20 \cdot 5 \\       27 \cdot 9 \\       18 \cdot 1 \\       12 \cdot 9 \\       4 \cdot 9 \\       3 \cdot 1 \\       0 \cdot 1     \end{array} $
106	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Table below gives the separate figures for 3rd May, 1937, for (a) single women and widows and (b) married women; the proportions of married women among all unemployed women for each age group are also shown.

		Women 'idows.	Married	Women.	Unemployed Married Women as	
Age Group.	Numbers Un- employed.	Per cent. of Total.	Numbers Un- employed.	Per cent. of Total.	women as proportion of all Unemployed Women.	
100.4					Per cent.	
-20	22,747	17.6	1,929	2.1	7.8	
-24		20.8	14,966	16.1	35.7	
-34		21.2	34,285	36.9	55.5	
-44		15.4	21,948	23.6	52.4	
-54		13.9	12,950	14.0	41.8	
-59		6.3	4,280	4.6	34.5	
-64		4.7	2,522	2.7	29.4	
and over	106	0.1	35	0.0	24.8	
Total	129,447	100.0	92,915	100.0	41.8	

Of the women aged 18 and over, registered as unemployed at 3rd May, 1937, over two-fifths were married. Of those aged 25 to 44 years, who comprise 47 per cent. of all unemployed women, well over one-half were married

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

A Divisional analysis of the figures for 3rd May, 1937, is given in the Tables below.

I. NUMBER AND PROPORTIONS UNEMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 18 YEARS AND OVER-DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

		814 P)			Age (	droup.								Total.	
-2	4	25-3	4	35-4	4	45-	-54	55-	59	60-	64	65 and over.		in the second	
	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
31 53 58 59 16 53 25	5.2 5.0 7.2 8.8 20.1 10.9 19.6	27,920 11,638 12,524 19,728 24,317 53,105 32,283 50,484 28,659	4.4 4.8 7.6 9.3 20.4 12.4 19.4	22,455 10,127 12,889 20,219 23,253 44,537 27,748 38,605 28,154	$     \begin{array}{r}       19.5 \\       12.2 \\       16.9     \end{array} $	23,445 9,945 12,546 22,267 24,208 42,433 25,068 31,592 27,911	$   \begin{array}{r}     10.7 \\     4.5 \\     5.7 \\     10.2 \\     11.0 \\     19.4 \\     11.4 \\     14.4 \\     12.7 \end{array} $	15,042 5,707 7,177 14,105 14,585 23,632 13,548 16,759 14,718	$   \begin{array}{r}     12 \cdot 0 \\     4 \cdot 6 \\     5 \cdot 7 \\     11 \cdot 3 \\     11 \cdot 6 \\     18 \cdot 9 \\     10 \cdot 8 \\     13 \cdot 4 \\     11 \cdot 7 \\   \end{array} $	12,160 5,608 8,408 14,060 13,742 20,645 13,042 14,187 12,804	$   \begin{array}{r}     10 \cdot 6 \\     4 \cdot 9 \\     7 \cdot 3 \\     12 \cdot 2 \\     12 \cdot 0 \\     18 \cdot 0 \\     11 \cdot 4 \\     12 \cdot 4 \\     11 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	720 194 226 183 191 699 286 714 217	$21 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ $	$\begin{array}{r} 123,103\\ 52,193\\ 62,191\\ 101,822\\ 113,954\\ 216,500\\ 129,519\\ 186,032\\ 128,851 \end{array}$	4. 5.6 9.1
10	100.0	260,658	100.0	227,987	100.0	219,415	100.0	125,273	100.0	114,656	100.0	3,430	100.0	1,114,165	100.
33 33 42 42 06 71 70 55	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	9,527 2,754 2,746 8,647 5,494 17,659 2,332 10,804 1,813	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 0 \\       8 \cdot 9 \\       28 \cdot 6 \\       3 \cdot 8 \\       17 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	6,144 2,029 1,967 5,258 3,967 13,101 1,569 6,902 930	4.8 4.7 12.6 9.5 31.3 3.7 16.5	1,025	4.6 4.9 10.6 9.0 35.3 3.3	2,064 579 593 1,225 1,031 4,633 325 1,750 203	$   \begin{array}{r}     16 \cdot 6 \\     4 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 8 \\     9 \cdot 9 \\     8 \cdot 3 \\     37 \cdot 4 \\     2 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 1 \\     1 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	1,397 418 419 780 715 3,173 219 1.323 131	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	47 19 16 5 7 19 5 21 21 2	$   \begin{array}{r}     33 \cdot 3 \\     13 \cdot 5 \\     11 \cdot 4 \\     3 \cdot 5 \\     5 \cdot 0 \\     13 \cdot 5 \\     3 \cdot 5 \\     13 \cdot 5 \\     3 \cdot 5 \\     14 \cdot 9 \\     1 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	31,219 10,815 11,123 26,662 20,136 64,212 10,321 39,695 8,179	14. 4. 5. 12. 9. 28. 4. 17. 3.
70	100.0	61,776	100.0	41,867	100.0	30,954	100.0	12,403	100.0	8,575	100.0	141	100.0	222,362	100.
99 59 23 12 91 36 65 40	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	3,122 10,811 734 3,595	$ \begin{array}{r}  4 \cdot 2 \\  3 \cdot 8 \\  18 \cdot 7 \\  9 \cdot 1 \\  31 \cdot 5 \\  2 \cdot 1 \\  10 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	3,569 2,171 7,251 530 2,489	$ \begin{array}{r} 5.1\\ 4.6\\ 16.3\\ 9.9\\ 33.0\\ 2.4\\ 11.3 \end{array} $	617 576 1,683 1,151 4,811 252 1,557	4.8 4.4 13.0 8.9 37.2 1.9 12.0	192 219 471 326 1,708 67 525	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.5 \\ 5.1 \\ 11.0 \\ 7.6 \\ 39.9 \\ 1.6 \\ 12.3 \end{array} $	191 1,032 48 328	$ \begin{array}{r}     4 \cdot 4 \\     11 \cdot 1 \\     7 \cdot 6 \\     40 \cdot 9 \\     1 \cdot 9 \\     13 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \cdot 2 \\     11 \cdot 4 \\     2 \cdot 8 \\     2 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	16,980 4,260 3,938 15,641 8,544 30,365 2,025 10,250 912	4. 16. 9. 32. 2. 11.
66	5 100·0	34,285	100.0	21,948	100.0	12,950	100.0	4,280	100.0	2,522	100.0	35	100.0	92,915	100-

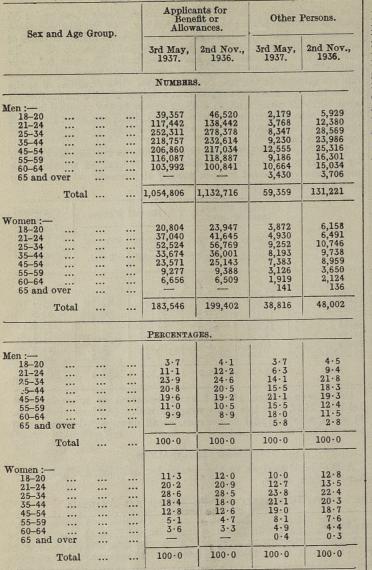
### II. UNEMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN AS PERCENTAGE PROPORTIONS OF ALL UNEMPLOYED WOMEN-DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60–64	65 and over.	Total.
$57 \cdot 3$ $30 \cdot 9$ $27 \cdot 8$ $54 \cdot 5$ $36 \cdot 5$ $42 \cdot 5$ $13 \cdot 8$ $17 \cdot 9$ $6 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \cdot 6 \\ 52 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 74 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 61 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$58 \cdot 5  54 \cdot 8  50 \cdot 9  67 \cdot 9  54 \cdot 7  55 \cdot 3  33 \cdot 8  36 \cdot 1  24 \cdot 8$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$28 \cdot 1  29 \cdot 4  26 \cdot 7  35 \cdot 8  26 \cdot 7  32 \cdot 5  21 \cdot 9  24 \cdot 8  13 \cdot 0 $	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 60 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$	$54 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 58 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 2$
35.7	55.5	52.4	41.8	34.5	29.4	24.8	41.8

\* The issues for July, 1935, and February, August, and December, 1936.

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

In the following Table separate figures are given for (a) applicants for benefit or allowances and (b) other persons, in May, 1937, and November, 1936 :-



Between November, 1936, and May, 1937, there was a reduction in the totals, and in the number in each age-group except the in the totals, and in the number in each age-group except the 60 to 64 years group. In comparing the figures for the two dates, however, it should be borne in mind that as a result of the extension of the unemployment assistance scheme, and the consequent increase in applications for unemployment allowances, as from 1st April, 1937, the figures relating to applicants for benefit or up in the figures a larger properties and the figures allowances in May, 1937, cover a larger proportion, and the figures relating to other persons cover a smaller proportion, of the unem-ployed persons on the register than the corresponding figures for November, 1936.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Particulars of the numbers of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age were not obtained for the above dates. The following Table, however, gives, for another date in each of the same months, the age-distribution of unemployed juveniles on the registers :--

24th May, 1937. 23rdNov., 1936. 25th May, 1936.

Boys: 16 and 17 years Under 16 years		22,610 13,810	25,393 19,626	26,400 25,814
Total	[	36,420	45,019	52,214
Girls: 16 and 17 years Under 16 years		19,199 19,129	21,414 23,617	20,063 28,370
Total		38,328	45,031	48,433

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

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed an Advisory Committee to consider representations from areas of heavy unemployment, outside the Special Areas, that section 5 of the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937\* should be applied to them.

The members of the Committee are Lord Strathcarron (Chairman); Mr. J. W. Bowen; Dr. T. E. Gregory; Mr. E. W. Cemlyn Jones; and Lord Melchett. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. W. H. Hardman, to whom all communications should be addressed at the Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

• 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6, ch. 31. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1937, page 173.

### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1937 (page 137), a state-ment was published giving for the period from January, 1936, to March, 1937, estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the figures are ment in Great Britain. In the following Table the lightes are given for each month from January, 1936, to June, 1937. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment apart from "recognised" holidays.

	Estimated Total Insured. Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Allowat Sickness (A) Includit directly in Trade D (B) Exclu	loyment after lowance for kness, etc. : cluding Person tly involved in de Disputes; &xcluding such Persons.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)				
	Thousands.								
1936 : 20th January 24th February 23rd March 27th April 27th April 25th May 20th July 20th July 24th August 21st September 26th October 23rd November 14th December Average for 1936	12,909 12,937 12,961 13,016 13,039 13,060 13,080 13,100 13,120 13,138 13,153 <i>13,042</i>	2,063 1,949 1,814 1,745 1,635 1,595 1,548 1,558 1,554 1,553 1,552 <i>1,684</i>	10,846 10,988 11,147 11,246 11,381 11,394 11,465 11,532 11,544 11,571 11,585 11,601 <i>11,338</i>	10,394 10,535 10,693 10,791 10,925 10,938 11,008 11,074 11,086 11,112 11,125 11,141 <i>10,902</i>	10,391 10,525 10,689 10,785 10,918 10,933 11,006 11,072 11,082 11,103 11,120 11,132 <i>10,896</i>				
1937 :           25th January           22nd February           15th March           19th April           24th May           21st June	13,183 13,203 13,220 13,245 13,270 13,290	1,604 1,552 1,505 1,368 1,390 1,306	11,579 11,651 11,715 11,877 11,880 11,984	11,118 11,189 11,252 11,413 11,416 11,519	11,106 11,187 11,242 11,394 11,387 11,517				
and the second	In	dex Numbe	rs. (Averag	1924 - 100	).)				
1936 : 20th January 24th February 23rd March 27th April 25th May 20th July 20th July 21st September 26th October 23rd November 14th December Average for 1936	116.6 116.8 117.1 117.3 117.5 117.8 117.9 118.1 118.3 118.5 118.6 118.8 118.8 117.8	183.4 173.2 161.2 155.1 145.3 146.2 141.8 137.6 138.3 137.7 138.0 138.0 138.0	109.0 110.5 112.1 113.0 114.4 114.5 115.2 115.9 116.0 116.3 116.5 116.6 <i>J14.2</i>	108.7 110.2 111.9 112.9 114.3 114.4 115.1 115.8 116.0 116.2 116.4 116.5 <i>114.0</i>	109-1 110-5 112-2 113-2 114-6 114-8 115-5 116-2 116-3 116-6 116-7 116-9 <i>114-4</i>				
1937 : 25th January 22nd February 15th March 19th April 24th May 21st June	119·2 119·4 119·6	142.6 138.0 133.8 121.6 123.6 116.1	116·4 117·1 117·8 119·4 119·4 120·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 116.3\\ 117.0\\ 117.7\\ 119.4\\ 119.4\\ 120.5 \end{array} $	116.6 117.4 118.0 119.6 119.5 120.9				

The estimated numbers insured, and numbers in employment, from August, 1936, onwards are provisional, and numbers in employment, from information as to the numbers of insured persons becomes available from the annual exchange of books in 1937.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

THE Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on 7th July that the King had approved the setting up of a Royal Comm with the following terms of reference :-

"To enquire into the causes which have influenced the present geographical distribution of the industrial population of Great Britain, and the probable direction of any change in that distribution in the future; to consider what social, economic, and strategical disadvantages arise from the con-centration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular areas of the country; and to report what towns or in particula remedial measures, if any, should be taken in the national interest "

The Chairman of the Royal Commission is the Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Bt., K.B.E., LL.D.; and the Secretary Mr. J. Leader, O.B.E., to whom all communications should be addressed at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

### July, 1937.

### AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER, 1935.

V.—RAILWAY SERVICE; COAL MINING; AND GENERAL SUMMARY. For the coal mining industry, statistical summaries are published For the coal mining industry, statistical summaries are published by the Mines Department, at quarterly intervals, showing the average earnings per man-shift worked of all classes of workers in coal mines, based partly on returns made by collieries for the purpose of wage ascertainments in certain districts, and partly on other returns supplied by individual colliery owners. In the four quarters of 1935 the average earnings per shift, and the average weekly number of shifts worked by the workpeople employed, were as shown below :---In the issues of this GAZETTE for February to May, 1937, statistics were given summarising the results of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into average weekly earnings and hours of labour in manufacturing industries generally, and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in October, 1935. For the railway service and coal mining, two of the principal industries which were not included within the scope of the principal industries which when we not are regularly collected and published by the Ministry of Transport and the Mines Department respectively, and some particulars of average earnings in these two industries are given below.

### RAILWAY SERVICE.

Returns showing the wages of workpeople employed in the railway service are regularly obtained by the Ministry of Transport in respect of one week in March of each year. For the week ended 7th March, 1936, special arrangements were made, with the co-operation of the Railways Staff Conference, to obtain particulars, concentrate to these ardinarily included in the appual returns supplementary to those ordinarily included in the annual returns, showing the extent to which the workpeople engaged in the operation of traffic, and the shop and artisan staff, employed by the four main line railway companies, worked less or more than the normal week; similar particulars were also obtained in respect of workpeople employed in connection with the railway services of the London Passenger Transport Board.

The average earnings in the week ended 7th March, 1936, of the employees, other than supervisory and clerical staffs, employed by the railway companies of Great Britain, including those employed Since 1935, there has been a considerable increase in average earnings in the coal mining industry. In the first quarter of 1937, the latest quarter for which particulars are at present available, the in connection with the railways of the London Passenger Transport Board, were as shown below. The figures represent the number of workpeople receiving wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week. average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 4.18d, and the average value of allowances in kind was 4.95d. The average weekly number of man-shifts worked during that quarter was 5.17.

Classes of workpeople.	Men (20 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
-	Number	of workpe pervisory	eople empl and cleric	oyed (ot al staffs)	her than
Conciliation grades* hop and artisan staff Other classes (ancillary set	. 104,764	18,614 11,438	688	380	326,036 117,270
vices,† police, &c.)	70 700	2,318	10,552	293	43,543
All classes	. 442,566	32,370	11,240	673	486,849
	Aver		ngs in the March, 19		ded
Conciliation grades* .	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 27 7	sd.	s. d.	s. d. 62 3
Shop and artisan staff .	. 69 1	24 2	36 9	18 0	64 4
ther alaccos (angillart co	00 4	19 0	18 6	14 6	49 1
other classes (ancillary se vices,† police, &c.)	. 62 4	A CONTRACTOR	and the second second	a the contract a tracket	the second second second

Particulars of the average earnings of workpeople in a number of the principal grades are published in the Annual Returns compiled by the Ministry of Transport, a summary of which was given in page 321 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1936. For the conciliation grades\* the standard week's work consists of 48 hours, and a standard week's wages (exclusive of any payment for overtime or Sunday duty) is guaranteed to all employees who are available throughout the week. Turns of duty commencing on Sunday are excluded from, and paid for (at more than the ordinary from the four main line railway companies, and from the London Passenger Transport Board, covering nearly 316,000 workers in the conciliation grades, showed that in the week ended 7th March, 1936, the average time worked in excess of the normal week, by work-people in these grades, averaged approximately 31 hours. This figure includes all turns of duty which began on Sunday, 1st March, 1936.

For the shop and artisan staffs, the normal working week is 47 hours. Returns covering nearly 117,000 of these workpeople showed that in the week ended 7th March, 1936, approximately showed that in the week ended 7th March, 1936, approximately 40,000 (or 34.9 per cent.) were working less than the full normal week, the average time lost by these workpeople being 4.4 hours, equivalent to 1.5 hours per head of all the workpeople employed. On the other hand, hours worked by some of these workpeople in excess of the full normal week averaged 1.3 per head of all the workpeople employed. The number of hours worked by the shop

The figures given above show the average earnings of the workpeople for whom particulars were furnished in the returns received. people for whom particulars were turnished in the returns received. These general averages, however, are affected by the fact that some industries are less completely represented, in the returns received, than other industries. When the average earnings, for all the above industries combined, are re-calculated on the basis of the total stries c and artisan staffs, averaged over the whole of the workpeople emnumbers employed in the individual industries, the averages for ployed, was thus approximately 46.8. men, youths and boys, women and girls, respectively, remain substantially unaltered, the effect being to raise or lower the average \* Including workpeople engaged in the traffic department, goods and cartage staff, and workpeople employed in the permanent way section, the locomotive, carriage and wagon department, and the signal and telegraph service. earnings shown above by only 1d. or 2d. a week. Owing, however, to the under-representation, in the returns received, of the building indusrty and certain other industries in which men are largely † Docks, canals, hotels. refreshment rooms, dining cars, marine services, &c.

### COAL MINING.

Period.		Average Cash Earnings per man-shift worked.	Average value of allowances in kind, per man-shift worked.	Average Number of man-shifts per person worked per week.
1935 : First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter		s. d. 9 2.66 9 2.85 9 3.15 9 3.91	<i>d.</i> 4+65 4+47 4-34 4-57	4·97 4·72 4·72 5·25

On the basis of the average number of man-shifts worked, the average cash earnings for the fourth quarter of 1935 were equivalent to approximately 49s. a week, and the average value of allowances in kind was approximately 2s. a week, and the average value of anowalces in kind was approximately 2s. a week. The average weekly number of man-shifts worked during that quarter was 5¼, and about one-third of a shift was lost from causes other than stoppages at the pits. In addition, time was lost as a result of pit stoppages due to want of trade, trade disputes, holidays, etc.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Weekly Earnings.—Particulars of the average weekly earnings of the workpeople covered by the returns received as a result of the enquiries made by the Department relating to October, 1935, have been published, for each of 230 industries, together with combined figures for each of 15 main groups of industries, in the issues of this GAZETTE for February to May, 1937. The average weekly earnings shown for all workpeople, and for men (21 years and over), youths and boys, women (18 years and over) and girls in each of these 15 main groups are reproduced below, together with general averages for all the workpeople in respect of whom returns were received :---

	Total number of									
Industry Group.	workpeople covered by returns received.	All work- people covered.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).				
Mining and quarrying	and the second second	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
(other than coal mining) Treatment of non-	65,981	50 6	53 4	26 6	29 7	17 11				
metalliferous mine and quarry products	50,925	56 8	60 8	28 3	29 1	17 3				
Brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc.	318,356	48 2	63 0	24 5	29 5	15 4				
Metal engineering, ship- building, etc Textiles Leather Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	1,478,212 923,674 41,551 471,100 363,119	53 2 36 4 44 9 35 0 44 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} 67 & 7 \\ 55 & 11 \\ 61 & 9 \\ 64 & 6 \\ 63 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 31 & 1 \\ 30 & 3 \\ 29 & 6 \\ 32 & 8 \\ 32 & 1 \\ 32 & 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Woodworking Paper, printing, station-	191,979	51 2 55 5	65 1 83 8	21 11	33 10 33 5	15 7 15 6				
ery, etc Building, contracting, etc	292,649 387,985	55 5 56 11	61 2	21 9	30 2	16 6				
Other manufacturing industries	138,065	43 11	64 11	25 1	30 1	16 3				
Transport and storage (other than railways) Public utility services	231,622 450,835	65 6 55 6	69 1 57 10	25 3 25 8	32 4 28 2	16 7 15 5				
Government industrial establishments	101,676	66 2	69 9	29 11	38 10	19 3				
ALL ABOVE INDUSTRIES	5,507,729	48 11	64 6	23 0	31 3	16 4				

employed, and to the relative over-weighting of the textile industries and certain other industries in which women and girls form a high proportion of the total number of operatives, the average of 48s. 11d. shown for all workers appears to be appreciably below the actual average earnings of all workpeople employed in these industries. If the averages for the individual industries covered by the enquiry were combined on the basis of the total numbers actually employed in each industry, the weekly earnings of all wage-earners in these industries, at October, 1935, would average approximately 49s. 6d. a week; the inclusion of coal mining and railway service would raise this figure to about 50s. a week.\* It should be observed that owing to the rise in the average level of rates of wages and to the general improvement in employment, since October, 1935, average earnings in many of the industries covered by these statistics will now be appreciably higher than at that date.

Hours of Labour.-The following Table shows, for each of the main industry groups, the proportions of workpeople, covered by the returns received, whose normal weekly hours, exclusive of recognised intervals for meals, fell within certain specified limits, together with the average normal hours, and the average actual working hours in the specified week inclusive of short-time and overtime. Separate particulars for the individual industries included within these main groups have been published in the issues of this GAZETTE for February to May, 1937. It should be observed that in the great majority of the returns the particulars relating to operatives working less than the full week included only those workers who were on short-time as a result of arrangements made by the employers, and excluded any loss of time by individual workers due to voluntary absence from work, sickness, bad time-keeping, etc. If full account had been taken of absences from work from all these causes, the figures relating to hours actually worked would usually have been somewhat less than those shown in the Table.

nation the second and second	whe	ortions o ose norn iours †	nal wee	kly		Average actual working hours,†	
Industry Group.	44 or less.	Over 44 and under 47.	47 to 48.	Over 48.	Average normal hours.†	for all work- people, in the week ended 12th Oct. 1935.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Mining and quarrying (other than coal mining)	29.1	16.0	39.3	15.6	46.4	45.7	
Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry products	11.2	10.2	47.2	31.4	48.6	49.6	
Brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc	14.3	7.7	65.4	12.6	47.2	48.0	
Metal, engineering, ship- building, etc Textile Leather	6·9 4·0 3·4	5·7 4·2 3·5	83.0 85.2 83.1	4·4 6·6 10·0	46 · 8 47 · 8 47 · 8	48·2 47·7 48·8	
Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Woodworking	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16·4 8·6 15·1	$   \begin{array}{r}     66 \cdot 3 \\     65 \cdot 5 \\     51 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c c}     3 \cdot 5 \\     13 \cdot 5 \\     14 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	47.0 47.7 46.9	45·4 48·5 48·3	
Paper, printing, stationery, etc Building, contracting, etc.	9·9 35·9	7 · 5 29 · 8	78·7 9·5	3.9 24.8	47·3 46·8	48.6 46.9	
Other manufacturing in- dustries	9.7	12.4	67.3	10.6	47.2	48.2	
Transport and storage (other than railways) Public utility services	7·4 8·2	2·5 4·8	79·3 72·9	10·8 14·1	47·9 47·3	48.6 48.0	
Government industrial establishments	3.0	0.2	96.8	-	47.3	49.7	
ALL ABOVE INDUSTRIES	10.6	8.7	71.7	9.0	47.2	47.8	

The figures given in the last line of this Table are to some extent affected by the variations in the proportions of returns received from different industries, referred to above. When the figures for the individual industries are combined on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed at October, 1935, it is estimated that for rather more than 12 per cent. of all the workpeople in these industries the normal working week was 44 hours or less, for approximately 10 per cent. it was over 44 but under 47 hours, for over 67 per cent. it was 47 to 48 hours, and for between 10 and 11 per cent. it was more than 48 hours. These adjustments, however, do not materially affect the figures relating to the average normal hours and the average actual working hours of all the workpeople covered by the enquiry.

### THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

THE Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, received the Royal Assent on 1st July, 1937. The Act is described in the preamble as "an Act to consolidate, in their application to Scotland, certain enactments relating to persons under the age of eighteen years," and does not alter the existing law in any respect.

Part III of the Act (sections 28-38) deals with the employment of children and young persons. It re-enacts certain provisions of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932, as modified by the Education (Scotland) Act, 1936.

\* These averages do not cover agricultural workers, domestic servants, and workers employed in the catering, entertainment, and certain other industries for which particulars of weekly earnings at October, 1935, are not available. † Excluding mealtimes, except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no definite interval for meals was recognised.

### LONDON OMNIBUS SERVICE.

AGREEMENT AS TO WAGES AND CONDITIONS. In accordance with the terms of settlement of the recent dispute in the London omnibus service\* an agreement as to rates of pay and conditions of service of drivers and conductors in the Central London area has been negotiated and was signed on 15th June, 1937, on behalf of the London Passenger Transport Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The agreement provides that the ordinary rates of pay in respect of a forty-eight hour week shall be 82s. 6d. for the first six months. increasing half-yearly to 90s. after eighteen months, in the case of drivers; and 78s. for the first six months, increasing half-yearly to 84s. after eighteen months, for conductors. Men engaged prior to the signing of the agreement are to receive the full rate after the first six months, as hitherto. The new rates incorporate the daily and quarterly accident bonus, on the basis of 1s. 6d. per week for drivers and 6d. per week for conductors; and no stoppage of pay is to be made against either driver or conductor in consequence of accident. Special rates of pay are provided for Sundays and Good Fridays (time-and-a-quarter), public bank holidays (time-and-a-half), Christmas Day (double time), time worked voluntarily on appointed rest days (time-and-a-quarter), and night services (time-and-a-quarter); and allowances are provided for early and late duties.

The normal working week consists of six scheduled duties, each carrying not less than eight hours' pay at the standard rate, but provision is made with regard to the spread-over of duties, both on week days and on Sundays and public holidays. The agreement also provides for a number of other matters,

including rota of duties, arrangement of schedules of duties, rest days, payment for standing-by time, annual holidays of two weeks, with twelve days' pay, on completion of twelve months' service, over-time in excess of 48 hours in any pay-roll week and a guaranteed week of 48 hours.

Provision is also made that any dispute about its terms shall be discussed between representatives of the Board and the Union and, failing agreement, shall be referred to a board of referees, with a chairman mutually agreed on, or, failing agreement, appointed by the Minister of Labour.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The twenty-third session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, convened under Article 3 of the constitution of the Organisation, opened at Geneva on 3rd June, under the presidency of Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Government of the Irish Free State and Delegate of that Government to the Conference. The Conference ended on

23rd June after holding twenty-one sittings. Fifty-one States Members were represented, 36 of them by complete delegations representative of the Government, employers and workers. The total number of delegates and advisers entitled to take part in the work of the Conference was 415.

The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour; Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; and Mr. Arthur Hayday, J.P., M.P., vice-president of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and member of the Trades Union Congress General Council. Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Minister of Labour, was present during part of the session, and delivered a speech dealing, amongst other matters, with the relation

between industry and the production of primary goods. The following is a brief summary of the proceedings and decisions of the Conference

Public Works .- The Conference adopted, by 148 votes to nil, a recommendation concerning international co-operation in respect of public works. The Conference also adopted, by 147 votes to nil, a recommendation concerning the national planning of public works; and a resolution, submitted by the Committee on Public Works, on international co-operation in respect of public works was adopted

Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment.-The Conference revised two existing draft Conventions which fix the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial and to nonindustrial employment respectively, the principal change being the substitution of 15 years for 14 years. The new Convention relating to industrial employment was adopted by 98 votes to 18, and the Convention relating to non-industrial employment by 81 votes to 22. A recommendation concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment in family undertakings was also adopted by 82 votes to 18.

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry .- The Conference adopted, by 88 votes to 41, a draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours to 40 in the textile industry.

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Chemical Industry .- A draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours in the chemical industry failed to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary for its adoption by the Conference. The voting was 76 in favour and 42 against.

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Printing and Kindred Trades .-A draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The voting was 72 in favour and 43 against.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1937, page 217.

Resolution concerning the Generalisation of the Reduction of Hours of Work.—The Conference adopted, by 66 votes to 39, a resolution declaring that attempts to arrive at the adoption of hours conventions in individual industries had been unsuccessful, and inviting the Governing Body to consider placing on the agenda of the next session of the Conference the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities which are not covered by

Conventions already adopted. Safety in the Building Industry .- The Conference adopted, by 128 votes to nil, a draft Convention relating to safety in the building industry, with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery. It also adopted, by 117 votes to 3, a recommendation embodying a model code of safety provisions; by 124 votes to nil, a recommendation concerning inspection; by 115 votes to nil, a recommendation concerning co-operation in accident prevention; and by 122 votes to nil, a recommendation concerning vocational education for the building

The general effect of the Order is to increase the benefit allowances, in particular, those of persons with dependants; but, in some cases, the allowances are slightly reduced, or remain unchanged. In A draft resolution was also adopted unanimously requesting the cases where, before 28th June, 1937, benefit was drawn at rates higher Governing Body to have the necessary investigations undertaken, and to place on the agenda of one of the next sessions of the Conference than those now prescribed, the reduced rates are, in principle, not to apply before 25th September, 1937. As regards the duration of the question of the responsibility of machine builders, dealers and benefit, the Order repeats the existing provisions whereby, after erectors as regards safety devices. benefit has been drawn for six weeks, the grant of further benefit is subject to proof of need.

Other questions.—The Conference discussed and adopted the report of a Committee which had considered the measures taken by the Governments of the States Members to give effect to the Conventions ratified by them. This report emphasised that there was no legal basis for delay in giving effect to the provisions of such Conventions, and that in the last analysis the touchstone of the success of the work of the Organisation is the effective practical application of the ratified Conventions by means of appropriate national measures. The Committee expressed the view that in this practical application factory inspection, operated by a staff adequate in numbers, training and organisation, plays a fundamental role.

A number of resolutions were examined by the Resolutions Committee and (in certain cases after modification by that Committee) resented to the Conference and adopted. They related to the protection of migrant workers, the special problems of indigenous workers, the position of women workers, the protection of workers in China, the obligations of Member States in the matter of bringing recommendations or draft Conventions before the competent authorities, the position vis-à-vis the International Labour Organisation of Burma consequent on her separation from India, and the proposal to convene an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic countries and

number of speeches of a general character were delivered in connection with this item of the agenda.

For any of the scheduled industries in any area or areas, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare may (upon application by an employers' organisation or trade union considered to be sufficiently representative of the employers or employed persons in such industry in the area or areas, or of his own motion) establish an unemployment benefit fund covering all persons in the industry and area who are employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, and who do to establish an Asiatic Committee. As in previous years a discussion took place on the report of the Director, which surveyed the social and economic situation, and a not fall within the categories of persons specified in the Act as being excepted therefrom. The principal categories of persons so excepted are :- labourers, i.e., persons employed on certain specified forms of The Conference, as usual, set up a committee to consider certain work, mainly of a heavy manual nature, at a rate of earnings not nuestions relating to its standing orders, and a committee to examine exceeding £78 a year; persons whose rate of earnings exceeds £450 objections received against the credentials of delegates and advisers. a year; persons employed in agriculture (including horticulture, Election of the Governing Body .- At the conclusion of the Conferforestry, and farm work); persons employed in the public service; outworkers; and persons whose contract of service is regulated by the Native Labour Regulation Act, 1911; etc. The unemployment ence, a report was made to it as to the results of the triennial elections to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The eight Governments thus elected were as follows : Brazil, Chile, benefit funds are to be administered by management committees China, Spain, Norway, Mexico, Poland and Yugo-Slavia. These Governments, together with the eight states of chief industrial consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the employers' and the workers' organisations concerned, and their resources are to importance which have permanent seats, will constitute the Governbe derived from contributions of the members, together with a conment group of the new Governing Body, which will be completed by the eight members representative of employers and the eight members representative of workers who were also elected. tribution from the national Exchequer equal to one-fourth of the total contributions of the employers and workers. The weekly rates of the worker's and employer's contributions vary, in three groups, according to the annual earnings of the worker, and are fixed, for EIGHTIETH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY. employer and worker respectively, at 6d. and 2d. in cases where the worker's annual earnings do not exceed £78; 10d. and 6d. where the The eightieth session of the Governing Body of the International earnings exceed £78, but are not more than £130; and 1s. each for employer and worker in cases where the earnings are over £130, but not more than £450.

Labour Office was held on 31st May and 1st June, 1937. It was decided to convene, towards the end of April, 1938, a technical meeting on the coal industry, representative of Govern-ments, employers and workers, similar to the meeting held last April in Washington for the textile industry; the countries to be represented at the meeting would be those where coal production formed an important element of the national life. The meeting should study, on the basis of a preparatory report to be drawn up by the International Labour Office, all those aspects of the coal industry which might directly or indirectly affect social conditions in the industry. In preparing its report the Office should keep in touch with the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations, and this Organisation should also be invited to be represented at the meeting. The Governing Body unanimously accepted an invitation by the Czecho-slovak Government to hold the eighty-first session at Prague in October next.

### REVISED RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GERMANY.

An Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, dated 3rd June, 1937, lays down, with effect as from 28th June, 1937, revised rates of unemployment benefit which are more closely related to the wage class and family responsibilities of the insured persons. The Order restores the full differentiation of the rates of principal benefit according to wage classes, which was partially superseded in 1932, and, in place of consolidated rates for principal and dependants' bene-fit fit, supplemented in the lower wage classes by special dependants' bene-fit, supplemented in the lower wage classes by special dependants' allowances, fixes independent scales of principal and dependants' benefit. The weekly rates of principal benefit range, according to the several mean classes and district termine for a first principal and termine termi the several wage classes and district categories, from 4.50 RM. in the lowest to 12.30 RM. in the highest wage class and district category. The former corresponding range was 4.50 to 11.70 RM. The rates of dependants' benefit, which, like those of principal benefit, vary according to wage class and district category, are also differen-tiated for the first, the second, and the third and any additional Social Welfare is authorised to issue regulations.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

dependant; they range from 3.30 RM. to 3.60 RM. a week for the first dependant, from 1.50 RM. to 2.40 RM. for the second dependant, and for the third and each additional dependant, from 1.80 RM. to 2.70 RM. A new provision stipulates that the total amount of weekly benefit payable in the individual case may not exceed eighty per cent. of the earnings of the worker which determine his allocation per cent. of the earnings of the worker which determine his allocation to his appropriate wage class for benefit, *i.e.*, the average weekly earnings during the twenty-six weeks of the worker's employment immediately preceding the claim to benefit. In the case of claimants in the three lowest wage classes, with at least one dependant in the descending line, the percentage is raised to 100. Since no formal limits are placed on the numbers of dependants for whom benefit is payable, it is now possible, under this provision, for benefit to be paid, in certain cases, for dependants in excess of the limit of six hitherto in force.

### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT ACT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A SYSTEM of unemployment insurance, to become operative as from a date to be fixed by the Governor-General, has been established in the Union of South Africa by the Unemployment Benefit Act, 1937. The Act is to apply only to those industries which are specified in a schedule appended to the Act; but additions to, or deletions from, the schedule may be made from time to time by the Governor-General. The scheduled industries are :- building; mechanical and electrical engineering; motor engineering; furniture-making; gold mining (specified areas); leather and footwear manufacturing; printing and newspaper; clothing.

Insured persons who have paid contributions to their fund for at least 26 weeks within the period of two years preceding their unem-ployment are entitled, when unemployed, to benefit at the rate of 10, 20 or 30 shillings a calendar week, according to the group in which they were employed at the time when contributions were last paid in respect of them. The grant of benefit is subject to a waiting period of one week and to the fulfilment of certain recognised safeguarding conditions. The benefit is payable in the proportion of one week's benefit for every six weekly contributions, subject to a maximum of 26 weeks' benefit in any period of 52 weeks commencing with the first day of any period of unemployment in respect of which benefit is payable.

A "central authority," consisting of three members, is to be appointed by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, with the functions of exercising general supervision over the unemployment benefit funds and carrying out other duties in connection with the application of the Act. The central authority is to establish and administer a "central unemployment benefit fund," into which the Minister is to pay, from the national revenue, a sum equivalent to one-fourth of the total contributions of employers and workers to their several funds. From the money so provided, assistance, in the form of grants or advances, is to be given, where necessary, to the unemployment funds; such assistance may, however, be granted only subject to such conditions as the central authority may deem it necessary to impose upon the particular fund concerned with regard to the revision of the rates of contribution or benefit, or the general conditions of benefit. On the other hand, if the ticular fund are greater than is required to meet benefit payments which may reasonably be expected during a period of severe unemployment, the central authority may authorise suitable adjustments of the contribution or benefit rates, or the conditions of benefit. For the detailed application of the Act, the Minister of Labour and

EMPLOYMENT at 21st June showed a substantial improvement as compared with 24th May. The improvement extended to most industries but was greatest in building and public works contracting, the boot and shoe, cotton, wool textile, and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, general engineering, ship building and repairing, metal goods manufac-ture, certain food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, road transport, the fishing industry, and hotel, boarding house, etc., Service. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture. On the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers tem-porarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly due to the suspension of work on 21st June at a number of pits in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association referred to below. There was some decline in the tailoring industry.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 21st June, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,517,000. This was 130,000 more than at 24th May, 1937, and 584,000 more than at 22nd June, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 21st June, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10.3, as compared with 10.9 at 24th May, 1937, and 12.8 at 22nd June, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 21st June, 1937, was 10.0, as compared with 10.7 at 24th May, 1937, and 12.6 at 22nd June, 1936.

At 21st June, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,088,866 wholly unemployment phonon in the standard britain which a solution of the standard standar and 31,931 girls. The numbers temporarily stopped at 21st June, 1937, included approximately 27,000 persons who had registered as unemployed as a result of pit stoppages due to the annual demonstration on that day of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association. The unemployment figures for 22nd June, 1936, were influenced

in the same way. The total of 1,356,598 persons on the registers at 21st June, 1937, included 582,619 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,341 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 51,498 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to con-tributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,717 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,577 had applications authorised for payment of un-employment allowances). There were also 572,580 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 735 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 144,449 other persons, of whom 25,636 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 21st June, 1937, was 1,423,439, as compared with 1,519,260 at 24th May, 1937, and 1,766,372 at 22nd June, 1936.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry there was a considerable increase in the numbers temporarily stopped at 21st June as compared with 24th May; but the figure for 21st June was influenced by the compared demonstration of the Yorkshire Mine influenced by the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association, referred to above.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further improve-ment and was good. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was fairly good. Employment at limestone quarries continued good, both in the Buxton and Cleveland areas. There was increased activity at tin mines, but employment remained slack. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At slate quarries in North Wales, and at chalk quarries, employment improved and was good; at china clay quarries it continued fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed an improvement and continued good. There was also considerable improvement in iron and steel and tinplate manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change, and was good on the whole. There was a continuance of seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture in the Midlands and South Western Divisions, but employment generally was very good in this section. Employment continued very good in electrical engineering; good, with some improvement, in general engineering; fair in marine engineering and in constructional engineering; and moderate in textile engineering. Some districts reported a continued scarcity of certain classes of skilled labour. In ship building and repairing employment showed an improvement on the whole; the seasonal decline in the ship-repairing centres being more than offset by increased activity in other areas.

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

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment at 21st June showed an improvement as compared with 24th May, when the numbers in employment were appreciably affected by holiday stoppages; it was fairly good generally and much better than in June, 1936.

July, 1937.

In the wool textile industry there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 21st June as compared with 24th May. The figures for the latter date, however, were affected by extensions of holiday stoppages. In the carpet section employment remained good generally.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed an improvement, and was good on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a further decline, but was still fairly good. In artificial silk yarn manufacture there was an improvement, and employment was good both in that industry and in silk manufacture. In the linen trade it showed little change and continued slack; there was also little change in the jute trade, and employment remained bad. It showed an improvement in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, and was moderate on the whole.

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

In the boot and shoe industry there was a marked reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 21st June as compared with 24th May, when employment was affected by extended holiday stoppages

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades showed an improvement; it was fairly good in the tanning, currying, and leather dressing sections, and good in other sections.

Building, Woodworking.-In the building industry employment remained good on the whole; there was a further slight improvement in all Divisions, and with all occupations, except painters. In brick manufacture employment continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed an improvement, and was good on the whole; with mill-sawyers it continued to improve and was fairly good generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- In the papermaking and printing industries employment continued to improve, and was good generally. It showed little change in the bookbinding industry, and continued good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change, and remained fair generally; at Derby and at Bristol it continued good, and at Worcester very good. In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed an improvement and was fair; in other sections it continued fairly good.

Fishing .- Employment showed an improvement, largely owing to the commencement of the Scottish herring fishing season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Employment with dock labourers showed a slight improvement, but was still slack generally; among seamen it continued to improve.

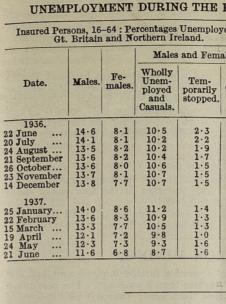
### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,\* aged 16-64, and the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 21st June, 1937 :--

Division.	A COLOR	amo	ongst ople,	unemployed Insured aged 16-64* ine, 1937.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st June, 1937.				
		.s.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages	Numbers	Decreas	e(+) or be(-) as red with		
	Males.	Males. Females.		as compared with a month before.		a month before.	a year before.		
Great Britain : London South-Eastern Midlands North-Bastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	5.5 7.3 7.4 14.4 14.6 18.3 16.0 21.9	4·3 4.4 5·1 6·4 9·7 8.4 9·6 11·1	5.8 5.2 6.6 6.7 12.3 13.0 16.9 14.2 20.7 1.4	-0.7 -1.0 -0.3	153,290 51,758 67,529 134,004 175,996 280,686 141,867 214,966 136,502	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 10,054 \\ - & 10,780 \\ - & 5,969 \\ - & 1,119 \\ - & 19,894 \\ - & 7,767 \\ - & 17,073 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$		
Total	11.3	6.4	10.0	- 0.7	1,356,598	- 94,732	- 346,078		
Northern Ireland	24.7	17 • 9	22.2	- 0.5	66,841	- 1,089	+ 3,145		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.6	6.8	10.3	- 0.6	1,423,439	- 95,821	- 342,933		

• Excluding persons within the agricultural scheme.

July, 1937.



### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

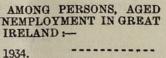
1937.

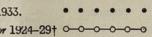
1935.					M	ean f	or
X The cro memployed	duri	indicang the	ate the year	ne mi rs 192	nimu 4–193	m an 36.†	d
PER CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED			-	AR AF	19.1		
UNEM- PLOYED 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5		33 					32
4 3 2							
 - O -			ineur	rod un	der t	hear	Tic

\*Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. The percentage or July, 1936, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number sured at the beginning of July, 1936, and are subject to revision when formation becomes available as to the changes since that date in the under insured. number insured. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

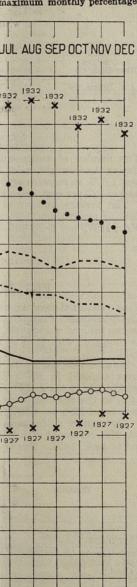
### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ales	-	Numb Unemployed (Insure Unins regist at Empl Exchans	ed Persons ed and ured) æred oyment
To	otal.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
12 12 12 12 12	·8 ·4 ·1 ·1 ·2	1,766,372 1,717,062 1,678,277 1,689,715 1,677,127 1,693,945 1,702,673	1,702,676 1,652,072 1,613,940 1,624,339 1,611,810 1,623,602 1,628,719
12 11 10 10	·6 ·2 ·8 ·9 ·3	1,766,362 1,703,926 1,676,825 1,525,708 1,519,260 1,423,439	1,689,223 1,627,845 1,601,201 1,454,443 1,451,330 1,356,598





naximum monthly percentage



### COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYS	SIS FOR 2	LST JUNI	e, 1937 :-		
	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18years).	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register :				(2 0 m)	W. State
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit :				By Marson	
(a) General scheme	437,564	10,951	122,084	7,899	578,498
(b)Agricultural scheme	3,483	165	444	29	4,121
2. Unemployment allow-	S. A. S. S. S. S. S.		<b>新版版的时间</b>	( the all of the second se	and Internet
ances authorised :					
(a) Excluding insurance	513,135	1,648	31,790	1,142	547,715
(b) Insurance benefit	515,155	1,040	51,150	1,174	541,115
claims disallowed	1,263	18	283	13	1,577
3. Claims under con-					
sideration	41,464	1,483	7,646	905	51,498
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances :				Constant of	
(a) aged 16-64	46,148	2,265	22,083	2,699	73,195
(b) aged 14 and 15	-	4,520	-	4,751	9,271
	No. Contraction	n an gw	1.2023.201		
B. Others on Register :		E TALER AND	a shi kisi	20 needs to	
5. Unemployment allow- ances authorised	17,756	605	5,665	839	24,865
6. Applications under			State States		,
consideration	400	53	209	73	735
7. Not in receipt of					
allowances: (a) aged 16 and over	24,401	1,839	19,237	3,281	48,758
(b) aged 14 and 15		6,065		10,300	16,365
C. Total on Register	1,085,614	29,612	209,441	31,931	1,356,598
D.Insured Unemployed :	Contraction of the				
Aged 16-64:	DOL PROVIDE	DATE STREET	1	Sec. all	
8. Number on Register			1 Barnes	All the second	
(items $1-3$ and $4(a)$ ) †	1,043,057	16,530	184,330	12,687	1,256,604
9. Two-months file <sup>‡</sup>	27,631	2,309	26,543	2,959	59,442
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit	1,962	8	180	3	2,153
ciamants to benefit			100		1 2 3 C 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total aged 16-64	1,072,650	18,847	211,053	15,649	1,318,199
11 4-114 -115		THE REAL PROPERTY.			and the second second
11. Aged 14 and 15:	-	4,520		4,751	9,271
(a) Item 4 (b) $\dots$ (b) Two-months file		2,003		2,850	4,853
	100 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1				
Total aged 14-64	1,072,650	25,370	211,053	23,250	1,332,323

### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

ANALYSIS FOR 21ST JUNE, 1937, AND 24TH MAY, 1937.

	ALL ESPOT	21st Jun	e, 1937.	al la se	24th May, 1937.		
	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	- Employ- ment.				
		Great Br	itain.				
Men Boys Women Girls Total	877,509 25,940 156,645 28,772 1,088,866	142,247 3,511 50,888 3,154 199,800	65,858 161 1,908 5 67,932	1,085,614 29,612 209,441 31,931 1,356,598	1,151,867 36,420 224,715 38,328 1,451,330		
	Great J	Britain and N	orthern Ire	land.			
Men Boys Women Girls	den 919,557 Boys 28,034 Women 171,723		68,534 161 1,945 5	1,131,611 31,716 227,164 32,948	1,199,122 38,577 242,316 39,245		
Total	1,148,966	203,828	70,645	1,423,439	1,519,260		

### VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND.)

		eks ended ne, 1937.	Period 23rd June, 1936, to 21st June, 1937.									
			Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§							
Men Boys Women Girls Total	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§	Number.	Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number. Number.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.						
		129,754 19,005 46,374 15,497 210,630	1,745,901 368,136 755,269 328,178 3,197,484	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 66,214 \\ + & 11,674 \\ + & 43,851 \\ + & 10,662 \\ \hline + & 132,401 \end{array} $	1,596,169 277,771 560,607 249,961 2,684,508	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 31,544 \\ + & 83 \\ + & 12,535 \\ + & 1,511 \\ \hline + & 45,673 \end{array} $						

These represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 2,341 at 21st June, 1937), and (b) persons disgualified for short periods from receiving benefit who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.
† Including 472 private gardeners (452 men, 17 boys, 1 woman and 2 girls).
† See explanation on page 268. The figures include 56 private gardeners (50 men, 5 boys and 1 girl).
§ "Vacancies Filled " include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employee former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st June, 1937, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,000 per week.

### EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

### COAL MINING.

THERE was a considerable increase in the numbers temporarily stopped at 21st June as compared with 24th May, largely owing to the inclusion in the figures of approximately 27,000 persons who had registered as unemployed as a result of pit stoppages due to the annual demonstration on 21st June of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 18.9 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 17.4 at 24th May, 1937, and 30.6 at 22nd June, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.8 (from  $12\cdot 2$  to  $11\cdot 4$ ), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.3 (from 5.2 to 7.5).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 21st June, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th May, 1937, and 22nd June, 1936, are shown in the following Table :--

	Insured j uner	persons (anployed a	aged 16-4 at 21st J	64) record une, 193	ied as 7.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages			
Area.	Numb	ers.	P	ercentage	as com wit				
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	inem- Tem- loyed porary Unem- Stop- uding pages.		Total.	Month before.	Year before.			
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	101,935 87,747 14,188	67,283 65,670 1,613	11.4 11.1 13.3	7.5 8.3 1.5	18·9 19·4 14·8	+ 1.5 + 1.6 - 0.1	-11.7 -12.6 -5.7		
Wales : Northumberland Durham	4,236 13,402	274 491	8.7 10.7	0.6 0.4	9.3 11.1	-0.8 -0.8	-4.5 -11.3		
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	2,692 11,187	48 46,250	29·8 7·5	0.5 31.0*	30·3 38·5	- 3.1 + 6.6	$-18.0 \\ -17.3$		
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	10,719 2,997	5,260 3,119	14·6 5·6	7·2 5·7	$21 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 3$	+ 3.4 + 2.3	$\begin{array}{c} - & 7 \cdot 7 \\ - & 7 \cdot 5 \end{array}$		
Notts. and Lei- cester Warwickshire	4,247 614	4,364 107	7·5 4·3	7·6 0·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     15 \cdot 1 \\     5 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	+ 4.9 - 0.4	-2.2 -1.0		
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,508	3,983	- 6.0	6.8	12.8	+ 4.8	- 5.3		
erset Kent	904 236	497 32	8.8 3.2	4·9 0·4	13·7 3·6	-1.4 -0.3	-13.9 - 1.0		
Wales and Mon- mouth	31,614	1,239	17.5	0.7	18.2	- 2.3	-21.3		

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th June, 1937, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Tota Wage Ea	Number rners on Books.	r of Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per week † at the Mines.				
Districts.	26th June.	Inc. (+) (-)asco wit	) or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a			
	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	44,845 114,768	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 1.7\\ + 7.8 \end{array}$	Days. 5·27 5·33	Days. -0.28 -0.13	Days. -0·20 +0·24		
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs, and Cheshire	6,169 97,788 42,243 59,155	+ 7.7 + 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.1	$+24 \cdot 2$ + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 7	$5 \cdot 71$ $4 \cdot 40$ $4 \cdot 32$ $4 \cdot 85$	-0.79 -1.17 -0.63	+0.05 +0.16 -0.32 +0.27		
Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	44,142 52,822 16,765 23,490	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$3 \cdot 52 \\ 4 \cdot 12 \\ 5 \cdot 28 \\ 5 \cdot 26$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.18 \\ -0.89 \\ -0.30 \\ -0.25 \end{array} $	-0.09 + 0.09 + 0.13 + 0.28		
South Staffs. <sup>‡</sup> , Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	27,101 8,804 7,070 9,818	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	4.18 5.27 5.56 5.54	$-1 \cdot 41 \\ -0 \cdot 42 \\ -0 \cdot 17$	-0.55 + 0.29 -0.07		
South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	133,785 688,765	$\frac{+1\cdot 0}{+0\cdot 1}$	$\frac{+8\cdot4}{+3\cdot2}$	5·87 4·94	-0·50	$\frac{+0.66}{+0.19}$		
SCOTLAND : Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,083 23,198 53,406	+ 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.2	+ 3.7 + 5.9 + 6.2	5·71 5·69 5·79	-0.18 $-0.10$	$+0.02 \\ -0.05 \\ +0.17$		
Scotland	89,687	- 0·1	+ 5.7	5.75	-0.09	+0.08		
GREAT BRITAIN	778,452	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	5.04	-0.45	+0.18		

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

1 Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th June, 1937, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.54 of a day was due to want of trade. The corres-ponding figures for the week ended 29th May, 1937, were 0.29 and 0.23 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, 0.93 and 0.87 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 26th June, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,097,900 tons, as compared with 17,901,800 tons in the four weeks ended 29th May, 1937 (which included the Coronation and Whitsuntide holidays), and 16,191,200 tons in the four weeks ended 20th June, 1936 (which also included the Witterstild holidays) 1936 (which also included the Whitsuntide holidays).

### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further improvement and was good; it was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 8.2 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 9.1 at 24th May, 1937, and 14.3 at 22nd June, 1936.

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

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of Wo ple employ nes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*				
	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Dec. $(-)$ as com-			
	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
Cleveland	3,151	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 15 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	Days. 5.89	Days.	Days. + 0.02		
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,906 1,989	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 9.4 + 7.7	6.00 5.81	$+ 0.20 \\ - 0.05$	+ "0.01		
ALL DISTRICTS	7,046	+ 0.9	+ 11.7	5.90	+ 0.05	+ 0.01		

### SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th June, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,079, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with May, 1937, and of 2.2 most next set of 0.5 per cent. and of 2.2 per cent. as compared with June, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 5.93 in June, 1937, as compared with 5.82 in May, 1937, and 5.98 in June, 1936.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement in June and continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was  $9\cdot 6$  at 21st June, 1937, as compared with  $11\cdot 3$  at 24th May, 1937, and  $14\cdot 2$  at 22nd June, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,050 workpeople at the end of June, 1937, showed an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with May, 1937, and an increase of 19.5 per cent. compared with June, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of June, 1937, was 126, compared with 122 at the end of May, 1937, and 112 at the end of June, 1936. The figures are analysed below :

	Total num-		r of Fu n Blast		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.	June, 1937.	May, 1937.	June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and Yorks.,	56 18	34 11	33 11	29 9	+ 1	+ 5 + 2	
(inc. Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire Derby,Le'ster,Notts.,Northants	13 35 17	8 29 13	8 26 13	9 24 13		-1 + 5	
Lincolnshire		10 6	10 6	76		+ 3	
England and Wales Scotland	178 67	111 15	107 15	97 15	+ 4	+14	
Great Britain	245	126	122	112	+ 4	+14	

tons, compared with 696,300 tons in May, 1937, and 644,100 tons June, 1936.

\* See footnote † in previous column.

July, 1937.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE. EMPLOYMENT improved during June, but continued to be affected by shortages of material in some districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) nong insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 10.7 at 21st June, 1937,

among insured work as compared with	kpeople, $12.6$ at	aged 16 t 24th Ma	to 64, wa y, 1937,	and $15 \cdot 7$ at	3 at 22n	ie, 1937, id June,	enter territa person	Numbe	rs of 1			June, 1	aged 16-	54, Uner	apioyed
1936. The following ' employers who furn	Table s	ummaris	es the				Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci as con	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
	emplo	of Workpe oyed by H cing return	firms	Aggre	gate nurn Shifts.*	ber of	er of		Elec Engin		Constr Engir	Wehicle and A		Month before.	Year before.
	Week ended 26th	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp with	-) as pared	Week ended 26th	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp with	-) as ared	London South-Eastern South-Western	2,826 782 721	480 160 95	100 137 308	277 71 96	1,633 677 2,738	5,316 1,827 3,958	$+ 105 \\ - 1 \\ - 603 \\ - 1071$	
and annual of sur-	June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern	2,485 3,818 7,773 2,962	541 125 893 386	12 145 135 1,645	588 161 361 649	5,928 492 1,392 454	4.741	+1,231 - 379 -1,113 + 361	-3,074 - 8,131
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	5,550 545	232 70 57	1,376 27 676	998 165 62	747 354	8,903 1,161	-316 - 41 - 53	- 3,424 - 595
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	9,119 967 25,631 1,749 9,510	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ - \ 10 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	+10.7 - 1.1 + 5.1 +21.4 +21.3	53,863 4,522 139,792 9,718 54,887	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 16 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 11 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 7 \\ + 24 \cdot 3 \\ + 21 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28,162	3,045	4,561	3,428	14,711	53,907	- 809	- 24,209
Founding Other Departments	12,364	+ 0.9	+ 5.6	71,252	+ 1.9	+ 21.9 + 6.7	A STREET OF STREET		Percen	tages U	Juemp	loyed a	t 21st Ju	ne, 1937	
Mechanics, Labourers	17,186	+ 1.3	+11.5	100,103	+ 2.3	+ 12.0	London	2.7	2.6	24.4	5.0		2.7		- 0.5
TOTAL	76,526	+ 0.2	+ 9.3	434,137	+ 0.6	+ 9.3	South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	$2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 7$	$   \begin{array}{c c}     1 \cdot 7 \\     3 \cdot 1 \\     1 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	3.9 4.1 8.0	8.8 8.7 6.4	6·5 5·4	2·2 4·4 3·9	$- \frac{0.7}{+ 0.5}$	-0.8  + 0.4 - 2.0
DISTRICTS.	n des des Résentations Résentations					a an California	North-Eastern North-Western Northern	4·8 7·4 9·1	2.6 4.1 5.4		8·3 9·4 11·7 15·3	5·7 10·5	4.6 6.8 9.6 8.5	-0.4 -0.7 +0.5 -0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 2 \\ - & 4 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham	13,299 24,023	+ 1.0 + 1.7	+13.8 +16.1	77,024	+ 0.8 + 3.5 + 0.3	+ 15.0 + 15.3 + 6.7	Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 6 \\       10 \cdot 4 \\       13 \cdot 3     \end{array}   $	$9 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 5$	11.8	13.8	12.3	-0.5 -0.5 -0.3	- 6.4
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	432	-1.4 - 3.4	$+ \tilde{6} \cdot \tilde{1}$ + 1.3	2,442	- 1.4	+ 3.8	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	5.0	3.0	9.1	9.8	5 4.7	5.1	- 0.1	- 2.3
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties	6,227 6,523	$\begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+ 2.7 + 9.4 + 1.0	34,475 36,755	+ 1.4 - 0.9	+ 8.0	Ditto, May, 1937 Ditto, June., 1936	5.3	3·1 4·0	9.0 12.8	9.2 11.4				=
Wales and Mon	9,773	- 3.4	+ 1.0	55,879	- 2.9	+ 2.2	On the No	rth Eas	t Cos	st om	nlow	nent 1	vas mor	lerate	to fair in
Total, England and Wales	65,241	+ 0.3	+ 9.8	369,987	+ 0.9	+ 9.9	marine engine improved and	eering a	and fa	air in	gene	ral en	gineering	g. Em	ployment
Scotland	11,285	- 0.8	+ 6.3	64,150	- 0.8	+ 6.4	Lincolnshire.	In L	ancasl	hire a	nd (	Cheshin	e empl	oyment	t showed
TOTAL	76,526	+ 0.2	+ 9.3	434,137	+ 0.6	+ 9.3	improvement facture, fairly	in mos	t secti in ger	ions; neral e	it wa	s good ering,	and mo	or vehi oderate	in textile

The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 26th June, 1937, as compared with 5.6 in May, 1937, and 5.7 in June, 1936. The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,106,400 tons in June, 1937, as compared with 1,047,300 tons in May, 1937, and with 965,900 tons in June, 1936.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES. In the tinplate industry employment in June showed an improve-The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.8 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 14.6 at 24th May, 1937, and 30.0 at 22nd June, 1936.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight decline. EMPLOYMENT during June showed an improvement on the whole. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those the seasonal decline in the ship-repairing centres being more than works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended offset by increased activity in other areas. Shortages of certain 26th June, 1937, as compared with a month before, and a year classes of skilled men were again reported in some districts. Compared with June, 1936, employment was better in all the principal areas of Great Britain, but showed a slight decline in Northern before :---Ireland.

	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
Works.	Week ended	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	67 12	+ 2	+11 + 2	379 99	$+ \frac{3}{-5}$	+76 + 6		
TOTAL	79	+ 2	+13	478	- 2	+82		

### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little general change and was good on the whole. There was a continuance of seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture in the Midlands and South-Western Divisions, but employment was generally very good in this section. Employment continued very good in electrical engineering; good, with some improvement, in general engineering; fair in marine engineering and in constructional engineering; and moderate in textile engineering. Certain districts reported a continued scarcity of some classes of skilled labour.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions, with the exception of the South-Western Division.

• The 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. recent strike of rivet-heaters at Greenock and Port Glasgow. Statistics of shipbuilding in the second quarter of 1937 are given on page 284.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The follows	ng Table shows the numbers and percentages unem
ployed (inclue	ling those temporarily stopped) at 21st June, 1937
among insured	workpeople, aged 16 to 64, and the increase or decrease
as compared	with a month before and a year before :
ntow terminal m	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed

engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general and electrical engineering; it improved and was fairly good in constructional engineering; in motor vehicle manufacture some seasonal slackness was again ex-perienced, but employment continued good. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district it was good. The South-Western Division was still affected by seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture, but employment in London and the Southern counties

continued generally very good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture remained active, and employment was very good. In Scotland employment continued fair in marine engineering; it improved in general engineering and was fair in that section. Employ-ment was slightly better in Wales but was still slack; it continued moderate in Northern Ireland.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16 to 64, at 21st June, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th May, 1937 and 22nd June, 1936 :---

Division.	JWorkpeople ed 16-64, nployed at June, 1937.	Increase Decrease NumbersU as compar	(-) in nemployed	Percentage nemployed at 21st June, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
	Insured Wo aged 1 Unemplc 21st Jun	Month before.	Year before.	Uner 2.	Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,499 367 2,683 88 1,226 5,483 12,556 10,836 2,204 2,577	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 121 \\ + & 50 \\ - & 60 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 93 \\ - & 661 \\ + & 589 \\ - & 2,065 \\ + & 97 \\ - & 519 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 290 \\ - & 141 \\ - & 428 \\ + & 20 \\ - & 178 \\ - & 2,452 \\ - & 1,208 \\ - & 2,940 \\ - & 342 \\ + & 135 \end{array}$	$16 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 51 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 $	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.3\\+1.0\\-0.3\\+1.8\\+1.7\\-2.9\\+1.7\\-4.9\\+1.9\\-4.7\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 11 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 10 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 7 \cdot 0 \\ - 7 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	39,519	- 2,594	- 7,824	24 • 4	- 1.6	- 4.9		

The reduction in unemployment in Scotland was partly due to the return to work of persons who had been thrown idle by the July, 1937.

July, 1937.

### COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st June showed an improvement as compared with 24th May, when the numbers in employment were appreciably affected by holiday stoppages; it was fairly good generally, and much better than in June, 1936. Acute shortages of juvenile labour were reported from many centres; there were also some reports of shortages of weavers.

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of weavers. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 10·1 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 11·0 at 24th May, 1937, and with 16·6 at 22nd June, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 9·8, 10·8, and 16·1; in the manufacturing department they were 10·4, 11.2, and 17.1.

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

	Numbe	r of Worl	xpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a			
	26th June, 1937.	June, Month Year		26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.*			
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,470 23,076 21,660 6,954	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.9 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	£ 20,162 39,362 39,830 15,955	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +10.9 \\ +11.9 \\ +14.7 \\ +13.2 \end{array}$			
Total	63,160	- 0.3	+ 1.9	115,309	+ 2.4	+12.8			
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	4,461 5,198 11,031 9,378	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 9 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	7,950 9,153 21,447 16,338	+ 5.6 +14.3 + 2.2 + 1.1	+ 8.9 + 9.2 +10.9 +18.6			
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	6,020 4,332 <b>4,</b> 560	+ 1.5 - 0.0 + 0.4	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	11,399 7,445 8,192	+ 2.9 + 3.9 + 0.9	$^{+10.5}_{+9.7}_{+10.9}$			
ton and Darwen	4,773	- 1.4	+10.0	8,994	- 0.3	+24.0			
Burnley and Padi- ham	3,527 1,834	$\begin{array}{c} -1\cdot1\\ -1\cdot8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	7,621 4,222	- 0.7 - 2.1	$^{+15\cdot7}_{+9\cdot8}$			
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,063 2,100 2,883	-1.0 -0.3 -2.4	$+ 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 9$	4,256 3,670 4,622	+ 5.0 - 0.2 - 3.3	$^{+11\cdot8}_{+12\cdot5}_{+11\cdot3}$			
Total	63,160	- 0.3	+ 1.9	115,309	+ 2.4	+12.8			

Returns from firms employing about 62,500 workpeople in the week ended 26th June, 1937, showed that 3 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of underemployment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment showed a slight improvement in the spinning department and was much better than a year ago. Employment at Stockport, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde continued good.

In the Oldham district employment continued good in both the spinning and manufacturing departments, and was better than a year ago; in the manufacturing department some overtime working was reported in the heavy goods section. There continued to be a shortage of juvenile labour in the spinning department, and of weavers in the manufacturing department.

In the Bolton district employment improved slightly; it continued moderate with cardroom workers, fair to good with spinners, and good with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh employment showed a slight decline in the spinning department but remained good. At Bury it improved and was good; it continued good at Rochdale.

At Bury it improved and was good; it continued good at Kochdale. At Blackburn many operatives had returned to work after extended holidays; there was also an increase in the numbers at work at Preston, Darwen, Great Harwood, and Nelson. In the Rossendale Valley and at Padiham employment declined slightly, but remained fairly good. At the other principal weaving centres there was little general change. At almost all centres of the weaving industry employment was considerably better than in June of last year. In Yorkshire employment declined but was still fair. At Huddersfield it was described as fair in the spinning section but

slack in the doubling section. At Todmorden it continued good. The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 21st June, 1937:---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st June, 1937.									
Department.		holly ployed.		porarily	Total.	Inc.(+)or Dec.(-)as compared with a month before.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.						
Card and Blowing Room Spinning	959 5,228	1,793 1,606	90 987	566 931	3,408 8,752	- 656 - 330				
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	942 3,131 572	3,015 6,652 239	599 308 90	3,093 1,013 145	7,649 11,104 1,046	+ 31 - 796 + 19				
Total	10,832	13,305	2,074	5,748	31,959	- 1,732				

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

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THERE was a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 21st June, as compared with 24th May. The figures for the latter

21st June, as compared with 24th May. The figures for the latter date, however, were affected by extensions of holiday stoppages. The percentage recorded as unemployed (including those tem-porarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry at 21st June, 1937, was  $8 \cdot 7$ , compared with  $10 \cdot 1^*$  at 24th May, 1937, and  $11 \cdot 1$  at 22nd June, 1936. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were  $4 \cdot 3$ ,  $5 \cdot 2$ , and  $7 \cdot 7$ .

Worsted Section.—Employment remained fairly good. Returns from employers for the week ended 26th June, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 18 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 16 per cent. were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average, and 19 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department 21 per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were : short time, † 11 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 5 hours.

Employment with wool sorters, and in the woolcombing department, was generally fair : in the preparing section of the combing department it remained good. A temporary improvement in employ-ment towards the end of the month was reported in consequence of an anticipated increase in combing charges. In the spinning and weaving departments there was a slight decline, but employment was still fairly good generally. At Bradford employment continued to be fairly good in the

manufacturing department; among woolcombers there was a temporary improvement towards the end of the month. Among woolcombers at Shipley also there was an improvement, and employment generally was good. At Huddersfield employment in the fine worsted (men's wear) section remained moderate. At Halifax and at Keighley there was a seasonal decline, though some firms at Keighley remained very busy.

Woollen Section .- Employment remained fairly good at most centres.

Returns from employers for the week ended 26th June, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 15 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, and  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on over-time, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on short time, losing 6 hours each on the average, and 29 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were : short time, † 171 per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 14 per cent. and 51 hours.

At Huddersfield employment remained fairly good; in the Colne Valley district employment was good, with many firms working overtime. At Morley there was a slight improvement, and overtime was worked by many firms. In the Heavy Woollen District employment remained good, with much more overtime working than short time.

In the blanket trade employment remained fair in Yorkshire, but declined at Witney. It improved and was good among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth. In the West of England employment was good generally. There was a seasonal decline in the South of Scotland, and much short time was worked; some firms, however, continued to work full time, and employment was better than in June of last year.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good generally, and showed a slight improvement at some centres.

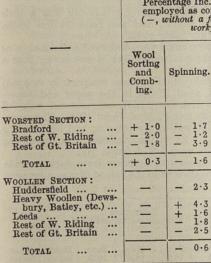
The following Tables summarise the information received from employers :-

		Number of Vorkpeople			Wages pai Workpeop	
	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan.,‡ 1926 =100).
Departments : WORSTED SECTION:	Per Cent.			£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	10,406 35,024 15,321 9,518 1,476	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 0.3 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.0 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array}$	96·9 88·5 85·0 101·3 84·4	25,264 54,847 31,360 21,776 3,205	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 6 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	84.6 87.8 84.5 86.9 72.1
Total—Worsted	71,745	- 0.9	89.7	136,452	- 1.3	86.2
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	946 12,939 22,532 15,679 2,073	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	77.0 92.9 98.9 88.6 86.6	2,146 29,085 42,470 35,972 4,530	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.0 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 1.5 \\ \end{array} $	83.5 106.9 106.1 95.5 95.3
Total—Woollen	54,169	- 1.6	93-5	114,203	- 0.9	101.7
CARPET SECTION	12,356	- 0.4	140.9	24,989	+ 0.3	152.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,270	- 1.1	93.9	275,644	- 1.0	95.9

\* The percentage was affected by holiday stoppages on the date to which the count related. † The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps" or tending one loom instead of two. ‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made since February, 1929.

		Numl			Total all	Wa	ges pai	id to le.
	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. OI Dec. on mon befo	$\begin{pmatrix} r \\ (-) \\ a \\ nth \end{pmatrix}$	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Dec o m	$\begin{array}{c} c. (+) \\ or \\ c. (-) \\ on a \\ onth \\ fore. \end{array}$	Index Figure. (Jan.,* 1926 = 100)
Districts :† WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huldersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	31,244 7,729 8,080 6,719 7,173			89.7 90.8 76.6 91.5 91.4	£ 62,457 16,051 14,290 12,736 13,214	°+	Per ent. 1.0 3.7 3.6 2.9 2.0	82·2 87·4 75·9 94·7 99·2
ley, etc.)	3,563	-	1.2	108.0	5,233	-	2.5	103.5
Total — West Riding West of England	64,508	460	0.7	89.1	123,981	-	1.0 1.4	85·5 87·4
and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,651 353 2,233	P.St. F.	1·9 3·5	92.6 122.7 101.9	8,543 676 3,252	++-	0.6 14.9	129·6 117·5
Total-Worsted	71,745	-	0.9	89.7	136,452	-	1.3	86.2
WOOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	12,785	-	3.3	96•8	29,089	-	1.0	97.3
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	10,241 8,436	++++	0·4 0·1	86.6 106.5	21,857 19,228	+++	2.0 1.5	$   \begin{array}{c}     105 \cdot 2 \\     123 \cdot 0   \end{array} $
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,345 802	=	0·1 1·8	102·0 94·4	5,428 1,761	+-	0·3 3·3	99·7 85·8
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England,	34,609 4,668	+	1·2 0·1	97·3 94·1	77,363 9,840	++	0·5 0·6	107·7 99·3
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,390 11,502	+	0.0 4.1	85·0 86·5	6,634 20,366	+-	0·1 6·8	104·1 85·5
Total—Woollen	54,169	-	1.6	93.5	114,203	-	0.9	101.7
CARPET SECTION	12,356	-	0.4	140.9	24,989	+	0.3	152.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,270	-	1.1	93.9	275,644	-	1.0	95.9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th June, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 29th May, 1937 :--



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 21st June, 1937 :---

			C. M. Carlos	The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (of than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st June, 1937					anges in the				
Department. Wholly Unemployed.		Unemployed. Temporarily Unemployed. Stopped. Tetal		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)as compared with	principal centres of t	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at							
en. Women.	Men.	Women.	1.12	a month before.				21st	June, 19.	37.			
67 7	325	9	408	- 110	Department.					Total.	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared		
	225 498	68 391	637 1,283	-184 -202	and the second	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	STORAGE STR	with a month before.		
234 23	292 149	32 152	581 497	$- 379 \\ - 149$	Boot and Shoe M'f're :				04	207	- 190		
Ref Q Brites	153	1,094	2,038	+ 290	Rough Stuff Dept.	236	10	144	24 3 4	393	-328 -1,172		
65 12		Section 1		HERE ARE AND	Closing Dept	9	529 23	9 707	885 22	1,432 1,995	-1,722 -1,857		
93 99 69 82	206 36	710 599	1,108 786	-656 + 114	Finishing Dept Slipper Making Clog Making	814 170 13	296 127 2	463 455 3	210 380 —	1,783 1,132 18	-1,441 -793 -2		
				-1,965	Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	636	1	52	-	689	- 78		
			1.4.4.6.6.6		TOTAL	3,739	1,034	2,818	1,528	9,119	- 7,583		
	nemployed. en. Women. 67 7 83 61 224 170 234 23 163 33 227 564 65 12 35 138 93 69 82 459 60 919 1,249	nemployed.         Stor           en.         Women.         Men.           67         7         325           283         61         225           224         170         498           334         23         292           163         33         149           227         564         153           65         12         108           35         138         72           93         99         206           69         60         332           919         1,249         2,396	nemployed.         Stopped.           women.         Men.         Women.           67         7         325         9           383         61         225         68           324         170         498         391           334         23         292         32           163         33         149         152           227         564         153         1,094           65         12         108         96           35         138         72         448           93         99         206         710           69         82         36         599           919         1,249         2,396         3,804	nemployed.         Stopped.         Total           en.         Women.         Men.         Women.         Total           67         7         325         9         408           883         61         225         68         637           124         170         498         391         1,283           163         33         149         152         497           227         564         153         1,094         2,038           65         12         108         96         281           35         138         72         448         693           93         99         206         710         1,108           69         82         36         599         786           459         60         332         205         1,056           919         1,249         2,396         3,804         9,368	nemployed.         Stopped.         Total.         Compared with a month before.           sn.         Women.         Men.         Women.         Total.         Compared with a month before.           67         7         325         9         408         -         110           883         61         225         68         637         -         184           224         170         498         391         1,283         -         202           163         33         149         152         497         -         149           227         564         153         1,094         2,038         +         290           65         12         108         96         281         -         168           35         138         72         448         693         -         141           93         99         206         710         1,108         -         656           191         1,249         2,396         3,804         9,368         -         1,965	nemployed.         Stopped.         Total.         Compared with a month before.         Department.           67         7         325         9         408         - 110           883         61         225         68         637         - 184           224         170         498         391         1,283         - 202.           342         23         292         32         581         - 379           163         33         149         152         497         - 149           227         564         153         1,094         2,038         + 290           65         12         108         96         281         - 168           35         138         72         448         693         - 141           93         99         206         710         1,108         - 656           1459         60         332         205         1,056         - 380           919         1,249         2,396         3,804         9,368         -1,965           919         1,249         2,396         3,804         9,368         -1,965	nemployed.       Stopped.       Total.       Compared with a month before.       Department.       Nun         67       7       325       9       408       - 110       Department.       Wunen.         683       61       225       68       637       - 184       Men.       Wunen         283       61       225       68       637       - 184       Men.       Men.         224       170       498       391       1,283       - 202       Men.       Men.         227       564       153       1,094       2,038       + 290       Boot and Shoe Mf're : Preparing Dept.       97         65       12       108       96       281       - 168       Clocking Dept.       93         335       138       72       448       693       - 141       Making Dept.       94         69       82       36       599       786       + 114       Slipper Making       13         819       00       332       205       1,056       - 380       Repairing and Hand       636         919       1,249       2,396       3,804       9,368       -1,965       TOTAL       3,739	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		

but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

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

Weaving.		her pts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
$+ 0.9 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.4$	++ -	1.4 0.2 1.6	-0.2 -1.2 -2.3 -0.9
- 4.0	-	3.3	- 3.3
$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	+ + + + -	0·2 2·9 0·1 2·8	+ 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.6 - 2.4
- 2.1	-	2.1	- 1.6

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THERE was a marked reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 21st June as compared with 24th May, when employment was affected by extended holiday stoppages.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $10\cdot0$  at 21st June, 1937, as compared with  $16\cdot7$  at 24th May, 1937, and with  $12\cdot8$  at 22nd June, 1936.

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

		umber o orkpeopl			wages pa Vorkpeol				
	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
and Print and And	June,			26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year* before.			
Ingland and Wales :	1,482 8,710	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.4 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 1.7 - 1.2	£ 3,369 19,973	Per cent. + 0.5 - 2.8	Fer oent. + 4.7 + 0.4			
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	4,039 4,856	+ 0.9 - 1.0	+ 0.6 - 2.3	8,732 11,052	-1.9 -1.7	+ 6.2 - 5.0			
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,441 4,633 1,195 2,515 5,289	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ - 7 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	15,929 11,350 2,755 4,839 10,500	+ 0.9 + 1.4 - 0.5 - 12.1 + 8.9	+ 4.0 + 1.8 - 0.4 - 13.8 - 3.4			
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	1,288 1,439	- 1.1 - 0.6	-10.0 - 3.4	2,503 3,351	$+14\cdot4$ $-3\cdot0$	-1.2 + 0.1			
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	6,426	- 0.2	+ 0.3 - 3.3	13,628 1,729	$+ 5 \cdot 8$ + 5 \cdot 8	$+ 2 \cdot 1$ + 9 \ 9			
trict Other parts of England and Wales	830 3,861	-1.9 $-0.3$	+ 8.2	8,346	+ 0.7	+ 15 • 2			
England and Wales	53,004	+ 0.1	- 1.1	118,056	+ 0.6	- 1.1			
Scotland	1,994	- 1.3	+12.0	4,320	+ 8.3	+13.5			
Great Britain	54,998	+ 0.1	- 0.7	122,376	+ 0.8	+ 1.5			

Returns from firms employing about 54,900 workpeople in the week ended 26th June, 1937, showed that nearly 30 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average; while 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3½ hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked in the Stafford district, at Leicester, and at Northampton; on the other hand, in the Higham and Rushden district there was much more overtime than short time.

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

At Leicester employment was moderate. In the Leicestershire country district it remained fairly good generally ; at Hinckley, however, there was a slight decline.

At Northampton employment was moderate. In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained very good; it improved and was good at Kettering, and it remained good at Wellingborough, Raunds, and Irthlingborough.

At Stafford short time was largely worked in a few establishments; with most firms, however, employment was fair for the time of year. At Norwich there was a partial recovery from the sharp decline in May, and employment was moderate.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a marked recovery and employment was moderate; at Leeds there was little change.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved considerably, and was good at most centres; some short time was worked at Bacup and at Rawtenstall, but, in the Lancashire district as a whole, overtime working considerably exceeded short time.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock, and slack at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Maybole.

Comparison of earn

July, 1937.

# dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 29.8, 30.4 and 32.0.

July, 1937.

London.—Employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received; the figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port :--

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
And All States	In	Docks.								
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.					
Week ended— 5th June, 1937 12th ,, ,, 19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,	3,765 3,956 3,773 3,880	2,514 2,870 2,067 2,183	6,279 6,826 5,840 6,063	5,635 5,973 5,763 5,506	11,914 12,799 11,603 11,569					
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1937	} 3,839	2,388	6,227	5,708	11,935					
Average for May, 1937	3,997	2,011	6,008	5,897	11,905					
Average for June, 1936	3,567	1,941	5,508	5,734	11,242					

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				and a manufactor	Number of Persons on Register at 21st June, 1937.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in totals as compared with			
Tested	I	Docks.	<u></u>	At	Total,	Area.	1	1	Juven-	SAN SYNDER	C. S. L. 17	May, 2	1. C. L. L.	actuary in the
Period.	By the Port of London	By Ship-		Wharves	Docks and Principal		Men.	men.	iles.	Total.	19	37.	1936	j
Mark to beaution of	Authority or through Contractors	owners,	Total.	Returns.	Wharves.	London Division South-Eastern	120,924 40,139	29,117	3,249	153,290 51,758	S. al			,979
Veek ended—	Contractors	·   · · · ·				Division Brighton Chatham	2,551 1,671	9,186 717 534	2,433 95 151	3,363	-	101 -	+ `	286 528
5th June, 1937 12th ,, ,,	3,765 3,956	2,514 2,870	6,279 6,826	5,635 5,973	11,914 12,799	Ipswich Norwich	1,518 4,511	158 839	65 101	1,741 5,451	-	268 - 747 -		337 438
19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,	3,773 3,880	2,067 2,183	5,840 6,063	5,763 5,506	11,603 11,569	Rest of Division South-Western	29,888	6,938	2,021	38,847	-	8,827 -	- 2	,921
verage for 4 weeks	]	0.700		E 709	11 075	Division Bristol	55,097 10,184	9,235 2,058	3.197 652	67,529 12,894	-	10,780 - 1,702 -	- 4	,810 ,438
ended 26th June, 1937	} 3,839	2,388	6,227	5,708	11,935	Plymouth Portsmouth	4,860 3,985	741 566	246 328	4,879	- 1	762 - 389 -	_ 1	,518 732
verage for May, 1937	3,997	2,011	6,008	5,897	11,905	Reading Southampton	1,781 5,862	472 436	69 124	6,422	- 1	208	++	49 17
verage for June, 1936	3,567	1,941	5,508	5,734	11,242	Swindon Rest of Division	507 27,918	102 4,860	37 1,741	34,519	) -	177 7,009 5.969		320 5,868 5,964
TilburyThe ave	deiler	muchan	f dools	labouror	amployed	Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry	104,952 11,090 3,692	26,117 3,128 612	2,935 117 106	14,33	5 -	554	- 6	5,912 194
during June was 873	, compared	with 1,050	) in May	7, 1937, ai	nd with 817	Cradley Heath and Halesowen	884	374	7	1,26	5 -	650	- 1	1,046
in June, 1936.	Translaum	ant show	1	nolimne	aromont at	Derby Leicester	1,571 5,278	413 2,947	59	8,28	+	198 1,312	- 1	383 1,335
North-East Coast				mai impro	Jvement at	Northampton Nottingham	2,037 9,377	528 1,306	143	10,82	5 +	4,847	- 1	244 1,478
Mersey Employ	ment at I	iverpool	continue	ed fair;	at Garston	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	798 10,946 3,310	340 4,720 388	13 232 53	15,89	8 -	130 467 481	- 5	625 5,549
here was considerable seasonal improvement. Employment Salford (Manchester Docks) declined sharply, mainly among casu					oyment at long casual	Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	969	127		3 1,09	9 -		-	1,201 701 2,180
workers. The average weel						Rest of Division North-Eastern	52,375		2,083	64,51	2 -	357		2,116
clearing houses und	er the Live	erpool Do	cks Sch	eme as e	mployed in	Division Barnsley	147,637	353	5,74	2 8,22	8 -	<i>1,119</i> 5,152		5,928 5,299
the four weeks end 12,660 in May, 193	ed 25th Ju 7. and with	ne, 1937, 11.273 ii	was 12, June.	,418, com 1936. T	pared with he average	Bradford Dewsbury	7,364	2,865	2	6 2,38	3 -	629		3,196 258
weekly amount of	wages paid	l to these	men t	hrough t	he clearing	Doncaster Grimsby	12,741	468	45	4 5,61	8 -	6,891 285		520 217
houses was £34,385 pared with £34,600 i	in the fou in May, 193	r weeks en 7, and wit	h £28,14	12 in June,	, 1937, com-	Halifax Huddersfield	1,394 1,916 11,031	1,106	8	4 3,10	6 -	49 525 666	-	197 822
Other Ports in .	England a	nd Wales	Emp	loyment	at Cardiff	Hull Leeds	12,48	3,833	5 15	1 16,47	2 +	1,764	- :	2,061 3,830 1,012
remained fair, with to improve, and was	no appreci	Bristol a	ge; at and Avor	imouth, e	mployment	Lincoln Rotherham Sheffield	11,90	24]	1 19	6 12,34	4+	8,292 1,363	+ :	2,602 0,143
was quiet, but impro	oved slightl	y in the l	atter p	art of the	e month; at	Wakefield York	5,75	614	1 28	7 6,65	6 +	3,527 431	+	984 27
Plymouth it was fair. Employment at Southampton continued to improve, and was good.					Rest of Division North-Western	51,45	1000				12,355	6.03	1,932	
Scottish and Irisi						Division Accrington	208,17	7 1,212	2 7	9 3,02	8 -	19,894 436	-	8,541 2,559
seasonal improvement fairly good; at Gr	angemouth	it was g	ood; at	t Leith i		Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow	2,70	7 24!	5 9	0 3,66	9 -	183 469	-	1,148 1,305
moderate. At Belf	ast employ	ment rema	nined go	ood.		Birkenhead Blackburn	4,96	4 5,01	5 13	9 10,11	.8 -	560 628 156	-	723 4,712 182
						Blackpool Bolton Burnley	5,42	1 1,71	8 7	7 7,21		607 2	-	2,842
						Bury Chorley	1,51	5 95	5 5	9 2,5 8 2,3	29 -	635	-	557
		EAMEN				Liverpool Manchester	67,74	2 8,15		0 32,5	30 -	2,231 1,433		809 6,737
EMPLOYMENT amon Among insured wo	rkpeople.	aged 16-6	64, in t	the shipp	ing service.	Nelson Oldham	7,48	4 1,86	8 9	50 1,9 96 9,4	18 -	251 366	5 -	1,218 5,677
the nercentage un	employed	including	those	temporar	ilv stopped)	Rochdale	. 2,61	8 63	9	58 5,2 39 3,2	96 -	1,022	9 -	1,970 1,904
at 21st June, 1937 1937, and 25.0 at	, was $20^{\circ}$ . 22nd Jun	e, 1936.	ea with	1 21·1 at	t 24th May,	Salford	. 7,39	8 2,41	.0 1:	19 5,7 27 9,9 93 4,9		244	9 -	3,491 2,319
The following T	able shows	the num	ber of	seamen*	shipped in	Stockport Warrington	. 2,49	9 51	.6		90 +	728 64 324	4 -	709 858 1,714
British registered f of Great Britain an	oreign-goin d Northern	g vessels a	at the u	Indermen June :—	tioned ports	Wigan Rest of Division Northern Division	42,42	17,10	5 2,9	27 62,4	55 -	13,428	8 - 2	24,412 42,210
	1			n* shipped	in	Darlington Gateshead	. 2,03	57 23 26 76	54 19 57 4	94 2,4 46 7,4	65 — 39 —	122	2 -	822 2,085
		1	(+) or		x Months	Middlesbrough	4,4	36 30		37 5,1 91 8,2	81 -	1,220	6 -	2,262 2,524
Principal Ports.	June,	Dec. (	-) on a		ended	Newcastle-on- Tyne South Shields	. 14,5			38 17,4	41 -	76		3,429
	1937.	Month before.	Year			Stockton-on-Tee	. 7,7 s 4,7 13,0	32 32	25 4	66 8,9 78 5,5 68 15,3	85 -	18 31 61	2 -	2,041 2,147 5,172
There we and War		1	1	1		Rest of Division Scotland Division	62,7	18 3,02	29 5,4	65 71,2	42 -	4,08	6 - 1	21,728
ENGLAND AND WALL Liverpool† Manchester	9,422	+ 743 + 39 + 1058		75 52,6 79 3,6		Aberdeen .	. 5,8	27 80	03 1	45 6,7	75 -	30 28	1-	564 1,473
Manchester London Southampton	··· 9,739 ··· 5,162	+1058 - 565	+ 5	06   48,9	27 47.258	Dundee Edinburgh .	7,6	23 5,14 25 2,8	40 2 11 4	59 13,0 38 17,2	22 -	47 81	6 — 2 —	2,828 2,891
Tyne Ports Sunderland	1,842	+ 169	The second second	55 10,2	74 10.152	Glasgow* . Greenock .	. 58,9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35 5	59 6,7	96 -	3,44 1,28	4 -	12,882
Middlesbrough	324		-	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24 1,658 74 4,490	Motherwell . Paisley	. 2,9	66 7	06 1	64 3,8	38 -	8	7 -	1,209 1,061
Hull Bristol‡	709	- 10	- 1	50 4,4	95 3,937	Rest of Division	64,5	39 12,0	09 6,4	43 82,9	53 — 991 — 602 —	1,33 8,71 12,05	3 -	171 16,073
Newport, Mon. Cardiff§	664 1,616 1,076	5 + 150	- 2	02 2,8 76 11,3 23 5,0	65 11,155	Cardiff	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40 1,3	85 8	10 12.	35 - 33 + 33	. 52	2 -	62,314 3,318 1,104
Swansea SCOTLAND :	1,076	521	T 2	23 5,0	4,940	Newport .		50 <b>3</b> 35 <b>7</b>		55 5.	1521-	1,10 - 57	6 -	1,060
Leith	268	3 + 72	+	39 1,3	579 1,274	Rest of Division Northern Ireland	92,3	31 3,9 97 17 7	63 8,3 23 3 1	86 104, 21 66,	841 -	9,98	19 +	3,534 53,298 3,145
Grangemouth Glasgow	··· 528 ··· 4,189			72 1,7 57 16,3		Belfast	23,3 3,4 1,0	40 8,9	76 1,6 01 4	70 33, 03 5,	986 - 130 +	- 76	6 - 6 +	1,331
NORTHERN IRELAND	:					Lurgan Lisburn	9	41 5	20	51 1,	288 -	- 8	5 +	223 207
Belfast	332	_			88 1,263	- Newry Rest of Norther	1,8 n	and the second	11 29 8	87 2, 357 21,	294 -	- 4 - 60	1 +	528
Total for above Pe	Service States			98   199,0		Great Britain and		45 5,1 11 227,1		57 21, 564 1,423,			-	3,223 342,933
* It will be underst engagements, and not + Including Birkon	t of separate	individuals		the numb	ers of separat	Northern Ireland	15 1,101,0	1		,			-1 0	

Including Birkenhead and Garston. Including Avonmouth and Portishead. Including Barry and Penarth.

		a second second	
TTOTA	TATT	TTOMP	**
BRICK			V
		UDIN	

### EMPLOYMENT during June continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was  $7 \cdot 4$  at 21st June, 1937, as compared with  $7 \cdot 8$  at 24th May, 1937, and  $8 \cdot 6$  at 22nd June, 1936. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :---

with the second second	Numbe	er of Worl	kpeople.		ages paid orkpeople	
Districts.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year* before.
Northern Counties,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1,187	+ 0.8	- 2.1	3,229	+ 1.7	+ 1.4
Midlands and East- ern Counties South and South- West Counties	× 9,111	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	26,321	- 0.9	+ 5.8
West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,934 159	$- 0.2 \\ - 1.9$	+ 2.5 - 1.2	5,362 501	+ 1.5 + 1.0	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 0}{+ 18 \cdot 2}$
Total	12,391	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	35,413	- 0.3	+ 5.6

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,334 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 3 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained good on the whole ; compared with the previous month there was a further slight improvement in each of the Administrative Divisions named in the Table below, and with all occupations except painters. There was little change on the whole compared with June, 1936.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and tilers, and good with other classes of skilled operatives. Shortages of bricklayers, plasterers and other skilled operatives, were again reported in some districts. Among labourers, etc., employment improved; it was still slack for navvies and general labourers, but fair for other labourers.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 21st June, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed, as compared with the previous month and with June, 1936 :-

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Decrease	(+) or (-) in tages as ad with a
	Insured at July, 1936.	at 21st June, 1937.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Planters Plumbers Labourers to	142,740 97,570 22,200 8,840 34,550 134,540 41,250	7,218 3,710 1,204 752 2,327 10,460 3,159	174 89 43 65 100 180 161	5.1 3.8 5.4 8.5 6.7 7.8 7.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 1.5 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.1 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 2.4 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $
above and Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General	291,350	29,478	693	10.1	- 1.1	- 0.5
Labourers	106,300	24,486	368	23.0	- 2.7	- 1.1
All other occupa- tions	140,340	25,207	805	18.0	- 1.0	- 1.8
Total	1,019,680	108,001	2,678	10.6	- 0.9	- 0.1
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	243,010 128,370 118,960 127,390 81,770 123,380 49,250 93,500 33,510 20,540	24,763 7,275 7,666 9,137 7,224 17,726 8,300 11,782 7,400 6,728	45 61 137 525 478 539 392 379 104 18	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 2.0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 9 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,019,680	108,001	2,678	10.6	- 0.9	- 0.1

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 16,931,000 in 1931). The returns show that in June, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,588,000, compared with £9,895,100 in June, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for June, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 284 of this issue.

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

### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and remained fair generally; it was much better than in June, 1936. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it remained very good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $13 \cdot 5$  at 21st June, 1937, as compared with  $13 \cdot 6$  at 24th May, 1937, and 19 $\cdot 5$  at 22nd June, 1936.

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

			vumber o orkpeop			wages paid to Workpeople.			
		Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
No. 1 .		26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	26th June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before*		
BRANCHES.	1		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Earthenware Other Branches		2,032 6,668 2,301	+ 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.7	+ 3.6 + 0.2 + 11.6	3,676 13,741 4,582	+ 2.4 + 1.1 + 0.2	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 12 \cdot 7 + 14 \cdot 0$		
TOTAL		11,001	- 0.2	+ 3.0	21,999	+ 1.1	+11.0		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts		8,938 2,063	- 0.5 + 1.2	+ 2.6 + 4.8	16,377 5,622	+ 0.7 + 2.5	+ 8.8 + 18.0		
TOTAL		11,001	- 0.2	+ 3.0	21,999	+ 1.1	+11.0		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 11,001 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,174, or over  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., were working on an average nearly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 26th June, 1937; on the other hand, 918, or nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., were working overtime to the extent of almost  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average.

### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry continued to improve, and was good generally; it was better than a year ago. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed further improvement and was good on the whole. At Bradford, however, it was reported as slack; while at some centres, including Liverpool and Manchester, it was said to be fair. Employment with electrotypers and stareativers was good generally

and stereotypers was good generally. Employment in the lithographic printing industry was a little better than in the previous month, and was good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change as compared with May, and was good generally; it was better than a year ago.

year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 3.6 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 4.2at 24th May, 1937, and with 5.0 at 22nd June, 1936. The corre-sponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 6.0, 6.5 and 7.2; in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 3.9, 4.5 and 5.2.

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment among their members :---

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag			e (+) or use (-)
	at end of June, 1937.	June, 1937.	May, 1937.	June, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
tterpress Printing : London Northern Counties,	34,381	2•3	2.9	3.3	-0.6	- 1.0
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	14,350	5.2	6.0	5.8	-0.8	- 0.6
Midlands and East- ern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,742 5,301 10,323	2.5 3.9 2.0	2·9 4·3 2·8	3·1 6·1 3·7	-0.4 -0.4 -0.8	-0.6 -2.2 -1.7
Total	72,097	3.0	3.6	4.1	-0.6	- 1.1
thographic Printing okbinding inting and Book-	11,869 7,977	4·1 5·3	4·4 5·3	5·2 8·9	-0.3	-1.1 - 3.6
binding (branches not distinguished)	29,198	1.4	1.4	2.5	· ··· .	- 1.1

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a slight improvement in port transport service, but was still slack generally; it was better than in

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 27.0 per cent. were unemployed at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 27.5 per cent. at 24th May, 1937, and with 29.1 per cent. at 22nd June, 1936. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 11.8, 11.4 and 13.3; in \*Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 21st June, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area. . . | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-

The figures for Rutherglen are included.

\* The figures for Kuthergien are mended. [Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the Monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the [ estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 21st June, 1937, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, private domestic servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, are given on page 273.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

"lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64 insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 261 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 261.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-ment 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 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 270 and 271 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at May and June, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for June, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936, and 1935, respectively (but see footnote ‡ on page 271 regarding the percentages for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an

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

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	1	TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP DRARY STOL ND CASUAL	PPAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,816	76	5,892	135	41	176	5,951	117	6,068	5,916	117	6,033
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	101,529 840 546 4,093 481 669 1,024 109,182	$\begin{array}{c} 451 \\ -1 \\ 13 \\ -13 \\ 118 \\ 6 \\ 589 \end{array}$	101,980 840 547 4,106 481 787 1,030 109,771	67,080 45 11 621 13 549 63 68,382	203 - - - - - - - -	67,283 45 11 622 13 557 65 68,596	168,609 885 557 4,714 494 1,218 1,087 177,564	1 14 126 8 803	169,263 885 558 4,728 494 1,344 1,344 1,095 178,367	168,564 881 557 3,830 492 1,183 959 176,466	1 1 	169,218 881 558 3,843 492 1,309 967 177,264
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,577 2,218 683 4,478	5 68 20 <i>93</i>	1,582 2,286 703 4,571	116 485 74 675	3 12 3 18	119 497 77 693	1,693 2,703 757 5,153	8 80 23 111	1,701 2,783 780 5,264	1,691 2,653 691 <i>5,035</i>	8 80 23 111	1,699 2,733 714 5,140
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	6,080	535	6,615	852	120	972	6,932	655	7,587	6,525	655	7,180
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,906	2,165	5,071	1,723	3,133	4,856	4,629	5,298	9,927	4,616	5,295	9,911
Glass :	1,507 2,046 <i>3,553</i>	278 157 <i>435</i>	1,785 2,203 <i>3,988</i>	651 499 1,150	43 18 61	694 517 <i>1,211</i>	2,158 2,545 4.703	321 175 496	<b>2,479</b> <b>2,720</b> 5,199	2,138 2,544 4,682	321 175 <i>496</i>	2,459 2,719 5,178
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	5,562 461 893 3,495 10,411	786 169 160 842 1,957	6,348 630 1,053 4,337 <i>12,368</i>	474 9 41 1,558 2,082	93 7 4 155 <i>259</i>	567 16 45 1,713 2,341	6,036 470 934 5,053 12,493	879 176 164 997 2,216	6,915 646 1,098 6,050 14,709	5,913 469 931 5,029 <i>12,342</i>	875 176 164 969 2,184	6,788 645 1,095 5,998 <i>14,526</i>
Metal Manufacture :	1,421	2	1,423	127		127	1,548	2	1,550	1,546	2	1,548
Biteel Melting and Iron Fuddling, Iron and Steel Kolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Flates Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	11,179 1,891 1,075 1,856 1,217 <i>18,639</i>	105 129 127 42 185 <i>590</i>	11,284 2,020 1,202 1,898 1,402 19,229	6,919 352 1,938 988 365 10.689	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \\       10 \\       106 \\       4 \\       19 \\       149     \end{array} $	6,929 362 2,044 992 384 10,838	18,098 2,243 3,013 2,844 1,582 29,328	115 139 233 46 204 739	18,213 2,382 3,246 2,890 1,786 30,067	18,091 2,212 3,013 2,841 1,580 29,283	115 135 233 46 204 735	18,206 2,347 3,246 2,887 1,784 <i>30,018</i>
Engineering, etc. : ueneral Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	24,541 2,405 4,228 2,932 34,106	1,126 473 17 26 1,642	25,667 2,878 4,245 2,958 <i>35,748</i>	2,238 130 316 467 <i>3,151</i>	257 37 	2,495 167 316 470 3,448	26,779 2,535 4,544 3,399 37,257	1,383 510 17 29 1,939	28,162 3,045 4,561 3,428 39,196	26,090 2,478 3,868 3,337 <i>35,773</i>	1,372 510 17 29 <i>1,928</i>	27,462 2,988 3,885 3,366 <i>37,701</i>
Gonstruction and Repair of Vehicles :	8,770 852 1,319 <i>10,941</i>	747 63 16 <i>826</i>	9,517 915 1,335 <i>11,767</i>	4,834 65 280 5,179	360 33 5 <i>398</i>	5,194 98 285 5.577	13,604 917 1,599 16,120	1,107 96 21 1,224	14,711 1,013 1,620 17,344	13,313 856 1,584 <i>15,753</i>	1,102 96 21 <i>1,219</i>	14,415 952 1,605 <i>16,972</i>
shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	36,579	177	36,756	2,720	43	2,763	39,299	220	39,519	36,726	216	36,942

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

Total, Other Metals .... ... Textiles :---Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) *Total, Cotton* ... ... Woollen and Worsted ... Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ... ... Artificial Silk Yarn ... ... .... Linen ... ... ... ... Hosiery ... ... Oarpets Other Textiles Textile Bieaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods :--Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods ... ... Total, Leather ... ... ... .... Food, Drink and Tobacco :---Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... Grain Milling ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... Other Food Industries .... Drink Industries .... Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc. ... Paper, Printing, etc. :--Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and

(not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... Building and Contracting :--

Building Public Works Contracting, etc. ... Total, Building and Contracting

.... Shipping Service .... Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :----Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,

etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc... Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc....

Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance

... 979,132 187,749 1,166,881† 146,673 56,656 203,329 1,125,805 244,405 1,370,210 1,080,600 225,461 1,306,061 TOTAL\* ... ... ... • Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Tables on Pages 271 and 273). † Including 70,517 casuals (males, 68,572 ; females, 1,945).

INDUSTRY.

Other Metal Industries :----

1.4

13,

105,0

Other Manufacturing Industries :---

### Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...

Distributive Trades ... ...

### ACTIONDY OF TADOLLD CATENTE

]	E 1	AINIS	TRY	OF	LA	BOI	UR	GAZ	ET	TE.			1	269
The second se	relia.	ille ville	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND N	ORTHE	IRN IRE	LAND.				GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
Christer The	WHOLI (inch	Y UNEMP iding Casu	LOYED als).	Темро	RARY S	COPPA	GES.		TOT	AL.		TEMPOR	UNEMPL ARY STOP D CASUAL	PAGES
м	ales.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female	<b>8. T</b>	otal.	Males.	Fema	des.	Cotal.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	4,390 3,702 3,771 1,558 782 646 719 958 8,333 24,859	310 40 2,431 585 440 366 21 545 3,123 7,861	4,700 3,742 6,202 2,143 1,222 1,012 740 1,503 11,456 <i>32,720</i>	1,125 190 366 374 186 55 204 1,616 4,205		57 16 18 16 12	1,180 193 691 431 292 124 56 320 2,388 5,675	5,515 3,892 4,137 1,932 968 732 774 1,162 9,949 29,061	2,	365 43 ,756 642 546 404 22 661 ,895 ,334	5,880 3,935 6,893 2,574 1,514 1,136 796 1,823 13,844 <i>38,395</i>	5,473 3,602 4,065 1,918 968 730 763 1,147 9,614 28,280	365 40 2,755 638 546 404 22 659 3,887 <i>9,316</i>	5,838 3,642 6,820 2,556 1,514 1,134 785 1,806 13,501 37,596
	8,283 5,151 <i>13,434</i>	7,353 11,648 <i>19,001</i>	15,636 16,799 32,435	1,52 1,16 2,68	1 7.2	42 51	5,130 4,805 9,935	9,804 6,314 16,118 9,502	15	,962 ,290 ,252 ,809	20,766 21,604 42,370 19,401	9,804 6,312 16,116 8,545	10,962 15,288 <i>26,250</i> 10,777	20,766 21,600 <i>42,366</i> 19,322
	3,817 789 891 4,199 2,129 722 873 253 282 1,062 4,932 33,383	3,480 1,121 412 7,491 4,054 1,314 2,961 270 496 2,315 2,312 45,227	7,297 1,910 1,303 11,690 6,183 2,036 3,834 523 778 3,337 7,244 78,610	4 10 80 32 22 17 6,44	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 0 & 1,2 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 1,0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3,2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 9 & 1,0 \\ 8 & 1,9 \end{array}$	55 49 60 89 88 12 25 52 98 09	12,104 1,795 364 1,448 231 388 4,013 647 579 1,277 8,357 41,138	8,592 1,329 1,106 4,587 2,171 822 1,674 575 509 1,241 11,380 50,104	2 8 4 1 6 3 4	2,376 561 3,551 4,243 1,602 5,173 595 848 3,413 4,221 9,644	3,705 1,667 13,138 6,414 2,424 7,847 1,170 1,357 4,654 15,601 119,748	5,545 1,324 1,106 422 2,169 660 1,658 575 509 1,104 10,347 44,535	2,336 561 1,336 4,243 1,190 6,095 593 844 2,366 3,031 59,622	3,660 1,667 1,758 6,412 1,850 7,753 1,168 1,353 3,470 13,378 104,157
	2,357 610 2,967	640 452 1,092	2,997 1,062 4,055	10	0 ]	21 26 47	1,194 226 1,420	<b>3,330</b> 710 4,040	1	<b>861</b> 578 1,439	<b>4,191</b> <b>1,288</b> 5,479	3,325 685 4,010	861 562 1,423	4,186 1,247 <i>5,433</i>
	8,698 601 895 536 342 6,140 17,212	453	5,518 795 7,782		4 1,2 1 2,5 12 2,4 12 2,4 12 2,4 12 2,4 14 2,5 14 2	07 42 402 48 024	4,991 1,241 3,043 2,504 340 5,720 <i>17,839</i>	9,453 635 1,596 638 434 9,836 22,592		8,745 3,481 3,143 7,384 701 3,666 7,120	18,198 4,116 4,739 8,022 1,135 13,502 49,712	9,199 632 1,594 484 431 9,526 <i>21,866</i>	8,259 3,414 3,143 3,358 693 3,648 <i>22,515</i>	4,046 4,737 3,842 1,124 13,174
	9,030 1,799 1,945 6,242 5,524 5,529 25,099	193 3,302 6,859 1,747 1,024	5,24 5,24 13,10 7,27 1,58	2 20 7 44 1 34 1 15 3 15	57 13 2, 58 93 34	375 55 349 911 137 227 054	870 322 2,792 1,279 330 261 5,854	9,525 2,066 2,388 6,610 5,717 593 26,899		4,042 248 5,651 7,770 1,884 1,251 20,846	13,567 2,314 8,039 14,380 7,601 1,844 47,745	8,878 1,860 2,347 6,310 5,387 541 25,323	3,872 238 5,620 7,633 1,844 1,04 20,26	2,098 7,973 13,945 7,235 1,585
	5,494 1,081 10,275 1,744 18,595		$\begin{array}{c c}1,24\\11,47\\3&2,17\end{array}$	5 1 4 1,0 7 3	58	21 30 222 202 475	299 187 1,249 560 2,295	5,772 1,238 11,302 2,102 20,41	822	130 194 1,421 635 2,380	5,902 1,432 12,723 2,737 22,794	5,407 1,184 10,939 1,976 <i>19,506</i>	19 1,38 62	0 1,374 5 12,324 0 2,596
	1,46: 85: 24 13 11,22 <i>13,92</i>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 2,36 8 40 8 30 3 15,65	6 6 6 8 8	06 54 66 991 20 1	100 261 41 14 672 ,088	306 315 107 17 1,163 <i>1,908</i>	1,66 90 31 14 11,71 14,74	54	561 1,776 199 182 5,105 7,823	2,230 2,681 513 323 16,821 22,568	1,655 879 314 14, 11,359 14,33	9 1,65 1 19 1 18 0 4,95	9 2,538 9 513 2 323 3 16,303
ALL	105,06 100,66 205,72	0 2	7 100,6	87 1,	561 566 227	17 1 18	2,678 1,567 <i>4,245</i>	<b>107,72</b> <b>102,22</b> 209,94	26	278 28 306	<b>108,001</b> <b>102,254</b> 210,255	101,00 98,01 <i>199,02</i>	7	54 101,273 26 98,043 20 199,316
していたいのでいるとの	2,43 77 57	1 8	57 8	28	310 127 149	202 9 132	512 136 281	2,74 85 72	48 98 25	1,491 66 372	4,239 964 1,097	2,73 89 70	7	89 4,221 66 963 69 1,075
and the state of the state	62 96 43 5,80 15,21	59 39 50 4 94 2,6	1,3 70 9	00 89 1,	34 253 135 008 417	16 9 98 466 8	50 262 233 1,474 425	1,2	<b>65</b> 12	251 403 568 3,151 144	905 1,625 1,133 9,963 15,819	1,21 56 6,72	2 4 55 55 52 3,1	50         890           01         1,613           68         1,133           43         9.892           37         15,275
Contraction of the second	7,9 4,4 23,2 27,6	25 1 73 4 33 2	96 8,1 32 4,9 59 23,4 49 28,0	105 192 1	270 363 233 256	10 25 16 40	280 388 1,249 296	4,8	36 66	206 457 275 489	8,40 5,29 24,74 26,38	4,6	17 4 07 2	02 8,155 (49 5,066 (68 23,475 (84 27,72)
and a second sec	40,1 2,7 42,8 2,6 108,8	00 83 72 22 1,6	43         43,0           61         2,1           40         110,1	728 726 1 833 462 3	931 193 ,124 108 ,354	6 9 15 21 127	937 202 1,139 129 3,481	<b>2,8</b> 44,0 <b>2,7</b> 112,1	893 007 180 176	121 37 158 182 1,767	<b>41,23</b> <b>2,93</b> 44,16 <b>2,96</b> 113,94 <b>164,99</b>	2,7 5 42,1 2,7 3 107,8	47 06 20 46 1,	120         39,479           37         2,784           157         42,26           179         2,899           739         109,585           592         155,960
and	120,2			823	,216	2,651	7,867		189	39,506 879	9,02			860 8,59
South and a strength	12,8 55,2 4,3	94 7 37 6	706 13, 549 55, 186 5,	600 886 1 797	215 ,211 188	26 47 68	241 1,258 256	13,1 56,4	109 448 499	732 696 1,554 7 142	13,84 57,14 6,05 23,02	4 55,0 3 4,3	02 506 1,	692 13,11 686 55,68 504 5,81 046 22,40
	15,3 22,8 1,5	587         5,6           542         25,5           541         4,7           507         2,7           731         2,7           550         41,3	330         21,           949         48,           487         6,           586         1,           444         26,           937         178,	017 791 028 193 175 487 881+ 14	494 403 73 33 1,106 3,723	1,512 927 1,376 54 301 4,311	2,000 1,330 1,449 87 1,407 8,033	23, 9 1, 7 24,	245 614 640 837 273	7,142 26,876 5,863 640 2,745 46,248 244,405	7,47 1,28 27,58 186,55	1 22,2 7 1,5 0 23,5 21 134,5	212         25,           543         5,           526         2,           585         2,           848         44,	977 48,18 591 7,13 633 1,25 700 26,08 829 179,67 461 1,306,06

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### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

July, 1937.

			dan ing	G	REAT I	BRITAI	N AND ]	Northe	RN IR	ELAND.						GREAT		1974 I	1	a ac	ESTIMA	
ATTANUARY SARTER		ED NUMI		1.52.01	11 23 11		AGES A	r 21sr	JUNE,	1937.	1		DECRE	ASE (+) ASE (-)	IN	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-		IND	USTRY.		INSUREI 16-64,	
INDUSTRY.		PERSONS AT JULY,		UN. (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	ED g		MPORAR OPPAGES			FOTAL,		TAG	L PERCER		CENTAGES AT 21st JUNE,					Males.	Fe
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Cotal.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	MAY, J	22ND 24 JUNE, Ju 1936. 1	JNE,	1937.*	Paper	and Pape oard Box	r Board es, Paper 1	Bags and	46,850	1.2
Fishing	33,650	880	34,530	17.3	8.6	17.1	0.4	4.7	0.5	17.7	13.3	17.6	- 7.7 +	+ 0.3 -	0.2	17.6	Stat Wall I Statio	aper Mak	ing Cypewriting	Requisites	24,140 4,950 8 3,730	
Mining :	892,100 10,790 4,180 47,070 9,890 10,550 17,590 <i>992,170</i>	3,880 20 420 10 1,370 170 5,870	895,980 10,790 4,200 47,490 9,900 11,920 17,760 <i>998,040</i>	11.47.813.1 $8.74.96.35.811.0$	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 6 \\     \overline{} \cdot 0 \\     \overline{} \cdot 0 \\     \overline{} \cdot 5 \\     \overline{} \cdot 5 \\     10 \cdot 0 \\   \end{array} $	7.8 13.0 8.6 4.9 6.6 5.8	7.50.40.21.30.15.20.4 $6.9$	5·3 	7.5 0.4 0.3 1.4 0.1 4.7 0.4 $6.9$	18.9 8.2 13.3 10.0 5.0 11.5 6.2 17.9	5.0 3.3 9.2 4.7	8·2 13·3 10·0 5·0 11·3 6·2	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.9 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 1.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -11 \cdot 7 \\ -6 \cdot 1 \\ -9 \cdot 5 \\ -2 \cdot 5 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ -5 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -10 \cdot 8 \\ -10 \cdot$	8·2 1·0 7·9 3·4 8·9 6·1	18.9 8.2 13.3 8.6 5.0 11.1 5.5 <i>17.8</i>	Building Buildi Public	Total, Pa and Cont ng Works C Total, Bu	hing and Bo per, Printin tracting :	g, etc etc ontracting	267,550 1,007,950 287,760 1,295,710	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	14,060 23,910 15,010 <i>52,980</i> 96,720 33,800	90 1,750 490 <i>2,330</i> 6,150 39,940	14,150 25,660 15,500 <i>55,310</i> 102,870 73,740	11.2 9.3 4.5 8.5 6.3 8.6	5.6 3.9 4.1 4.0 8.7 5.4	$     \begin{array}{r}             11.2 \\             8.9 \\             4.5 \\             8.3 \\             6.4 \\             6.9 \\         \end{array}     $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8\\ 2.0\\ 0.5\\ 1.2\\ 0.9\\ 5.1 \end{array} $	3·3 0·7 0·6 0·8 2·0 7·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ 1.9 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.0 \\ 6.6 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       12 \cdot 0 \\       11 \cdot 3 \\       5 \cdot 0 \\       9 \cdot 7 \\       7 \cdot 2 \\       13 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	8.9 4.6 4.7 4.8 10.7 13.3	10·8 5·0	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.8 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ \end{array} $	- 2.3 -	6·3 4·9 5·4 3·0	12.0 10.7 4.7 9.4 7.1 13.5	Brush Scient Music Toys,	th, Linole es and Br fife and nts and An al Instrum Games a <i>Total</i> , Ot	ium, etc. ooms Photograph pparatus aents nd Sports 1 ther Manufa	Requisites	5,780 23,080 15,200 7,680 <i>101,590</i>	
Glass :	22,890 17,410 <i>40,300</i>	6,580 2,380 <i>8,960</i>	29,470 19,790 <i>49,260</i>	6.6 11.8 8.8	4·2 6·6 4·9	$6 \cdot 1$ 11 \cdot 1 $8 \cdot 1$	$2.8 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9$	0.7 0.8 0.6	2·3 2·6 2·5	9·4 14·6 11·7	4·9 7·4 5·5	13·7 10·6	-2.4 -1.1	$-\frac{1\cdot 5}{-3\cdot 2}$	7·0 6·2	8·4 13·7 10·5	Transpo Railw Tram Other	rt and Con ay Servic way and ( Road Tra	mmunication Omnibus Sen ansport	vice	147,260 184,750 210,060	0
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, etc.	77,430 12,860 18,550 52,200 161,040	27,050 5,400 5,830 20,410 58,690	104,480 18,260 24,380 72,610 <i>219,730</i>	4·8 6·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	0.6 0.1 0.2 3.0 1.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	$0.5 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.1$	7·8 3·7 5·0 9·7 7·8	3·2 3·3 2·8 4·9 3·8	4·5 8·3 6·7	- 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.3 1.2 2.1 3.0	6.5 3.5 4.5 8.3 6.6	Po	rt Transp etc.) . rbour, Ri Total. Doc	ce , Canal, etc. ort (Docks, 	al Service	137,290 24,350 161,640	000
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	15, 980 165,560 40,030 24,800 29,370 20,080 295,820	90 4,400 3,730 2,610 2,020 3,630 16,480	43,760 27,410 31,390 23,710	6.8 4.7 4.3 6.3 6.1	2·1 5·1		7.8 3.4 1.8	$ \begin{array}{c}             0.2 \\             0.2 \\             4.0 \\             0.2 \\             0.5 \\             0.9 \\             \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 4.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 7.4 \\ 3.2 \\ 1.6 \\ 3.4 \end{array} $	9.7 10.9 5.6 12.1 9.7 7.9 9.9	2·2 2·6 3·7 8·9 2·3 5·6 4·5	10.7 5.4 11.8 9.2 7.5	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.9\\ -0.4\\ -2.8\\ -1.4\\ -0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{r}     12.7 \\     5.7 \\     24.5 \\     6.5 \\     11.5   \end{array} $	9.6 10.7 5.4 11.8 9.2 7.5 9.6	Distribu Comme Fin Miscelli	Total, T ative Trade rce, Ban nance .	ransport, etc es king, Insur  rades and S	ance and	. 858,786 . 1,287,499 d . 177,960	0
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	512,510 79,530 49,190 34,750 675,980	47,210 22,170 770 1,370 71,520	49,960 36,120	3·0 8·6 8·4	2·1 2·2 1·9	2·8 8·5 8·2	0·2 0·6 1·4	$0.5$ $0.2$ $\overline{0.2}$ $0.4$	0·4 0·2 0·6 1·3 0·4	5·2 3·2 9·2 9·8 5·5		3·0 9·1	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ & \cdots \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - 3.0 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 3.7 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 2.7 \\ - \end{array} $	3.7 17.9 8.2	5.0 3.0 8.9 9.4 5.1	Loca Profe Ente Hote Bo Lau	i Governn essional Se rtainment el, Public erding Ho hiry Servi Dveing, D	s and Sport House, House, House, Club, e	s	. 344,57 90,73 . 83,44 . 170,03 . 28,17 . 10,61	70 50 40 30 70 10
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	284,450 11,070 48,280 343,800 159,250	29,550 1,650 1,380 <i>32,580</i> 2,600	1	7.7 2.7 3.2	3.8 1.2 2.5	3.1	0.6 0.6 1.5	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 2 \\       2 \cdot 0 \\       0 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 7 \\       0 \cdot 8 \\       0 \cdot 6 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\       1 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	4.8 8.3 3.3 4.7 24.7	5·8 1·5 3·8	8.0 3.3 4.6	-0.9 -0.3 +0.1	$ \begin{array}{c} -1\cdot3 \\ -2\cdot7 \\ -1\cdot0 \\ -1\cdot3 \\ -4\cdot9 \\ \end{array} $	4·2 4·2 5·2	7.6 3.2 4.5		Total, I	iscellaneou	8	943,39	90
Other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	15,050 17,590	9,570 2,320 65,310 10,120 11,840 11,010 1,060 17,460 88,960 217,650	98,640 38,160 151,830 26,890 28,600 14,840 39,480 250,550 <i>681,870</i>	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.3 \\ 4.4 \\ 6.8 \\ 5.2 \\ 3.7 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.4 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.4 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.4 \\ 5.2 \\ 10.5 $	1.7 3.7 5.8 3.7 3.3 2.0 3.1 3.5	9.8 4.1 6.5 3.5 5.0 3.8 4.6	0·4 1·7 1·2 0·5 0·4 0·9 1·0	0.6 0.2 0.5 0.9 0.4 0.1 0.7 0.9 0.7	1.3 1.1 0.5	10·9 4·8 8·5 6·4 4·2 5·6 5·3 6·2	4.6 3.7 2.1 3.8	10-3 4-5 7-8 5-6 4-0 5-4 4-0	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array} $	122 19.00	4.8 3.6 11.4 5.1 3.6 3.4 5.2 4.2	7.8 5.6 4.0 5.3 4.6 5.4	the in worke availa It wi	explained formation ors in particulars in particular able, as il not, t	I. PER in the Nov on on which articular is regards a herefore, is ment, com	vember,1 ch estima ndustries gricultur be possil nparable	936, issue tes of the are or al work ble to o with t	he rdin con tho
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) <i>Total, Cotton</i> Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Jute	150,390 93,720 18,720 18,940 22,640 11,730	129,590 31,110 11,360 51,040 18,810	420,856 223,310 49,830 30,300 73,680 30,540	$\begin{array}{c} 7.7\\ 8.9\\ 4.1\\ 0 4.2\\ 0 4.7\\ 18.5\\ 0 18.2\end{array}$	8-2 7-0 2-7 3-6 3-6 14-7 21-6	8·1 7·7 3·3 3·8 4·3 15·9 20·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	2.8 2.6 2.7 5.6 4.0 1.3 2.1 1.0	2·4 5·4 3·6 1·2 1·9 0·8	9·5 10·7 9·2 7·1 5·8 20·3	10-8 9-7 8-3 7-6 4-9 16-8 22-6	10.4           10.5           8           7.4           5.1           7.4           5.1           7.4           5.1           7.4           5.1           7.4           5.1           7.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 2.2 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 3 \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 8 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$-12 \cdot 1$ $-12 \cdot 1$ $-6 \cdot 2$ $-4 \cdot 3$ -0.9 -5.0 -5.1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	vision made Depa for t unem which estim	nal estim on the rtment, he purp ployed a particu- ated nu	e foregoing ates of the basis of su and in the ose of ap mong per lars are mbers ins	e numb ch partic e followin proxima sons, age available ured and	ers insui- culars as ng Table te calcu- ed 16-64 . It sh d the p	red are the ilat , in ioul
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Total, Textiles Leather and Leather woods :	7,140 26,690 5,830 12,920 16,840 74,200 459,760	12,200 91,740 9,120 18,310 35,690 30,500	19,34 118,43 14,95 31,23 52,53 104,70 1,169,69	0 3·3 0 4·3 0 2·2 0 6·6 0 7·3	3 3·2 3·2 2·1 3·6·1 6·1 6·1 6·1 6·1	3·2 3·5 2·5 6·4 6·2	3.0 5.6 1.7 1.1 8.7 3.6	3.5 3.5 1.9 3.1 6.2 3.4	3.5	10.9	6-1 6-1 4-0 9-0 13-1 9-0	5 7·1 6 4· 6 8· 8 14· 8 10·	+ 1.8 - 0.9 - 0.1 - 5.4 - 1.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ -0.8 \\ -4.6 \\ -4.3 \end{array} $	- 2·2 - 3·8 - 2·5 - 7·4 - 7·9	4.3. 7.1 13.9 9.5	subje	ct to r	evision in	the light	Estimate	e in
Tanning, Currying and Dressing          Leather Goods           Total, Leather           Glothing :		14,360	25,90	0 5.	3 3.	4.	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 0.9 \\ 5 & 2.2 \end{array}$	0.9 1.4	0.9 2.0	6·2 8·5	4.1	0 5· 7·	0 - 0.7 - 0.6	-0.8 -1.4 -1.0	$-4\cdot 1$ $-4\cdot 0$	4·8. 7·4		Ind	lustry.		Insured 16-64, a	at J
Tailoring	9,900 12,650 11,250 8,080 81,390	90,910           21,070           91,930           21,760           21,760           53,720	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 6· 0 7· 0 4· 0 4· 10 4·	1 2· 1 3· 8 5· 2 2· 5 3·	5 2·9 8 5·0 4 5·1 1 2·1 1 5·1	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 9 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 5.5 \\ 3 & 0.9 \\ 7 & 1.2 \\ 8 & 4.6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	1.2 9.1 2.5 1.1 4.2	6.4           12.6           5.7           1.5.4           1.2.1	3· 14· 8· 3· 6·	8 4· 9 14· 0 7· 2 3· 8 10·	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 + 0.5 \\ 1 + 1.8 \\ 8 - 0.3 \\ 8 - 0.6 \\ 0 - 6.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.2 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.3 \\ \\ -0.8 \\ -2.8 \\ -1.4 \end{array} $	-1.8 + 1.5 - 2.2 - 4.2 - 5.3	4·0 14·0 4·5 3·8 3·9·8	Mark		ing, Hortle	ulture, 45	fales.         F           59,960         50,820           53,720         53,720	22 10
Feed, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Coccas, Chocolate and Sugar Con fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snut Total, Food, Drink, etc.	30,520 - 25,060 - 69,850 - 88,270 ft 14,690	4,020           47,980           61,340           24,060           27,090	0 73,04 0 131,19 0 112,33 0 41,78	10 7. 20 8. 20 6. 30 3.	9 4· 8 6· 9 11· 3 7· 8 3·	8 5· 9 7· 2 10· 3 6· 8 3·	8 0.9 2 1.7 0 0.6 5 0.2 8 0.2	1·4 4·9 1·5 0·5 0·8	0.9 3.8 1.0 0.3	9         6.8           8         9.1           0         9.1           3         6.1           6         4.1	8 6· 5 11· 5 12· 5 7· 0 4·	2 6 <sup>-</sup> 8 11 <sup>-</sup> 7 11 8 6 4	7 - 0.3 0 + 1.2 0 - 2.0 8 - 0.7 4 - 0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ -1.8 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	-2.5 -1.8 -2.0 -3.2 -2.0	5 6·3 8 10·9 0 10·8 2 6·5 4 4·1	At	entages r	ay, 1937, ecorded as :farmir	the corre	loyed in	Gr
Total, Food, Drink, etc Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwor Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	k 59,800 9,130 5. 120,090 18,770	3,220           2,070           24,020           5,320           34,630	0 63,02 0 11,20 0 144,11	20 9· 11· 10 8· 20 9· 20 8·	2 3· 8 7· 6 5· 3 8· 9 5·	4 8. 9 11. 0 8. 1 9. 5 8.	9 0.5 1 1.8 0 0.8 0 1.9 5 0.9	5 0.6 3 1.5 3 0.9 3 3.8 0 1.4		5 9.' 7 13. 8 9. 4 11.	7 4 6 9 4 5 2 11	0 9 4 12 9 8 9 11	$4 - 1 \cdot 2$ 8 - 1 \cdot 3 8 - 0 \cdot 3	$\begin{array}{c} -1.9 \\ -3.6 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$	- 4·	2 8.9 <sup>4</sup> 4 12.5 8 8.7 7 11.0	the e	, 1937, ar	paragraph n June, 1933 centages for number insy e based on t ng persons i ve of privat	he number	der the a	d at

\* See last paragraph of text on page 268.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Femtre	TED NUMB	TR OF	A	]	PERCEN	TAGES	AT 218	ST JUN	E, 1937	7.•	19	INCRI	EASE (- EASE (	+) OR -) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
	INSUREI	D PERSONS	, AGED	UNI (ii	VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin (asuals)	TED		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.		TOT	AL PER AGES* PARED	AS	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24тн Мач, 1937.	22ND JUNE, 1936.	24TH JUNE, 1935.	JUNE, 1937.*
	46,850	15,420	62,270	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 3.0	3.6
nd	24,140 4,950	43,860 2,150	68,000 7,100	3·5 5·0	3·5 7·3	3.5 5.7	0·2 1·3	0·5 2·0	0.4 1.5	3·7 6·3	4·0 9·3	3·9 7·2	- 0.6 - 1.3	-1.3 -0.2	-2.0 + 0.4	3.8 7.2
ites ing	3,730 187,880 267,550	4,920 92,600 158,950	8,650 280,480 426,500	3.7 6.0 5.2	3·4 4·8 4·2	3.5 5.6 4.8	$0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3$	0·3 0·7 0·7	$     \begin{array}{c}       0 \cdot 2 \\       0 \cdot 4 \\       0 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	3.8 6.2 5.5	3·7 5·5 4·9	3·7 6·0 5·3	-0.4 -0.5 -0.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	-2.1 -1.8 -2.0	3.7 5.9 5.2
ing	1,007,950 287,760 1,295,710	1,500	1,019,680 289,260 1,308,940	10.4 35.0 15.9	2·2 1·8 2·2	10·3 34·8 15·7	0·3 0·5 0·3	0.2 0:1 0.1	0·3 0·6 0·4	10·7 35·5 16·2	2·4 1·9 2·3	10.6 35.4 16.1			- 7.6	34.9
	37,880 11,970 5,780	22,390 2,400 5,410	60,270 14,370 11,190	6·4 6·4 10·0	5·8 2·4 4·4	5.8	0.9 1.1 2.5	0·9 0·4 2·5	0.8 0.9 2.5	7·3 7·5 12·5	6·7 2·8 6·9	7·0 6·7 9·8	+ 0.3	- 3.2	- 5.2	6.7
tes	23,080 15,200 7,680 <i>101,590</i>	10,840 6,420 9,330 56,790	33,920 21,620 17,010 158,380	2.7 6.4 5.6 5.7	2·2 6·1 5·0 4·7	6·3 5·3	0·1 1·6 1·8 <i>1</i> ·0	0·1 0·2 1·1 0·8	1.4	2.8 8.0 7.4 6.7	2·3 6·3 6·1 5·5	2.7 7.5 6.7 6.3	- 0.7	- 4.6	-10.4 - 2.7	7.5
	200,800	9,140	209,940	7.6	1.5	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.8	1.6	7.5	- 0.5	- 0.6	$3 - 2 \cdot 3$	3 7.4
	147,260 184,750 210,060 134,860	10,010 9,140	156,160 194,760 219,200 141,090	5·4 2·4 11·1 20·5	2·2 4·3 2·8 7·2	2·5 10·7	0.2	0·1 0·3 0·2 0·6	0·2 0·6	2·6 11·6	4·6 3·0	5·4 2·7 11·3 20·1	- 0.9	-0   -2	$5 - 1 \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot 6$	3 2·7 5 10·9
rice etc	137,290 24,350 161,640 20,210 858,780	550 1,830 3,190	138,570 24,900 163,470 23,400 898,080	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 1 \\     26 \cdot 5 \\     13 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	9.0 5.1 7.8 5.0 4.2	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0·8 0·7 0·6	0.8	6 0.8 8 0.7 7 0.6	11·9 27·2 13·8	6·7 8·6 5·7	11.8 27.0 12.7	+ 0.0 - 0.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ - 4 \end{bmatrix}$	1 12.5
	1,287,490	760,920	2,048,410	9.3	4.8	8 7.7	0.4	0.0	4 0.4	9.7	5 2	8.1	1 - 0.	$6 - 1 \cdot$	1 - 2.	3 7.8
and 	177,960	84,040	262,000	4.5	1.0	0 3.4	0.1	0.0	0 0.0	4.6	6 1.0	3.	4 - 0.	2 - 0.	4 - 0.	8 3.3
	07 44	0 23,540 0 67,950	158,680	16.0 4.8	2.	8 15·2 2 3·1		0.	2 0·3 1 0·3	3 16·4	4 3·0 0 2·3	15· 3·	$5 - 1 \cdot 8 - 0 \cdot$	$     \begin{array}{c c}       0 & -1 \\       5 & -0 \\       \hline       \end{array} $	4 - 3.	5 15·4 0 3·7
vice	170,03 28,17 10,61 106,95	0 265,260 0 109,620 0 17,770 0 55,270	137,79 28,38 162,22	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4· 3· 4·	1 4.4 3 4.5 4 16.5			2 1·0 3 0·1 6 0·1	0 5· 3 6· 9 23·	7 5·3 0 3·1 2 5·1	3 5· 6 4· 0 17·		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\left. \frac{1}{5} \right  = 10$	·5† 5·3 4·5 ·3 16·4
		0 3,618,000	_	_				_		_	6 6.	8 10.	31-0	6 - 2	·5‡ - 5	·1‡ <sup>1</sup> 10·0

# II. PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

explained in the November, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 397), information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured kers in particular industries are ordinarily based will not be lable, as regards agricultural workers, until November next. will not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages unemployment, comparable with those given for other in-tries in the foregoing Table, until then. In the meantime, pro-ional estimates of the numbers insured at July, 1936, have been de on the basis of such particulars as are in the possession of the partment, and in the following Table these estimates are utilised the purpose of approximate calculations of the percentages mployed among persons, aged 16-64, in each of the groups for ich particulars are available. It should be observed that the mated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed are ject to revision in the light of the information which will be

derived from the exchange of unemployment books now proceeding. Comparable percentages of unemployment cooks now proceeding. Comparable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in con-ditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

The table below excludes private gardeners, who have been included within the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance as from 1st February, 1937, by the Private Gardeners Inclusion Order, 1936. (See page 476 of the December, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.) Estimates of the number of private gardeners so included are not yet available. The numbers of insured private gardeners, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, were 469 males and 3 females in Great Britain, and 478 males and 3 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Grea	t Britain	and Northe			Great B	ritain.				
d numb Persons, at July,	aged	UI	pers recorde nemployed a t June, 193	t	Approx	dimate Perc	entages l.	Num Ur 21s	Percent-		
'emales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(Total.)
22,160	482,120	10,571	852	11,423	2.3	3.8	2.4	8,529	723	9,252	2.0
10,650	71,470 34,010	1,246	504 13	1,750 724	2.0 2.1	4·7 4·5	2·4 2·1	1,218 681	503 12	1,721 693	2·4 2·1
33,100	587,600	12,528	1,369	13,897	2.3	4.1	2.4	10,428	1,238	11,666	2.1

t 24th May, 1937, the corresponding numbers and approximate entages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern and were :--farming, forestry, etc., 17,710 (3.7 per cent.);

market gardening, horticulture, etc., 2,318 (3.2 per cent.); other gardening¶, 785 (2.3 per cent.); total 20,813 (3.5 per cent.).

See last paragraph of text on page 268.
† For 24th June, 1935, separate figures are not available.
† For 24th June, 1935, separate figures are not available.
† The percentages for all industries and services combined for June, 1936, and June, 1935, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on testimated number insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for May, 1937, and ne, 1937, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.
§ Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and juveniles under 16 years of age.
§ Exclusive of private gardeners. (See last paragraph of text preceding the Table.)

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### PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

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THE Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, differed from the figures for 24th May, 1937, to the extent of 1,500 or more :--

Industries.	nu	rease (+ nbers rec t June, 2	orded 1937,	as Unen	ared	ed at
	М	ales.	Fe	males.	T	otal.
Distributive Trades Building Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs		8,486 9,529 6,010		4,946 15 2,992		13,432 9,544 9,002
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (in- cluding private gardeners) Public Works Contracting, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	Ξ	5,938 6,030	=	872 4	Ξ	6,810 6,034
Club, etc., Service Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	-	2,288	-	3,712	-	6,000
etc	-	4,864 848	-	822 1,296	Ξ	5,686 2,144
etc.) Total, Cotton Local Government Service	111	857 1,705 3,367		950 2,246 56		1,807 <i>3,951</i> 3,423
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Woollen and Worsted Fishing	11111	3,145 2,691 2,631 767 2,575 1,997	11111	14 386 36 1,883 19 34	11111	3,159 3,077 2,667 2,650 2,594 2,031
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Hosiery Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc		1,397 236 1,083		158 1,305 455		1,555 1,541 1,538
Tailoring Coal Mining	++++	1,424 13,035	+++++	1,851 115	++++	3,275 13,150
Net variation for above Industries	-	50,280	-	17,989	-	68,269
Total variation for all Insured In- dustries :	11	65,571 71,509		20,209 21,081		85,780 92,590

### 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 apply-ing for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st June, 1937. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances. Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods

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

der an	App	licants, age	ed 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	ter
	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.
-	dave la rege	N	UMBERS.			

Men, 18–64	519,899	114,963	65,310	47,455	283,771	1,031,398
Boys, 16–17	12,464	1,921	472	175	192	15,224
Women,18–64	116,763	25,254	8,536	4,986	17,794	173,333
Girls, 16–17	9,399	1,263	239	68	93	11,062
Total	658,525	143,401	74,557	52,684	301,850	1,231,017

	(Alter -	PERC	ENTAGES.			En la
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	50·4 81·9 67·3 85·0	$     \begin{array}{r}             11 \cdot 2 \\             12 \cdot 6 \\             14 \cdot 6 \\             11 \cdot 4         \end{array}     $	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 3 \\       3 \cdot 1 \\       4 \cdot 9 \\       2 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	4.6 1.1 2.9 0.6	$27.5 \\ 1.3 \\ 10.3 \\ 0.8$	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	53.5	11.6	6.1	4.3	24.5	100.0

Of the 658,525 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 521,000, or  $42\cdot3$  per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

[Note.-As a result of the extension of the unemployment assistance scheme, and the consequent increase in applications for unemployment allowances, as from 1st April, 1937, the statistics given above cover a larger proportion of persons on the register than those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, for dates prior to April, 1937.]

### APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

### DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

An analysis, for Great Britain as a whole, of the numbers registered as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, according to the numbers registered as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, according to their position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, is given on page 261. The Tables below give an analysis by Divisions of the number of persons on the register at 21st June, 1937, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

Up to 31st March, 1937, the only persons whose applications for assistance allowances could be taken into consideration were those assistance allowances could be taken into consideration where those who, if in need, would have been entitled to transitional payments under the former scheme for those payments. This required that certain unemployment insurance conditions had to be fulfilled. After the 1st April, 1937, however, which was the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme, all persons fulfilling the conditions prescribed in Section 36 of the Unemploy-ment Assistance Act, 1934, could be considered for the grant of allowances allowances.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
	and the second of the second sec	Ger	neral Schem	e.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	76,422 22,447 31,288 52,001 65,001 78,995 30,520 48,073 32,817	573 441 468 868 1,637 2,224 1,315 2,285 1,140	19,455 5,193 5,166 19,284 15,589 34,017 4,079 16,151 3,150	325 350 441 628 873 2,117 863 1,704 598 7,899	96,775 28,431 37,363 72,781 83,100 117,353 36,777 68,213 37,705 578,498
Great Britain	437,564	10,951	122,084 icultural Sc		576,496
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Seotland Wales	102 313 301 327 325 267 301 1,072 475		41 57 38 41 86 15 22 22 127 17	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 4 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 2 \end{array} $	14 37 34 37 42 29 34 1,28 52
Great Britain	3,483	165	444	29	4,12

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.<sup>†</sup>

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	29,276 12,030 16,489 42,987 52,161 108,586 84,212 103,942 81,208	1 4 18 9 55 475 404 1,040 247	2,477 662 866 1,776 2,066 13,845 1,877 12,080 1,806	2 18 11 22 88 255 329 966 290	31,756 12,714 17,384 44,79 54,370 123,161 86,822 118,028 83,551
Great Britain	530,891	2,253	37,455	1,981	572,580

### NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JUNE, 1937.

			Children and	and the second	and the second second	Welling and and	- and -
Line and the state	Men	Bo	ys.	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-Western Northern Scotland Wales	3,529 1,710 1,386 1,602 1,008 1,266 563 1,680 638	681 390 397 384 289 407 256 642 416 3,862	1,833 1,412 1,428 1,413 985 1,509 1,175 2,183 1,171 13,109	4,278 2,323 1,456 1,779 1,494 1,309 612 1,501 502 15,254	988 662 766 525 699 667 354 744 461 5,866	1,748 1,342 1,421 1,547 1,222 1,651 1,282 1,734 674 12,621	13,057 7,839 6,854 7,250 5,697 6,809 4,242 8,484 3,862 64,094
Total General Scheme	13,382	3,361	11,643	13,626	5,636	12,312	57,263
Agricultural Scheme : (a) Excluding Private Gardeners	1,841	410	1,291	1,607	222	303	5,674
(b) Private Gardeners	856	91	175	21	8	6	1,157

\* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,341

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. July, 1937. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF STATISTICS. JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT AGE, IN INSURED INDUSTRIES. BUBEAUX AT 21ST JUNE, 1937. THE following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 21st June, 1937 :--Boys. Division. Aged 16 and 17. Aged 14 and 15. Total. 546 362 577 348 580 1,515 2,193 1,947 2,517 1,293 717 782 1,155 2,295 3,584 2,397 4,495 2,309 1,839 1,079 1,359 1,503 2,875 5,099 4,590 6,442 4,826 outh-Eastern ... North-Eastern .... Wales ... Great Britain 10,585 | 19,027 | 29,612 | 1 552 1,552 2,104 N. Ireland Gt. Britain and N. Ireland... 11,137 20,579 31,716 15,284 17,664 32,948 Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. See article on page 218 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. INSUBED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST JUNE, 1937. Boys Division Aged 14 and 15. Aged 16 and 17. Total 998 408 330 420 383 1,164 924 1,273 623 1,893 847 769 1,357 2,259 3,668 2,099 4,073 1,874 uth-Eastern ... uth-Western orth-Eastern ... orth-Western... idlands 4,832 3,023 5,344 2,49 .... ... orthern Vales .... Great Britain 6,523 18,847 25,37 480 1,600 2,08 N. Ireland ... Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ... 7,003 20,447 27,450 7,841 16,454 24,295 Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," *i.e.*, boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment, and were not known to have found employment. The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division. Juveniles insured under the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed are included in the figures. JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST JUNE, 1937.

Division.		Numb	er of Filled	Vacanc l.	ies	Juvenile	s placed n since School.	l in first leaving	
		Boys.	Girl	s.   To	otal.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
ondon outh-Eastern lidlands forth-Eastern forth-Western forthern cotland Vales	····	5,018 1,360 1,540 1,916 1,365 2,898 1,493 2,219 1,076	3,62 1,12 1,38 1,36 1,66 2,45 1,26 2,04 52	6     2,       8     3,       1     5,       2     2,       1     4,	639 486 924 284 025 349 755 260 601	309 186 180 216 163 399 259 222 234	314 216 302 218 254 431 411 219 276	623 402 482 434 417 830 670 441 510	
Great Britain	ı	18,885	15,43	8 34,	323	2,168	2,641	4,809	
UVENILES,	UNDE	R 18 HORISEI	YEAR D COU				ATTENI	ANCE AT	
Division.	2.7	Month 23rd Jun or Instru and Cl	e, 1937		23rd Other	nth end June, 2 Educat	ional	Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In-	
	No. of	No.		attendance.		No. Average of attendance		struction Centres and Classes*	
	Cen- tres.	of Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	since 1st April, 1937.	
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern	2 8 7 9 13 37 35 38	-1 32 17 4	70 52 137 177 583 2,312 2,270 2,756	57 86 203 139 585 1,845 1,739 2,155 887	155332	15 8 11 9 5	1 21 10 5 37 29 —	1,198 1,067 1,750 1,521 4,401 13,819 11,003 14,486 6,279	
Northern Scotland Wales	26	3	1,582	001	100000	10.00	ALL STREET		

† Of these, nine Junior Instruction Centres and three temporarily closed.

CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER										
	Girls.									
Aged 4 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.								
637 547 946 439 1,218 1,779 3,331 2,261 3,893	773 807 892 993 1,648 3,267 2,462 3,829 2,209	1,410 1,354 1,838 1,432 2,866 5,046 5,793 6,090 6,102								
5,051	16,880	31,931								
233	784	1,017								

		State - State -	SCIERCENCE) /								
	Girls.										
ι.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.								
1007225078	1,155 532 420 495 701 1,385 1,095 1,295 523	1,339 917 852 1,163 1,652 3,448 1,775 3,143 1,357 3	2,494 1,449 1,272 1,658 2,353 4,833 2,870 4,438 1,880 3								
0	7,601	15,649	23,250								
0	240	805	1,045								
0	7 941	16 4 5 4	24 205								

10000, 122003         34       49       34       49         Clothing :        36       340       38       346         Tailoring :        7       191       7       194         Dress Making and Millinery       7       191       7       194         Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.       7       221       11       312         Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs       68       60       70       61         Other Clothing        12       77       12       77         Total, Clothing        130       889       138       990         Food, Drink and Tobacco :        144       312       149       315         Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con-       6       15       6       24         Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con-       34       324       34       324         All other Food and Drink        255       958       266       974         Woodworking, etc. :       255       958       266       974       312       149       312       149         Paper, Printing, etc		under 16	years of	age record 21st June,	ed as
Fishing          2          2            Mining           183         6         183         6           Coal Mining, etc.          17         9         17         9         17           Total, Mining           17         9         17         9           Total, Mining           19         45         19         45         3           Pottery, Eathenware, etc.            19         45         19         45         19           General Engineering, etc.             35         141         36         141           Metai Manulacture             328         87         343         87           Conter Engineering	Industry.	Great E	Britain.		
Finding :		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Coal Mining        17       9       17       9         All other Mining, etc.       17       9       17       9       17       9         Total, Mining       200       15       200       15       200       15         Non-Metaliliterous Mining Products       22       25       22       25         Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making       19       45       19       45         Other Standlard       22       35       22       35         Chandlastere        45       38       45       38         General Engineering; Engineers' Iron       246       62       261       62         Cother Engineering        328       87       343       87         Construction and Ropair of Vehicles        112       13       148       13         Other Moles, Cycles and Alreraft       112       13       144       147       17         Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing        143       17       149       17         Total, Uchicles         143       17       149       17         Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing        146       1		2	_	2	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making       19       45       3       45       19       45         Pottery, Earthenware, etc.        19       45       19       45         Glass          35       121       35       22       35         Chemicals, etc.           38       45       38         General Engineering; Engineers' Iron       and Steel Founding          82       25       82       25         Total, Engineering             343       87         Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-            328       87       343       87         Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-	All other Mining, etc	17 200	9 15	17 200	9 15
Other Metal Manufacture	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass	45 19 22	3 45 35	45 19 22	3. 45. 35
and Steel Founding        232       225       225       225         Total, Engineering        328       87       343       87         Construction and Repair of Vehicles:        31       4       31       4       31       4         Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft       112       13       118       13       4       31       4       4         Other Vehicles         31       4       31       4       31       4       31       4       31       4       31       4       <	Metal Manufacture				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft       112       13       14       31       4       31	Other Engineering	82	25	82	25
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing       146       1       147       2         Other Metal Industries:	Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicles Total, Vehicles	31 <i>143</i>	4 17	31 <i>149</i>	4 17
Total, Other Metals       417       400       426       400         Total, Other Metals        417       400       426       400         Total, Other Metals        27       46       27       40       400       400       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40       40	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries : Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	89	117	89	117
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)       15       54       13       34         Total, Cotton         24       135       24       135         Moollen and Worsted         24       135       24       135         Hosiery          24       135       24       135         Hosiery           9       133       13       137         All other Textiles          149       655       209       726         Leather and Leather Goods         34       49       34       49         Otting :           191       7         Tailoring            130       38       346         Dress Making and Millinery            121       11       312         Botts, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs         130       889       138       990         Food, Drink and Tobacco: : </td <td>Total, Other Metals</td> <td>417</td> <td>400</td> <td>426 27</td> <td>400 46</td>	Total, Other Metals	417	400	426 27	400 46
All other Textiles $149$ $281$ $130$ $354$ Total, Textiles $149$ $665$ $209$ $726$ Leather and Leather Goods $34$ $49$ $34$ $49$ Glothing : $34$ $49$ $34$ $49$ Glothing : $36$ $340$ $38$ $346$ Dress Making and Millinery $7$ $191$ $7$ $194$ Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. $7$ $221$ $11$ $312$ Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs $68$ $60$ $70$ $61$ Other Clothing $\dots$ $12$ $77$ $12$ $77$ Other Clothing $\dots$ $12$ $77$ $12$ $77$ Total, Clothing $\dots$ $12$ $77$ $12$ $77$ Total, Clothing $\dots$ $144$ $312$ $149$ $315$ Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectures $144$ $312$ $149$ $315$ Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectures $12307$ $77$ $313$ All other Food	Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Hosiery	42 24 9	100 135 133	42 24 13	100 135 137
Tailoring	All other Textiles Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods	149	655	209	354 726 49
Total, Clothing        130       889       138       990         Food, Drink and Tobacco :       Bread, Biscuita, Cakes, etc       144       312       149       315         Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-       144       312       149       315         Totacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff       6       15       6       22         Totacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff       6       15       6       22         All other Food and Drink,       71       307       77       311         Total, Food, Drink, etc.        255       958       266       974         Woodworking, etc. :       Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.       149       64       153       64         All other Woodworking        304       119       312       113         Paper, Printing, etc. :       304       119       312       114         Paper, Printing, etc. :       12       122       14       12         Paper, Printing, etc. :       131       211       141       21         Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding       131       211       141       21         Other Paper, Printing, etc       12       69	Tailoring	7 7 68	191 221 60	7 11 70	346 194 312 61 77
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery       34       324       34       324         Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff       6       15       6       26         All other Food and Drink        71       307       77       313         Total, Food, Drink, etc.        255       958       266       974         Woodworking, etc. :-        255       955       266       974         Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.       149       64       153       64         All other Woodworking        304       119       312       113         Paper, Printing, etc. :-        304       119       312       114         Paper, Printing, etc. :-        12       122       14       12         Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding       131       211       141       21         Other Raper, Printiling, etc        20       69       21       6	Total. Clothing	1311 152.18%	P R AND		990 <sup>-</sup> 315
Wood working, etc. :       Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.       149       64       153       64         Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.       155       55       159       51         All other Woodworking        304       119       312       113         Paper, Printing, etc.        304       119       312       113         Paper, Printing, etc.        12       122       14       12         Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding       131       211       141       21         Other Paper, Printing, etc.         20       69       21	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	6 71	15	6 77	324 24 311 974
Paper, Printing, etc. :       Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and         Stationery       12       122         Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding       131       211       141       21.         Other Paper, Printing, etc       20       69       21       6	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	149 155	64	4 153 5 159	64 55 119
Other Paper, Printing, etc 20 09 21 0	Paper, Printing, etc. : Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	12 131	12:	2 14 1 141	123 218
Dellation 10 - 200	Other Paper, Printing, etc	163	40	2 176	69 410 10 <sup>,</sup>
Other Manufacturing Industries :-	Other Manufacturing Industries :	54 372	1	- 56 394	10
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites         20         62         20         60           All Others             64         85         67         8           Total, Other Manufacturing           84         147         87         14           Gas, Water and Electricity Supply          10         5         10           Transport and Communication          168         13         176         1	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites All Others	64 84 10 168		5 67     7 87     5 10     3 176	62 85 147 5 13 2,259
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and 55 24 55 2	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	R REAL STREET		No PROVIDENCE	24
Entertainments and Sports 79 128 87 12	Entertainments and Sports	79			36 128
Laundry Service           83         389         85         33           Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.          32         66         33         66           All other Industries and Services          213         200         220         20	Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	8	3 38	89 85 36 33	66 202
Total, Miscellaneous <u>533</u> 1,237 562 1,24	Total, Miscellaneous	53	3 1,23	37 562	1,245

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

# Boys and Girls under 16 years of age, insured under the Agricultural Scheme, recorded as unemployed.

The numbers of juveniles under 16 years of age, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 21st June, 1937 (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 323\* boys and 83\* girls in Great Britain, and 348\* boys and 85\* girls in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

• Inclusive of 18 boys and 3 girls classified as private gardeners.

### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

# [N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fuctuations 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. 260–261 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

### GERMANY.‡

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decline rapidly during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th June, 1937, was 648,660,\* as compared with 776,321<sup>+</sup> at the end of May, 1937, and 1,314,731 at the end of SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. Unemployment declined in Denmark during June, and in Norway during April. Denmark. - According to returns received by the Danish Statis-June, 1936.

At 30th June, 1937, 351,942\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 434,968<sup>+</sup> at the end of May, 1937, and 744,229 at the end of June, 1936.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 74,647\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th June, 1937, as compared with 90,558† at the end of May, 1937, and 214,883 at the end of June, 1936.

### FRANCE.§

The unemployment situation showed a further improvement during June. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 343,402, as compared with 374,376 at the end of May, 1937, and 459,368 at the end of June, 1936.

At the beginning of May, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 6.14 per cent. as compared with May, 1936. In those under-takings employing 133,402 persons, in which, at 1st May, 1937, legislation reducing working hours, in principle to 40 a week, had not been applied, 40.27 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48. In compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments increased during the same period by 3.7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corres-ponding index for April, 1937, was  $102 \cdot 2$ , as compared with  $101 \cdot 1^{+}_{+}$ for the previous month, and  $89 \cdot 1$  for April, 1936. for the previous month, and 89.1 for April, 1936. The number of applicants on the registers of the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employ-ment Service declined by 3.8 per cent. to 5,309,541 between 30th April, and 31st May, 1937. This figure includes a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes. Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in May, 1937, 11\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were the remaining undertakings, employing 2,094,860 persons, in which, at 1st May, 1937, the 40 hour week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 5.42. At 1st May, 1936, 23.26 per cent. of all the workers then covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 12 16 per cent. 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. in April, 1937, and 17 per cent. in May, 1936. more a week. BELGIUM.

Unemployment declined during April. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 905,795, unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 905,795, showed that 10.8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in April, 1937, as compared with 12.4 per cent. in March, 1937, and 13.1 per cent. in April, 1936. In addition, 7.3 per cent. were employed intermittently in April, 1937, as compared with 8.7 per cent. in March, 1937, and 11.2 per cent. in April, 1936. In April, 1937, 11.8 per cent. of the average possible working days were last 11.8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 13.4, and in April, 1936, 17.0.

### HOLLAND.

There was a further reduction in unemployment during April. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insur-ance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 535,088 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th April, 1937, 23.0 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and  $3\cdot 3$  per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were  $25\cdot 6$  and  $3\cdot 7$ , and in the last week of April, 1936, 27\cdot 6 and  $5\cdot 9$ . At the end of April 1027, 274 201 and in the last week of April, 1936, 27.6 and 5.9. At the end of April, 1937, 374,321 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 359,726 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 417,628 and 403,365, and at the end of April, 1936, 432,288 and 415,743.

### SWITZERLAND.\*\*

A further pronounced decline in unemployment occurred during May. At the end of that month 57,973 applications for employment (40.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as com-NEW ZEALAND. At 10th April, 1937, the number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux was 27,953. In addition there were 6,296 persons in full-time employment census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as com-pared with 70,793 (49.3 per thousand) at the end of April, 1937, and 80,004 (55.7 per thousand) at the end of May, 1936. Offers of situa-tions at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,221, 2,992 and subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. The corresponding figures at 13th March, 1937, were 27,907 and 6,619, and at 11th April, 1936, 33,277 and 16,542, respectively. 2,012, respectively.

### AUSTRIA. ††

Unemployment continued to decline during May. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 215,176 (101,264 in Vienna), as compared with 239,280 at the end of April, 1937, and 242,227 at the end of May, 1936.

Provisional figure.
Revised figure.
Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 12th July, 1937. Berlin.
Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th June, 1936, 25th June and 9th July, 1937.
Bulletin Mensuel du Placement et du Chômage, June, 1937. Brussels.
Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1937.

The Hague. \*\* La Vie Economique, June, 1937. Berne. †† Statistische Nachrichten, 27th June, 1937. Vienna.

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

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

A .- DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS\*.

and the second s	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :				•
Grounds on which Insurance Officers	3,275	858	120	4,253
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	9,800	10,216	1,712	21,728
Claims disallowed :         Contributions conditions :         (a) General Scheme         (b) Agricultural Scheme         Not unemployed	117 2 2,054	32 22 837	144 4 352	293 28 3,243
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	2,792	1,016	164	3,972
Total Claims disallowed	4,965	1,907	664	7,536

	BDECISION	NS OF	COURTS	OL	REFEREN	cs*.
(1)	Anneals against	Disallo	mances	bu I	nsurance	Officers

Claims allowed		137	16	3	156
Claims disallowed :         Contributions conditions :         (a) General Scheme         (b) Agricultural Scheme         Not unemployed         Other grounds		$     11 \\     256 \\     550     $	5 1 63 128	1 9 7	17 1 328 685
Total Claims disallowed		817	197	17	1,031

Claims allowed	4,031	3,457	645	8,133
Jlaims disallowed :		the state	Sa pagas	
Contributions conditions :	5			5
(a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural scheme	5	-		5 1
Anomalies Orders :	CGI CO		OPENSION .	
Class (b)—seasonal workers	45	50	-	95
Class (c)-normal employment not	51	78	7	136
more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women		2,901		2,901
Employment left voluntarily without		and the second	1 of terget at with	
inst cause	7,202	3,783	2,267	13,252
Employment lost through misconduct	3,212	984	936	5,132
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	1 - A BAR	1.4.4.2		
suitable employment, or failure to	1,067	2,169	454	3,690
carry out written directions Not unemployed	252	57	11	320
Not capable of work, or not available		. Salation	Contraction (	
for work	503	1,305	115	1,923
Other grounds	298	109	188	595
Total Claims disallowed	12,636	11,436	3,978	28,050

CTRADE	DISPUTE	CASES.	
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-	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	3,189	4,781	7,970
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	57 7 3	129 4 	186 11 3
Total Appeals	67	133	200

DDEPENDANTS	BENEFIT	CASES.
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Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	5,138	2,295	7,433
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :	51	294 120	345 141

EDECISIONS	BY	UMPIRE.
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Appeals by the Chief Insurance (1) Against allowances (2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	····	er :	 13 51 37 42	105 45 54 113	118 96 91 155
Total			 143	317	460

Except "Trade Dispute " and " Dependants Benefit " cases (see Parts C and D)

### POOR RELIEF IN JUNE.

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

THE number of persons<sup>\*</sup> relieved on one day<sup>†</sup> in June, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 574,190, or 3.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 27.1 per cent. less than in June, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 349, 361, and 477 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief in the two periods of 1937, as compared with June, 1936, was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously

Board, as from 1st April, 1557, 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 June was 452,587, a decrease of  $2 \cdot 9$  per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and  $23 \cdot 8$  per cent. less than in June, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 121,603, or 5.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 37.4

121,603, or  $5\cdot3$  per cent. less than in the previous month, and  $5\cdot4$  per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June numbered 71,357, or  $1\cdot4$  per cent. less than in the previous month, and  $7\cdot5$  per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 502,833, or  $3\cdot7$  per cent. less than in the previous month, and  $29\cdot3$  per cent. less than in June, 1936.

State and an	Numb Po	Number of persons <sup>*</sup> in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in June, 1937. Rate per			Increase Decrea in rat 10,00 Popula comp wit	se (-) be per 00 of ation as bared
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.‡	Month before.‡	Year
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	23,763	75,373	99,136	239	- 7	- 41
Birkenhead Birmingham Baktourn Blackburn Blackburn Bolton Brighton Brighton Burnley Cardiff Coventry East Ham Coventry East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Liverpool Manchester Manchester Nottingham Plymouth Portsmouth Portsmouth St. Helens Southampton Southampton Southampton Stockeon-Trent Southampton Stockeon-Trent Stockeon-Trent Swansea Wastage Swansea West Ham Wolverhampton	$\begin{array}{c} 714\\ 4,371\\ 706\\ 7792\\ 1,024\\ 573\\ 3200\\ 1,074\\ 390\\ 698\\ 5655\\ 565\\ 565\\ 565\\ 565\\ 609\\ 540\\ 446\\ 1,514\\ 1,120\\ 838\\ 4,165\\ 2,756\\ 340\\ 768\\ 1,072\\ 855\\ 460\\ 6527\\ 525\\ 1,275\\ 2,76\\ 1,282\\ 323\\ 400\\ 625\\ 1,275\\ 2,56\\ 1,275\\ 2,56\\ 1,275\\ 2,56\\ 1,275\\ 2,56\\ 1,275\\ 2,56\\ 1,275\\ 2,56\\ 2,25\\ 2,52\\ 1,275\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 1,275\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 1,275\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 1,275\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 1,275\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 2,52\\ 1,275\\ 2,52\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,727\\ 13,036\\ 2,148\\ 3,490\\ 6,001\\ 2,053\\ 6,318\\ 2,170\\ 8,716\\ 1,629\\ 3,909\\ 2,577\\ 3,414\\ 5,698\\ 1,424\\ 16,040\\ 11,781\\ 4,113\\ 51,774\\ 4,9081\\ 3,759\\ 11,422\\ 4,113\\ 51,774\\ 4,891\\ 2,593\\ 1,726\\ 4,872\\ 6,393\\ 21,724\\ 4,078\\ 2,165\\ 1,551\\ 8,376\\ 11,401\\ 6,555\\ 1,837\\ 2,535\\ 11,009\\ 2,370\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,441\\ 17,407\\ 2,854\\ 4,282\\ 7,025\\ 2,626\\ 8,345\\ 8,345\\ 8,345\\ 2,490\\ 9,790\\ 9,019\\ 2,010\\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 435\\ 171\\ 246\\ 248\\ 242\\ 179\\ 202\\ 272\\ 442\\ 104\\ 191\\ 224\\ 302\\ 524\\ 162\\ 524\\ 162\\ 524\\ 162\\ 526\\ 302\\ 189\\ 661\\ 438\\ 293\\ 303\\ 312\\ 293\\ 312\\ 312\\ 302\\ 137\\ 196\\ 485\\ 336\\ 444\\ 302\\ 183\\ 312\\ 183\\ 369\\ 165\\ 369\\ 660\\ 428\\ 218\\ 266\\ 492\\ 203\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} -14 \\ -4 \\ -8 \\ -13 \\ -13 \\ -4 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -13 \\ -8 \\ -14 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -13 \\ -14 \\ -$	$\begin{array}{c} -168\\ -20\\ -132\\ -71\\ -70\\ -32\\ -71\\ -70\\ -32\\ -32\\ -32\\ -32\\ -32\\ -32\\ -32\\ -32$
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,734	311,717	353,451	340	- 10	-118
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	65,497	387,090	452,587	312	9	- 95
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,491 641 305 423	89,867 13,781 6,599 5,496	94,358 14,422 6,904 5,919	839 310 386 336	$ \begin{array}{r} - 59 \\ - 13 \\ + 19 \\ + 1 \end{array} $	
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,860	115,743	121,603	626	- 35	- 381
Totals for all 47 areas above	71,357	502,833	574,190	349	- *12	-128

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The usual Table giving particulars of the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund will be found on page 284.

\* 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. also excluded. † 19th June in London, 26th June in the rest of England and Wales, and

15th June in Scotland. <sup>†</sup> The rates for June, 1937, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the areas at mid-1936. The rates previously published for May, 1937, have been re-calculated on the same basis to make the above comparisons.

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### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### POLAND.‡

There was a pronounced decline in unemployment during April. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 414,974, as compared with 521,793 at the end of March, 1937, and 407,734 at the end of April, 1936.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

Unemployment continued to decline rapidly during June. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 304,345,\* as compared with 385,061<sup>+</sup> at the end of May, 1937, and 565,799 at the end of June, 1936.

tical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 429,000, 13.7\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1937, as compared with  $14.8^+$  per cent. at the end of May, 1937, and 11.3 per cent. at the end of June, 1936.

Norway. ¶-Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 80,687 show that  $21 \cdot 8$  per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1937, as compared with  $23 \cdot 2$  per cent. at the end of March, 1937, and  $21 \cdot 0$  per cent. at the end of April, 1936.

### UNITED STATES.\*\*

Employment continued to improve during April. 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 April, 1937, showed an increase of about 1 per cent. as

### IRISH FREE STATE. ††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 88,480 at 31st May, 1937, to 64,011 at 28th June. This decline was due, in the main, to the entry into force, on 2nd June, of a further Order under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to extend to additional classes of persons living in rural areas the restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance imposed, as from 3rd March, 1937, by an earlier Order referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE.<sup>‡‡</sup> At 29th June, 1936, when similar Orders restricting eligibility for unemployment assistance were in operation, the number of persons on the live registers was 70.274.

### CANADA.§§

There was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning There was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning of June. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st June, 1937, by 10,178 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,087,735, as compared with 1,011,800 at the beginning of May, 1937. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st June, 1937, was 114.3 as compared with 106.3 at 1st May 1937, and 102:0 at 1st 114.3, as compared with 106.3 at 1st May, 1937, and 102.0 at 1st June, 1936.

At the end of April, 1937, 11.1 per cent. of the aggregate member-At the end of April, 1937, 11-1 per cent. of the aggregate member-ship (approximately 189,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 12.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1937, and 15.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1936.

- Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
  Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th June, 1937. Warsaw.
  Prager Tagblatt, 8th July, 1937. Prague.
  Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th July, 1937. Copenhagen.
  Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
  Thormation supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
  Department of Labour; and American Federationist, June, 1937. Washington.
  † Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
- Dublin. 11 Both Orders are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937. 12 Both Orders are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937. 13 The June Employment Situation, 1937, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. 11 Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th April, 1937. Wellington.

### July, 1937.

## July, 1937.

Han

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Industry.

Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Coal Mining** 

Coke, etc. Manufacture.

Limestone Quarrying.

Freestone Quarrying.

Pressed Glass Making. Glass Working

Chemical Manufacture.

Glue and Artificial Manure Manufacture.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.

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

### Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £44,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 683,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £3,000 in those of 46,500 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 Metal Clothing Other	61,000	46,500 	£ 7,500 8,700 22,500 5,700	£ 3,000 —	
Total	683,700	46,500	44,400	3,000	

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Notting-hamshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included cokemen and by-product workers in South Yorkshire, limitated quarryworkers at Portland, and freestone quarryworkers in Northumberland and Durham. The decreases in this group affected coal miners in North and South Derbyshire, where the percentage additions to basis rates were reduced.

In the metal group the principal increases affected workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands, South Yorkshire and South Lancashire, workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes in various districts in Great Britain, and workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales; in each case there was an increase in the percentage additions to basis rates. Other increases affected brass workers in Birmingham and Yorkshire, whose wages were increased by 1s. 6d. per week for adult males and by 9d. per week for youths; and workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades in Sheffield, and in engineering and foundry shops in certain districts in South Wales. In the clothing group the principal change affected workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade

in Great Britain, the increases being generally 1d. per hour for men and 1d. per hour for women. There was also an increase for waterproof garment makers employed by certain firms in Manchester and Salford.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected qualified journeymen employed by electrical contractors in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, who received an increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour; and workers employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, who received an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Other increases affected horse carters in Scotland, horse and motor drivers in the Liverpool district, time-

workers employed by certain firms engaged in the heavy chemical industry, workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths and other coloured cotton and woollen goods in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and workpeople employed in muslin manufacture in Glasgow and district. Of the estimated total increase of £44,400 per week, about £24.800

took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £11,900 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £6,500 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including about £800 which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work); and the remainder (£1,200) was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living. The decreases took effect under sliding scales based on proceeds in

the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1937.

	Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople† 1 by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
and a start		Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
S ALLO		1		£	£	
8	Coal Mining	666,700	-	173,300	-	
8	Other Mining and Quarrying	28,200		3,000	$\rightarrow$	
2	Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17 100	T. Heliciters	
	cal, etc	160,200	100 - T	13,100	A Contraction	
8	Iron and Steel	156,000	-	27,450 22,000	a market	
	Engineering	403,400	<u> </u>	11,450		
8	Shipbuilding	98,750 127,400	States International	13,050	=	
	Other Metal	310,300	60,000	37,750	6,500	
	Textile	183,600		23,250		
	Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	27,100		3,000	-	
3	Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	60 900	=	10,750	Ξ	
	Paper, Printing, etc	13,500		850		
	Building, Public Works Con-		DESCRIPTION STATE		A STREET, STREET, ST	
	tracting, etc	699,600	-	53,000		
•	Gas, Water and Electricity				Contractor Intel	
3	Supply	11,000		1,050		
	Transport	210,600	100	14,000	5	
	Public Administration Ser-	77.000	C. LET C. LET LES	7 950	No. States	
1	vices	33,900	Carlo Carlos	3,850	- Andrews	
	Other	13,650	Section Section	2,050	art	
	Total	3 204 800	60,100	412,900	6,505	

In the corresponding six months of 1936, there were net increases of £274,450 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,011,300 workpeople, and net decreases of £2,700 in those of 99,200 workpeople.

### Hours of Labour.

The changes during June in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 1,400 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by just over 2 hours per week. The principal group of workpeople concerned consisted of limestone quarryworkers at Portland.

The changes reported during the first six months of 1937 have affected 133,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1937.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Fishing	Peterhead	7 June	Herring fishermen	Increase of 10s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 35s. per week, plus bonus on catch.
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	27 June { 26 June	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as waggoners, horsemen, beastmen or shepherds.Other male workersFemale workersMale workers21 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rates of 15. of 15. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 40s. 6d. at 21 years and over. <sup>‡</sup> Increase in minimum rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 35s. 6d. at 21 years and over. <sup>‡</sup> Increase in minimum rates of <sup>‡</sup> d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: 4 <sup>‡</sup> d. at under 16 years of age, increasing to 6 <sup>‡</sup> d. at 18 years and over. <sup>‡</sup> Increase in minimum rates of <sup>‡</sup> d. per hour, or 1s. 1 <sup>‡</sup> d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 8 <sup>‡</sup> d. per hour or 37s. 1 <sup>‡</sup> d. per week.
Agriculture -	Kesteven and Lind- sey division of Lincolnshire. Holland division of	27 June { 27 June	Male workers, 21 years of age and over, employed wholly or mainly as shepherds or stockmen. Waggoners Other male workers Male workers 21 years of age and over.	<ul> <li>Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : shepherds, 38s.; stockmen, 39s.‡</li> <li>Increases in minimum rates of from 5d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 16s. 5d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 40s. at 21 years and over.‡</li> <li>Increases in minimum rates of from 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 10s. 7d. at under 14 years of age, increasing each year to 33s. at 21 years and over.‡</li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 10s. 7d. at under 14 years of age, increasing each year to 33s. at 21 years and over.‡</li> </ul>
	Lincolnshire. Staffordshire Shropshire	27 June 1 June	Male workers Male workers	Alter change information information from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.‡ Increases in minimum rates of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.‡

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimate of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 24,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

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

and a feel a company and a later of the	and the second second	Construction of the second	
District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
pshire and Isle Wight.	6 June	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of from 3d. to 1s. per week. Mini- mum rates after change: 8s. 5d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 years and over.*
	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Colliery mechanics and mechanics' labourers.	Increase of 2.5 (40 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. <sup>†</sup> Basis shift rates increased by 6d. (5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.) for mechanics; adoption for mechanics' labourers of basis shift rates of 5s. for those who, prior to 24th October, 1936, were in receipt of basis rates up to and including 3s. 3d.; 5s. 1d. where these rates were over 3s. 3d. and up to and including 3s. 1ld.; and 5s. 2d. where these rates were over 3s. 1ld. and up to and
thumberland	21 June	Mechanics' apprentices Pieceworkers	including 5s. ld. <sup>†</sup> Basis shift rates increased by 2d. for those under 16 years of age and 3d. for those 16 years and over. Basis shift rates after change: 1s. 2d. at 15 and up to 16 years, increasing to 1s. 9d. at 18 and up to 19 years and to 2s. 10d. at 20 and up to 21 years. <sup>†</sup> Increase in minimum rates resulting from the adoption of minimum basis rates of 5s. 7d. per shift for adults, of 4s. 8d. for those 20 to 21 years of age, of 4s. 3d. for those 19 to 20 years, and of 4s. for those under 19 years, the basis rates being subject to the current district percentage addition (at present 42.5) and the flat-rate additions of 6d. or 3d. referred to in footnote † below (in place of gross rates previously in
cham	Pay com- mencing on 31 May	Colliery mechanics	operation). Increase in basis rates of 9d. per shift for those whose basis rates prior to the first pay in May, 1937, were 4s. 3d. or over.‡
th Yorkshire st Yorkshire			Increase of 0.79 (36.63 to 37.42) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§ Increase of 0.79 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 37.42 for underground workers, 35.76 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 32.42 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§
cestershire ttinghamshire rbyshire (except outh Derbyshire).		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.13 (41.61 to 42.74) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§ Increase of 1.32 (80.03 to 81.35) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§ Decrease of 3.43 (66.04 to 62.61) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§
rth Staffordshire	l June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-	to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, of 1 in the percentage addition
nnock Chase		firers. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and about	Increase of 0.41 in the percentage additions to basis rates, making the percentages 50.44 for surface workers not handling coal and 48.44 for all other workers.§
	lst pay period in May.	coal mines. Enginemen, boilermen and trades- men employed in and about coal mines.	wage paid at the majority of collections, and substantiated wage paid at the majority of the collicries increased by $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per shift to 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface and underground workers respectively.¶ Standard shift rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include : winding enginemen, the new shift: electricians and engineers. los.; blacksmiths.
otland	l June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	joiners and painters, 95. 9d.; non-winding enginemen, 95. 5d., hammermen, 85. 6d.**
uth Yorkshire	1 June	Cokemen and by-product workers	to basis races.
ortland	1 June	Quarrymen	<ul> <li>Increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d, in the shilling on earnings. Minimum daily rate after change for dayworkers, 11s. 7d, pieceworkers, 12s.<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub></li> <li>Increase of 5d. per day for labourers (8s. 10d. to 9s. 3d.) and electric crane drivers (9s. 6d. to 9s. 11d.); of 1s. per day for riggers (11s. 1d. to 12s. 1d.); and of 6d. per day for carpenters and blacksmiths (10s. to 10s. 6d.) fitters (10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.) steam crane drivers and sentinel and motor lorry drivers (10s. 1d. to 10s. 7d.).<sup>‡‡</sup></li> </ul>
orthumberland and Durham,	1 June	Quarryworkers	. Increase§§ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, planing machinemen and grindstone turners, 1s. 6d.; crane drivers, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.
ateshead, Sunder- land and Knot- tingley (certain	1 June	Pressed glass makers	to 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.
firms). iverpool	. 1 May	Silverers bevellers, plate cutters examiners, surface polisher and machine bevellers 21 year and over.	polishers, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; machine bevellers, 1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
ngland and Wale (certain firms).	s lst full pay week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manu facture of heavy chemicals (excep	d for adult male workers: labourers, ls. 1§d; shiftworkers 1- ls. 2§d.
ristol (certain firms	i) lst week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manu facture of glue and chemics manures.	for men, 41s.
idlands and part of South York- shire and South Lancashire. arrow-in-Furness		Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron an steel rolling mills and forges. Wire and hoop millmen	Increase ¶¶ of 5 ( $37.5$ to $42.5$ ) in the percentage addition to basis
	I Order issu	L under the Agricultural Wages (Re	gulation) Act, 1924.

These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
Flat-rate additions are also paid of 6d, per shift ito workers 18 years of age and over and of 3d. per shift to other workers, as well as allowances in the basis rates are subject to the county percentage addition of 70. In addition flat-rate advances of 6d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 3d. per shift to those under 18 years are paid.
S 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 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. The percentage addition are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At four collieries a lower Telat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and 59 at another.
That-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and 59 at another.
The tates quoted include the flat-rate advance of 9d. per shift granted in January, 1936, and also the coalfield percentage addition (133.06 in May, 1937).

May, 1937). †† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years of age and over and of 4½d. per shift to other male workers, with propor-tionate additions for female workers. *See* also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." *See* also under

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

July, 1937.

July, 1937.

Industry.

Electrical Cable Manufacture.

Hosiery Manufacture

Cotton and Woollen Manufacture.

Muslin Manufacture.

Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.

eady-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.

Waterproof Garment Making.

Baking

Building.

Grea

Hine

Glass

Glass

Nort

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	· Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	Various districts in Great Britain.*	7 June	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills*: Adult workers	Increaset of 2.5 (42.5 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 33s. 5d. and 35s. per week, of 5 (40 to 45) where basis rates are between 35s. 1d. and 40s. per week, and of 7.5 where basis rates are 40s. 1d. and over per week, making the percentages 45 where basis rates are 65s. per week or less, 42.5 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. and 75s., and 40 where basis rates are
Iron and Steel Manufacture —contd.		27 June	Boys and youths Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	over 75s. Increaset of 7.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 47.5 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 45 for boys and youths in other departments. Increaset of 10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 71.25 on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week for adult workers and varying inversely with the basis rates down to $18.75$ on basis rates of 73s. per week and over; 62.5 on basis rates of youths 18 to 21 years of
	South-West Wales	7 June	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in Siemens steel works.	age; and 26.25 for boys under 18 years (plus an <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift, previously paid). Increase of 7.5 per cent. on gross earnings.
	Leeds e	lst pay day in June.	Skilled fitters and turners employed in toolrooms in the manufacture or maintenance of small hand tools, jigs, gauges and fixtures. Fitters, turners, toolmakers and	<ul> <li>Minimum rate adopted of 3s. per week above the district basis time rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change: 48s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.</li> <li>Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: fitters and</li> </ul>
Colline a constant	Letchworth ····	Pay period in week commencing 13 June.	millwrights.	turners, 45s.; toolmakers, 50s. 11d.; millwrights, 47s. and 48s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
	Stowmarket	June	Workpeople employed in engineer- ing shops.	Increases in basis rates of 1s. per week for hand moulders and of 2s. per week for other classes. Rates after change: fitters, turners and hand moulders, 42s.; patternmakers, 47s.; labourers, 25s.; plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
Fuginosting	Wells, Somerset	11 June	Skilled and semi-skilled men	Increases of 2s. per week for skilled men and of 1s. per week for semi-skilled men. Rate after change for fitters and turners: 44s. 6d. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increases of 2s. per week for skilled men and of 1s. per week for
Engineering {	Gloucester	Commence- ment of pay week following	Skilled and semi-skilled men	semi-skilled men. Rates after change include : htters and turners, 45s.; patternmakers, 50s.; plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
and and start	Cardiff and Barry Districts.	31 May. 1 June	Workpeople employed in iron- foundries.	Increases of 2s. per week for labourers and of 4s. per week for others. Rates after change include: dressers, 59s. 6d.; moulders, 72s.; patternmakers, 72s. plus 1s. per week tool-
i and a start of the	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid- Glamorgan.	7 June	Workpeople employed in engineer- ing and foundry shops.	<ul> <li>money.</li> <li>Increase§ of 7.5 per cent. on gross wages. Rates after change include: patternmakers, 72s. per week; moulders, fitters, machinists, smiths and boilermakers, 70s.; cupola men, 55s. 10d.; smiths' strikers (ordinary) and labourers, 52s. 6d.;</li> </ul>
	Edinburgh, Leith and District	1 June	Blacksmiths and hammermen <sup>15</sup>	plus in each case, 7.5 per cent. Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : blacksmiths, Is. 7d.; hammermen, 1s. 3d.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 June	Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing processes (excluding process of annealing)¶ : Adult workers	Increase <sup>†</sup> of 2.5 (42.5 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 33s. 5d. and 35s. per week, of 5 (40 to 45) where basis rates are between 35s. 1d. and 40s.
			Boys and youths	for 5 (40 to 45) where basis rates are boom of 5. Id. and over per week, making the percentages 45 where basis rates are 65s. per week or less, $42 \cdot 5$ where basis rates are between 65s. Id. and 75s., and 40 where basis rates are over 75s. Increaset of 7 $\cdot 5$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 47 $\cdot 5$ for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 45 for boys and youths in other departments.
Hearth Furniture Manufacture.	Birmingham and District. Birmingham and		Male workers	Increases in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 9d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork rates after change inclusive of bonus: Grade C occupations, 58s. 6d.; Grade D1, 65s. 6d.; Grade D2, 67s. 6d.;
Brass Manufacture.	R o t h e r h a m , Sheffield, Don- caster, Halifax and Dewsbury Districts.	lst pay day j in June.	Male workers	Grade E1, 70s. 6d.; Grade E2, 72s. 6d. Increases in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 9d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork rates after change include : moulders, 40s. per week; patternmakers, 39s.; machine moulders and coremakers (quali- fied), 34s.; coremakers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 27s. 14d. per week for
Harness	Walsall	Week-	Adult male workers (except those	apprentices, 13: 3 <sup>1</sup> d. Increase of 5 per cent. on basis time and piece rates. Rates after the provide rate of the provider and the states of the provider and the states after a state after a
Furniture Manufacture.		commenc- ing 7 June.	<ul> <li>employed in the spring, hook and swivel section).</li> <li>Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades.</li> <li>Male workers</li> </ul>	per hour, plus 20 per cent.; polishers, 11d. to 18. 14d. per hour, plus 20 per cent. Percentage additions to base rates increased by 10, making the percentage additions 50 for dayworkers and 55 for pieceworkers. Increase in minimum base rates of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.) for Class 2 skilled workers, the minimum rates for other workers
Gold, Silver	Sheffield	22 May	Apprentices	remaining unchanged. Revised scale of base rates adopted starting at 7s. per week at 14 years of age and increasing each year to 13s. at 18 years and 19s. at 20 years.
and Allied Trades.			Warehouse women and girls Women and girls on production	Revised scale of base rates adopted starting at 58. Sd. per work at 14 to 15 years and increasing each year to 12s. at 18 to 19 years and to 15s. at 19 years and over.
Tinplate	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and	7 June	Picklers	years and to 15s. at 19 years and over. Uniform basis rate increased from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per 100 boxes; those on datal rates to receive an increase on basis rates of 13 per cent. Increase of 7.5 per cent. on gross earnings.

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. The minimum total wage of 47s. per normal week for labourers remained unaltered.
 † Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 ‡ This increase is in anticipation of increases under the selling-price sliding-scale, it having been agreed that future increases under the scale shall merge into the present increase.
 § This increase affected the employees of firms affiliated to the Welsh Engineers and Founders' Association.
 § This increase affected the employees of firms who are members of the Edinburgh, Leith and District Ironmongers' Association. A further increase of similar amount is due to operate on 1st September, 1937.
 ¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The minimum total wage of 47s. per normal week for labourers remained unaltered.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

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District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
er London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in	Plumber-jointers and plumber- jointers' mates.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : plumber-jointers, ls. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; plumber-jointers' mates, ls. 6d.
dey	June. 17 May	Footwear trimmers on piecework employed in manufacturers' trim-	Bonus of 8s. in the £ increased* to 8s. 4d.
ow and West Scotland.	10 Apr.	shops. Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of shirtings, costume cloths and other coloured cotton	Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on current rates.
ow and district	14 May	and woollen goods. Workpeople employed in muslin manufacture.	Increase of 5 per cent. on gross earnings for timeworkers, madras and harness loom weavers and all other workers not on standard list, and of 2½ per cent. for plain and lappet loom weavers.
hern Ireland	5 May	Timeworkers :         Males	Increases of 10 per cent. on rates up to 20s. per week; of 7½ on rates between 20s. and 30s.; of 5 on rates between 30s. and 40s. and of 2s. on rates exceeding 40s. Increases of 7½ per cent. on rates up to 20s. per week and of 5 per cent. on those over 20s.
el-to diferenti an		Pieceworkers : Males Females	Increases of 5 per cent. for those earning up to 35s. per week and of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. for those earning between 35s. and 45s. Increases of 5 per cent. for those earning up to 20s. per week and of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. for those earning between 20s. and 25s. Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards
		Workpeople employed in the ready- made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade :	Acts <sup>†</sup> of the following amounts for the classes named respec- tively. See Notice of Order on page 286. Increase of 1d. per hour and reduction in qualifying periods.
		Measure cutters, cutters, trim- mers, knife cutters or knife- men (other than those em- ployed on heavy cotton clothing).	Minimum time rates after change: measure cutters with hole less than 4 (formerly 5) years' employment after 19 years of age—London district, ls. 7 <sup>‡</sup> d.; other districts, ls. 6d.; other classes: not less than 3 (formerly 4) years' em- ployment after 19 years—London district ls. 5 <sup>‡</sup> d.; other
		Fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers (other than those employed on	districts, 1s. 4d. Increase of 1d. per hour and reduction in qualifying period. Minimum time rate after change for workers with not less than 3 (formerly 4) years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 4d.
	the second s	heavy cotton clothing). Workers employed wholly or mainly on heavy cotton clothing.‡	Increase of 1d. per hour and reduction in qualifying periods. Minimum time rates after change: measure cutters with not less than 4 (formerly 5) years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 5d.; cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen with not less than 3 (formerly 4) years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 3d.; fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and years, 1s. 3d.; fitters-there, there there there are the term of term of the term of term of the term of term of the term of the term of term
and a state of the		Under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' employment after	after 19 years, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 1s. 1d.
at Britain	28 June -	19 years of age. Warehousemen 22 years of age and over.	of 22, 1s. 24d. Minimum time rate after change for
	1	Packers 22 years of age and over.	workers with not less than 2 years' employment after the age of 22, 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .
		Porters 22 years of age and over. All other male workers	The sector of minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of
		Female workers : Cutters, trimmers and fitters- up. Conveyor belt machinists(other than learners) where the work	<ul> <li>Increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change for workers aged 20 years and over, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.</li> <li>Adoption of new minimum time rate of 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour.</li> </ul>
		is conveyed direct to or from the workers on a mechanica conveyer belt.	l
		Learners	varying amounts, except during fourth year of her of the states of the s
nchester and Sal- ord (certain firms)		Conter adult female workers Timeworkers (except cutters and warehouse workers).	1 Increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
der District (in luding Galashiels elkirk and Tweed	5 June	Pieceworkers Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	<ul> <li>Increase of 124 per cent. on existing piecework rates.</li> <li>Increases§ of 1s. per week for adult male workers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 67s.</li> </ul>
nouth). Ikirk and district	1 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wage Board of the Co-operative Union	respectively.
	and	Ltd. Bakers and confectioners employe by co-operative societies affilia ted to the District Hours an Wages Board of the Co-operativ Union, Ltd.	d l
fe and Kinros district.	s 1 May	Adult male workers : Journeymen Other workers Apprentices	<ul> <li>Increase of 2s. per week (68s. to 70s.).</li> <li>Adoption of weekly rate of 52s. 6d.</li> <li>Increases of from 4d. to 1s. 5d. per week according to age Adoption of scale of weekly rates starting at 16s. during th first year, increasing each year to 40s. during 8th year and over first year, increasing each year to 40s. during 8th year and over</li> </ul>
ngland, Wales an Northern Ireland.	d 1st pay    week in June.	Workpeople employed in vehic	first year, increasing each year to 408. during out and our Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum hourl rates after change : bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiner and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, gener machinists and sawyers, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; coach fitters, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d vicemen, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands an vicemen, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands an
	100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100		cellulose polishers, 18. 20.; informers, 25. 2 and individual and ployed on private bodywork—second grade individual and batch production, ½d. per hour more; those employed of private bodywork (highest class) and on the manufacture and repair of omnibuses, coaches and other vehicles licensed to carry passengers, 1½d. per hour more; in the London Area, ½d. per hour more for all grades; all leading or charge hand spindle and four-cutter hands, 1d. per hour more.

This increase took effect as a result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
The same minimum rates are contained in an agreement made between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.
The Order also makes provision for further increases for these classes to operate as from 28th June, 1938.
The order also makes provision for further increases for these classes to operate as from 28th June, 1938.
Indic cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
In this increase took effect under an agreement between the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. It is understood that the National Federation of Vehicle Trades (one of the constituents of the Joint Wages Board) covers certain firms at Dumfries, who observe the rates quoted as minima.
Texcept in the case of certain London firms, engaged in the manufacture of high class coachwork, where minimum rates 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. or 3d. above the general minimum hourly rates apply in accordance with a separate agreement of 13th January, 1934.

July, 1937.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Mill Sawing	Nottingham, Derby and Burton - on - Trent.	lst full pay week in June.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 6d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	North East Coast*	lst full pay in June	Upholsterers Upholstresses and carpet sewers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Building	Wick and Thurso	1 June	Joiners	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 31d.).
Civil Engineering	Various districts in Lancashire.	lst full pay week after 1 June	Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Increases of 1d. per hour for the Urban District of Clayton-le- Moors, and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for the Borough of Accrington and the Urban districts of Failsworth, Farnworth, Lees, Abram, Crompton, Hindley, Ince-in-Makerfield, Ramsbottom and Westhoughton, due to the reclassification of these districts by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.
Electrical Contracting.	England, Wales and Northern Ireland. London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.	$ \left. \begin{array}{c} 2nd pay \\ day in \\ June. \end{array} \right\} $	Qualified journeymen Auxiliary workers	Increase§ of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; Grade B, 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; Grade C, 1s. 6d.; Grade D, 1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. Increase§ of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour (1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.).
Monumental Masonry.	Aberdeen Edinburgh and dis- trict.	1 June 1 June	Cutters, turners, polishers, etc., employed in granite yards. Monumental masons and polishers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 6d.; hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 5d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: monumental masons, 1s. 7d.; polishers, 1s. 6d.
Electricity Supply.	London	2nd pay day in June.	Contract wiremen employed by electricity supply undertakings on the consumers' side of mains terminals.	Increase of id. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, ls. 10id.; mates, ls. 5id.
Road Transport (Passenger).	London	28 May	Omnibus drivers and conductors employed by the London Passen- ger Transport Board in Central London Area.	Increases in maximum standard rate of 1s. 6d. per week for drivers and of 6d. per week for conductors, incorporating accident bonuses previously paid. Weekly rates after change : drivers, first six months, 82s. 6d., increasing half yearly to 90s. after 18 months; conductors, first six months, 78s., increasing half yearly to 84s. after 18 months. Men engaged prior to 15 June to receive full rate after six months' service, as formerly.
toad Transport {	Liverpool, Birken- head, Bootle and Wallasey District.	lst full pay period in June.	Horse and motor drivers, etc	Increases   of 3s. per week for adults and of 1s. 6d. for youths. Weekly rates after change include: petrol vehicle drivers- over 2 tons, 70s.; 2 tons and under, 63s.; 1 ton and under, 57s.; steam wagon drivers, 70s.; horse drivers-teamsmen 63s.; one horse, 57s.
	Scotland (except Angus). Scotland	June 21 June	Horse carters (except those em- ployed by railway contractors). Horse carters employed by certain firms of railway contractors.	Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 53s.¶ Minimum rates of pay adopted of 50s. for carters at Class I stations and 46s. at Class 2 stations, less 1‡ per cent. in each case.**
Dock Labour	Hull	l June	Pit prop sawyers and youths em- ployed in pit prop yards.	Minimum rates of pay adopted as follows: sawyers on electric saws, 7s. per half day; hand sawyers, 6s. per half day; youths and boys engaged in the yards and around saw benches, 18s. 4d. per week at 14 to 15 years of age, increasing to 49s. 6d. at 20 to 21 years of age; saw backers, 23s. 10d.; cabin boys, 14 to 15 years of age, 14s. 8d.
National Government.	Hereford	30 June	Adult male unskilled labourers em- ployed in Army Ordnance Depart- ment and Department of Chief Inspector of Armaments.	Increase <sup>††</sup> of 3s. per week (46s. to 49s.).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Che- shire.	7 June	Skip and basket makers	Increases of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 791 per cent. and 691 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
The second second	ſ	10 May 31 May	Men employed filling coal bags Carters employed in the coal carry-	Increase of 3s. per week (55s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.). Increase of 3s. per week (58s. to 61s.).
Distributive Trades.	Belfast	7 June	workpeople employed in retail drapery establishments by certain firms affiliated to the Belfast Chamber of Trade.	Adoption of scale of week (Jos. to Dis.). Adoption of scale of weekly rates (not including commission) starting at 8s. up to 16 years of age increasing each year to 40s. and 27s. 6d. at 24 years and over for males and females respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1937.

1 June Quarryworkers ... ... Reduction of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).<sup>‡‡</sup> Limestone Portland ... ... Quarrying.

Including Darlington, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland and West Hartlepool.
 <sup>4</sup> Further increases of a similar amount are to operate on 1st October, 1937, and 1st January, 1938.
 <sup>4</sup> 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 1s. 84d. The rate for *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 Rargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Lianelly, Newport, Perarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Shefield district, (atu, Maidstone, *Grade G*. --Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Potterhampton, Bristol and Crewe.
 *Grade D*. --Other towns and counties in England and Wales.
 <sup>§</sup> Under cost-of-living Sliding-solate arrangements.
 <sup>§</sup> Under cost

This increase is the result of an agreement between the Scottish Horse and Motor Contractors' Federation and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. \*\* This change is the result of an agreement between the employers and the workpeople concerned to adopt the rates of pay and conditions of service of railway employees (guaranteed week, guaranteed day, holidays with pay, etc.). †† This increase is the result of an Industrial Court Award, dated 30 June, 1937: see page 286. ‡‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." Assoc

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### July, 1937.

<sup>1</sup> Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 84. In these 84 new disputes about 26,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,000 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 22 disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 106, involving 37,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at 111,000

working days. Following is an anal	ysis of d	isputes in	1 progre	ess in June	:		J	anuary to 3 1937.	June,	J	anuary to J 1936.	une,
COMPANY PART NO.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		No. of	No. gate No.		Number	of Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Industry Group.	Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in	Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in	Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Working Days of all Disputes in
Mining and Quarrying	5	27	32	16,700	52,000	-		progress.	progress.	an parte	progress	progress.
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing	3 4 1	14 6 6	17 10 7	3,400 1,200 6,200	7,000 7,000 20,000	Fishing and Agri- culture Coal Mining	4 163	1,200 95,400†	19,000 488,000	1 123	1,800 74,300†	11,000 415,000
Transport Other	1 8	2 29	3 37	7,100 2,400	11,000 14,000	Other Mining and Quarrying	5	300	1,000	11	3,000	113,000
Total June, 1937	22	84	106	37,000	111,000	Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-						c 000
Total, May, 1937	25	90	115	73,000	814,000	cal, etc. Engineering and	20	1,700	9,000	11	800	6,000
Total, June, 1936	17	67	84	32,500	191,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	59 49 49	58,700 11,200 13,400	488,000 51,000 79,000	31 32 38	8,700 9,500 7,300	42,000 56,000 42,000
Causes.—Of the 8 involving 12,000 work wages, and 20, directly questions; 4, directly to working hours; 2	people, a y involv involvir	arose out ing 4,500 ng 3,400	of den workpe	nands for a eople, on a ople, on q	dvances in other wage uestions as	Clothing Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	18 34 48 28	7,300 1,800 4,000 48,400	60,000 14,000 21,000 738,000	14 20 27 24	11,000 3,000 2,400 5,100	150,000 49,000 9,000 27,000
questions respecting th 8, directly involving	ne employ	yment of	particu	lar classes	or persons;	tribution and Finance Other	6 34	400 5,600	1,000 25,000	5 15	8,500 2,600	69,000 19,000
ing working arranger	nents; a	und 8, d	irectly	involving	900 work-	Total	517	249,400†	1,994,000	352	138,000†	1,008,000

### Occupationst and

# COAL MINING— Colliery workpeople — Co. Durham (one firm

Underground and su people-near Barns

Putters, hewers and workpeople — nea Street (one firm). Haulage lads and o workpeople — nea (one firm).

IRON AND STEEL MANU Blastfurnacemen and s Workington (one fir

ENGINEERING-Apprentice engineers-

CLOTHING MANUFACTUR Waterproof garment Manchester and Sal firms).

Waterproof garment Salford (one firm). Workpeople employe sale clothing manuf (one firm).

TRANSPORT-Omnibus drivers and

Liverpool and distr Dock labourers—Hull

RUBBER INDUSTRY-Workpeople employed hose, belting, etc. m Salford (one firm).

### TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1937 AND 19	36.†	
--	------	--

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Locality.	In-		Date when	n Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
— Easington, rm).	2,422	200	1937 11 June	1937 19 June	Claim on the part of putters for increase in piece-work rates.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union.
<i>urface</i> work- ley (one firm).	800	300	14 June	15 June	Claim on the part of coal face workers for a "walking" allow- ance of 1s. per day on ground that	Following a resumption of work, employers agreed to pay allow- ance claimed.
other colliery ar Chester-le-	530	564	16 June	17 June	distance is excessive. Claim on the part of putters for an increase in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
other colliery ar Pontefract	165	950	28 June	29 June	Dissatisfaction with rate at which haulage lads are promoted to work at the coal face.	Employers agreed to promote haulage lads as soon as other lads could be obtained to fill their places, and to increase haulage lads' wages.
UFACTURE— steelworkers— rm).	310	990	11 June	12 June	Dispute arising out of the suspen- sion of a plate layer.	Work resumed on advice of the trade union of the workpeople directly concerned.
-Aberdeen.	300	28 ···· (A)	17 May§	3 June	For increases in wages.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
aE— t workers — lford (certain	3,000		10 May	4 June	Employers' refusal to accept a new piece-work price list submitted by trade union.	Agreement reached providing for increases in wages for both piece- workers and timeworkers (except cutters and warehouse workers), a 47-hour week, the abolition of overtime, and the setting up of a joint committee to negotiate a new piece-work price list.
t workers —	350		15 June	16 June	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists agreed to join trade
ed in whole- facture—Leeds	2,000		16 June	17 June	Against proposed extension of length of a meal interval, in- volving a later stopping time.	Proposal withdrawn.
l conductors-	500		26 June	29 June	Dissatisfaction with new schedules of duty.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
rict (one firm). ll.	6,000- 7,000		28 June	29 June	For an increase in wages.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade unions.
ved in rubber manufacture—	770		23 June	5 July	Dispute concerning wages and hours.	Work resumed on terms offered by employers previous to stoppage.
			The second			

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.), exceeded 100 days. It is making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one tispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 68,000 in 1937, and 59,000 in 1936. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 216,000 in 1937, and 121,000 in 1936.

\$ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.
 \$ The apprentices at one works ceased work on 13th May.
 # Work was resumed on 7th June.

All Items included		55%
Food only	·····	40%

### FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics showed a rise as com-pared with a month earlier. This was due mainly to the displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices; but there was also a seasonal rise in the prices of eggs, and butter and cheese were slightly dearer, on average.

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 July, 1937, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st June, 1937, and 29 per cent. at 1st July. 1936.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica the nearest	ted—	or Dec. 1st Jul	age Inc. (+) Dec. (-) at July, 1937, mpared with			
Alticle.	July, 1914.	lst June, 1937.	lst July, 1937.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1937.			
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 21 0 71	s. d. $1 2\frac{1}{2}$ $0 7\frac{1}{4}$	d. + 41 + 11	d. +_0‡			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 41	0 91 0 41	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	+ 21				
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$10^{4\frac{1}{2}}_{8}$	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\       0 & 8     \end{array} $	$^{+ 6}_{+ 1\frac{1}{2}}$	=			
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 <sup>‡</sup> 0 4 0 11 <sup>‡</sup>	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 4 \\ 1 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$+ 3\frac{1}{-1}$ + 3 $\frac{1}{-1}$				
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+$ $5\frac{34}{3}\frac{34}{3$	IIIII I			
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 0^{3}$ + 1^{1} - 0^{3} + 0^{1} + 0^{1} + 6	+ 01 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01 + 01			

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

			Decrea	Percentage In ase $(-)$ at 1st mpared with	July,	Corre- sponding General
Artic	le.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st June, 1937.
Beef, British—		in the second	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs			46	44	45	43
Thin Flank			16	16	16	15
Beef, Chilled or 1	Frozen-	-			70	0.0
Ribs			27	33	30	29
Thin Flank			-2	4	1	1
Mutton, British-						50
Legs			58	58	58	58
Breast			25	24	24	24
Jutton, Frozen-	- 11 150					17
Legs			50	45	47	47
Breast			-3	2		-1
Bacon (streaky)*			28	28	28	29
Fish			110	91	101	99
Flour			51	54	52	53
Bread			63	62	62	63
Геа			38	45	41	41
Sugar (granulate			29	21	25	25
Milk			64	77	70	70
Butter-				and the second		and a state
Fresh			2	7	4	3
Salt			-1		-1	-2
Cheeset			17	19	18	16
Margarine			-9	-14	-11	-11
Eggs (fresh)			23	19	21	5
Potatoes			134	106	120	75
		200	A STRATE AND A STRATE OF			
All above articl (Weighted J Increase)	les of F Percent	age }	40	39	40	36

\* 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 Canadian or New Zealand, but in som 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 July, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled workingclass rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by workingclass families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1937, was about 105 per cent. For the separate groups of items included the percentage increases were approximately : men's suits and overcoats 75, woollen material for women's outer clothing 145, woollen underclothing and hosiery 135, cotton material for women's outer clothing 140 to 145, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 110, boots and shoes 90 to 95.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were on the average about 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st July, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July, 1937, is approximately 55 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 52 per cent. at 1st June, 1937, and 46 per cent. at 1st July, 1936.

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

### SUMMARY TABLE : 1920 to 1937.

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

	Ave	erage (	Percer Food,	rent,	Increa, clotl	<i>ase sin</i> hing,	nce Ju fuel a	and lig	914—4 ght, e	4 <i>ll Ite</i> tc.)	ems.	
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	125 165 92 78 77 80 75 75 68 67 65 53 47 42 42 42 42	130 151 88 77 79 79 73 72 66 65 65 65 65 47 41 41 41 42	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 64 66 61 50 46 39 40 40 44	132 133 82 74 75 68 65 64 65 64 62 57 47 44 37 39 44	141 128 81 70 713 67 64 64 64 64 65 55 47 43 36 379 44	150 119 80 69 69 72 68 63 65 65 65 45 42 36 33 8 40 44	152 119 84 69 70 66 65 61 55 61 55 47 43 38 41 41 46	155 122 81 71 73 70 64 65 65 57 45 41 39 42 43 46	161 120 79 73 72 74 72 65 65 65 65 64 45 41 41 41 43 43	164 110 78 75 76 76 74 67 66 556 45 43 41 43 45 48	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 69 67 57 67 57 46 43 43 43 44 47 51	169 99 80 71 81 77 69 68 68 65 68 65 68 65 68 65 68 65 68 67 51 69 68 68 67 51 69 68 68 68 67 55 68 68 69 55 69 56 71 71 75 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 68 80 77 77 81 77 75 80 68 80 77 77 75 80 68 80 77 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 80 77 75 75 80 68 80 65 80 65 80 65 80 65 80 65 80 65 80 77 75 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	AN ALE	1.47.123	E Star	122027	A REAL

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

### July, 1937.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical 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 manufactors. STATISTICS of fatal industrial accidents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, 1937, are given below :---Brak Engin Firem Guard Perm quantities. Porte

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CTS

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

	Pe	ercentage	Increase July, 19	e as com 914.*	pared v	vith		
Country.	July,	July,	July, July, July,			Latest figures available.		
and an article and	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	j figures itable. Date. 1937. 1 July June May June May June May June May Apr., 36 May June Apr. Apr. May June May May May June May May May May May May May May May May		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	1937. 1 July		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechosłovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland§§ France (Paris) (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam)‡‡ Norway Spaln (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† United States	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ 562\\ 1\\ 807\\ 408\\ 392\\ 14\\ 14\\ 32\\ 79\\ 65\\ 23\\ 16\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	0 553 18 755 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 33 81 68 25 15 17	2 585 19 809 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 40 76 72 32 15 27	0 575 14 792 352 352 19‡ 45  35 20 33	1 566 11 841¶¶ 489 448 23 23 56 76 77 38 31 36	June May Oct., '36. May June May Apr., '36 Nov., '35 May June Apr.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	16 - 5**	19 1	25 3	27 9	30 17	May May		
India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	5** 29¶ 4 2**	-13** 34¶ 11 3	-7** 40¶ 18 2	- 7** 45¶ 25 1	-2** 52 35 3	June May May May		

### II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

Items on which Computa- tion is based.§	July, 1933. Per	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.		t figure ilable.
based.§	1933.		1935.	1936.		
ARCDE	Per		100000		Rise.	Date
ADODE	cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1937
A,B,C,D,E	38	41	43	46	55	1 July
			1.1.1.44	- 10 - C		and the
			-			June
A,B,C,D,E				and the second se		June
and the second s	Concernance of					
A,B,C,D,E						May Apr.
A.B.C.D.E	24	27	30	30	29	Apr.
A,B,C,D,E	901	867	896	888		Apr.
A,B,C,D,E						1st Qr June
A, D, G, D, E	10			-Handard		- uno
A,B,C,D,E	37‡	40‡	36‡	311	36	Apr.
A,B,C,D,E						Apr. May
A.B.C.D.E	53	55	56	58	61	Apr.
A,B,C,D	31	29	28	30	37	June
A,B,C,D,E	301	311	40	43	40	Mar.
Set I seat i			14			S. S. S.
ARCDE	1 011	101	2211	2.511	26	1st Qr
			23	26	31	May
Research States	1- 225.			S MELLI		1.2360
A,B,C,D						June May
A, B, C, D, E	27	29	33	37	46	May
A,B,C,D,E	14	16	16	16	18	May
	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	A,C,D,E       595         A,B,C,D,E       60         A,B,C,D,E       60         A,B,C,D,E       901         A,B,C,D,E       901         A,B,C,D,E       901         A,B,C,D,E       314         A,B,C,D,E       314         A,B,C,D,E       314         A,B,C,D,E       314         A,B,C,D,E       30;         A,B,C,D,E       30;         A,B,C,D,E       30;         A,B,C,D,E       30;         A,B,C,D,E       20         A,B,C,D,E       21         A,B,C,D,E       21	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
smen, Goods Guards 2	-continued.
e Drivers, Motormen 4	Shipbuilding
	Other Metal Trades
	Cotton
ds (Passenger) anent Way Men 4	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
	Other Textile Manufacture
$rs \dots n 1$	Textile Printing, Bleaching
ters 3	and Droing
anics	and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc
urers	Tanning, Currying, etc
r Grades 3	Food and Drink General Woodwork and
ractors' Servants	General woodwork and
	Furniture
TAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 23	Paper, Printing, etc
MINES.	Rubber
rground 60	
	Electric Generating Stations
	Other Industries
TOTAL, MINES 62	Dr. 1 and much an 104 106
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
arms over 20 feet deep 8	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
CTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Docks, Wharves, etc
	Buildings I
Stone, Cement, Pot-	Warehouses and Railways
y and Glass 5	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS
nicals, Oils, Soap, etc 6	the second s
I Extracting and Re-	USE OR WORKING OF
	TRAMWAY
ing 5 I Conversion and	a second second second second
unding (including Roll-	Total (excluding Seamen) 1
g Mills and Tube	SEAMEN.
king) 9	
neering Locomotive	Trading Vessels-
neering, Locomotive uilding, Boilermaking,	Steam and Motor
10	Fishing Vessels—
way and Tramway	Steam and Motor
rriages, Motor and	TOTAL OF ANIST
hon Vohiolog and Air	TOTAL, SEAMEN
her Vehicles, and Air- aft Manufacture 1	Total (including Seamen) 2
aft Manufacture 1	, and the second s

### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 57; the total number of *deaths*\* reported was 6.

out number of acauto reported	~				
I. Cases.	1	I. Cases—continued.			
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION				
Among Operatives engaged in-		(SKIN CANCER).			
~		Pitch 9			
	1	Tar 2			
	1	Paraffin			
Printing	1	Oil 7			
Tinning of Metals					
Other Contact with	14	TOTAL 18			
Molten Lead	3				
White and Red Lead	NG.				
Works		CHROME ULCERATION.			
Pottery	1				
Vitreous Enamelling		Manufacture of Bichromates 1			
Electric Accumulator		Dyeing and Finishing			
		Chrome Tanning 1 Chromium Plating 6			
I dillo dilla colota il ortas	1	Chromium Plating 6 Other Industries 1			
		Other Industries 1			
00000 0000 0000 00000000000000000000000	1	TOTAL 9			
Paint used in Other In-		Total, Cases 57			
Other Indiastrics	1				
Painting of Buildings	4				
		TI D d			
TOTAL		II. Deaths.			
OTHER POISONING.		LEAD POISONING.			
Mercurial	5	Plumbing and Soldering 1			
Arsenical	4	White and Red Lead			
	1	Works 1			
Aniline	-	Works 1 Painting of Buildings 1			
the state of the s	10				
TOTAL	10	TOTAL 3			
ANTHRAX.					
TT -1	1				
		and the second states of the			
Handling and Sorting of		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION			
Hides and Skins	1	(SKIN CANCER).			
Other Industries	ī	Oil 3			
Other Industries	-				
TOTAL	3	Total, Deaths 6			
and the second		and the second			

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

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### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCONSIDERABLE EMPLOYMENTS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS.

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

THE Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) (Amendment) Regulations has been published.\* The Unemployment Insurance (Inconsiderable Employments) Regulations, 1935<sup>+</sup>, provide, *inter alia*, for the exclusion from the "The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees in order that the Umpire may decide on the method of computation to be adopted when the claimant's off-seasonal employment, or some of it, has been employment on seven Regulations, 1935<sup>†</sup>, provide, *inter alia*, for the exclusion from the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts of persons who are employed in any week, by or under any one employer, for less than four hours in that week. The purpose of the draft amending Regula-tions was to remove from the scope of the main Regulations "persons employed in loading, unloading, moving or handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf or quay, or in loading, unloading or coaling any chin in any dock harbour or canal or in assisting in the navigating days of the week. "Regulation 4 (1), in so far as it is material to this appeal, reads as follows :-'A seasonal worker shall be entitled to receive benefit in respect ship in any dock, harbour or canal, or in assisting in the navigating of any days during the off-season only if, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of the Act for the receipt of benefit, he also or mooring of vessels in, or in the neighbourhood of, any dock, harbour or canal," if they are normally employed in any such employ-ment. The employment of such workers would thus remain insurable (a) (i) that he has been employed during the off-season in each even if the period of employment with one employer was less than of the two complete insurance years preceding the beginning of the off-season current at the date of his claim for benefit or four hours in a week.

The Statutory Committee received representations from the Trades Union Congress General Council, who requested that the exclusion should be extended to cover two other classes of workers, viz. :-(i) platers' helpers, boiler scalers, and other men engaged in ship repairing who, it was alleged, are to a great extent employed on less than four-hour shifts, and (ii) jobbing bakers in Scotland, who may

than four-nour shifts, and (ii) jobbing bakers in Scotland, who may be employed by the half day for a period of only  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours. As regards the first of these classes it appeared, as the result of enquiries made by the Ministry of Labour, that as a general rule "As the claimant's normal employment is followed by her in two districts, namely Fraserburgh and East Anglia, the off-season in her workers engaged on the actual repairing of ships are guaranteed not case is defined by Regulation 2 of the aforesaid Order as being ' that less than half-a-day's employment at each engagement, and it is an exceptional thing for a man to be employed for less than four hours. On the other hand, the men employed in getting vessels into and out of dry dock are in a different position; undocking, in particular, part or those parts of the year during which persons are not normally employed in that occupation in those districts.' <sup>t</sup> It appears to me that the Seasonal Workers Order, 1935, leaves no scope for more than one method of computing the duration of the off-season, whether the claimant's employment be for seven, six or a less in the case of a small vessel, may not occupy more than two hours. It appeared also that in practice certain men specialise on the dry docking and undocking of vessels, and the work is not spread over number of days in the week. "The off-season is defined by Regulation 2 of the Order, and when the general body of ship repairing workers. In these circumstances the Statutory Committee took the view that there was not sufficient once the seasons of the two districts in which the claimant follows her normal employment have been determined, the off-season consists of the number of days (weekdays and Sundays) comprised in those parts of the year which are outside the seasons. By 'seasons 'I mean ground for making a distinction, as regards the payment of unemployground for making a distinction, as regards the payment of unemploy-ment insurance contributions, between dock workers employed in the port transport industry and those employed in dry docking and undocking of vessels in the ship repairing industry. They there-fore recommended that the draft Regulations should be amended so as to include those engaged in the dry docking and undocking of vessels in the operations specified therein those parts of the year which are outside the scasons. By scasons r house those parts of the year during which persons are normally employed in the claimant's occupation in the two districts in which she follows her occupation. "Regulation 4 (1) (a) (iii) enacts how much off-seasonal employ-

vessels, in the operations specified therein. As regards jobbing bakers, the Statutory Committee, by a majority (one member dissenting), decided to make no recommendation for the exclusion of these workers, on the ground that baking is not in its nature a casual occupation, and the fact that some men under agreement may work for less than four hours on a job does not appear to be a ground for exempting them from the general provision, which requires four hours at least under the same employer in a week as the sis of a full insurance contribution.

### 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<sup>‡</sup> are final. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous The following recent decision is of general interest :---

### Case No. 3087/37. (30.6.37).

SECTION 55 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SECTION 2 (b): REMOVAL OF ANOMALIES AS TO BENEFIT .-METHOD OF COMPUTING DURATION OF OFF-SEASON AND EXTENT OF OFF-SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR PURPOSES OF REGULATION 4 (1) (a) (iii) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES)

(SEASONAL WORKERS) ORDER, 1935.

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

Decision .-... "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim \*H.M. Stationery Office, price ld. net (14d., post free). Provisional regula-tions, in the same terms as the draft Regulations, have been in force since 4th May, 1936. See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936, page 192. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1935, No. 1359. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (14d. post free): see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936, pages 35 and 36.

pages 35 and 36. : Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlets -U.I. Code 88. (The latest pamphlet is that for May, 1937, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1936, price 3s. net) : (iii) in the following special volumes: -(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions 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).

force after the date of the claim for benefit in the case in which that decision was given, and before the decision of the Umpire therein was given. "For the reasons which I have stated I agree with the decision of the Court of Referees : so I cannot allow the appeal."

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

JUNE, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June have been received from 142\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,931,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with June, 1936, in respect of the same 142 Authorities :--

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Prem- ises.	Churches Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Addi-	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with June, 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES :	£ 173,300	£ 14,600	£ 51,000	£ 66,000	£ 23,400	
Yorkshire	707,600	55,800	89,200	283,300	76,800	+ 48.5 1,212,700
Lancs. and Cheshire	501,100	73,200	51,900	84,900	144,700	$+ 13 \cdot 3$ 855,800 $- 16 \cdot 2$
North and West- Midland Counties*	1,081,100	167,800	233,300	87,900	272,100	1,842,200 + 29.0
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	181,900	37,900	55,400	68,900	20,900	
Outer Londont	1,089,100	185,500	110,400	95,200	194,500	- 25.7 1,674,700
South-Eastern Counties	514,100	55,000	32,100	18,000	101,500	$-45 \cdot 9$ 720,700 $-23 \cdot 0$
South-Western Counties	52,600	_	11,000	-	29,700	
Wales and Mon.*	163,400	51,800	13,900	7,000	14,400	
SCOTLAND*	738,200	12,600	12,700	342,200	139,100	+ 29.1 1,244,800 - 1.1
TOTAL. June, 1937	5,202,400	654,200	660,900	1,053,400	1,017,100	8,588,000
Total, June, 1936	6,383,900	437,300	816,400	886,200	1,371,300	-13.2 9,895,100

### MAY, 1937.

MAY, 1937. Returns for May are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,810,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £9,193,800, com-pared with £10,977,400 in April, 1937, and £12,773,400 in May, 1936. Of the total for May, 1937, dwelling houses accounted for £5,788,200; factories and workshops, £596,300; shops, offices, etc., £725,600; churches, schools, etc., £685,800; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,397,900. The *number* of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in May was 11,747, as compared with 14,480 in April, 1937, and 15,709 in May, 1936.

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

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

Product and District.	Period covered by	Average Selling Price‡ per ton	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
	last Audit.	according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.‡	A Year ago.‡	
Pig-Iron : Lincolnshire Nottingham District West of Scotland	1937 Jan.–Mar. JanMar. Jan.–Mar.	s. d. 74 2 $\frac{1}{24}$ 67 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 7	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{s. d.} \\ + 4 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + 4 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + 5 & 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}                                     $	
Manufactured Iron : North of England West of Scotland	Mar.–Apr. Mar.–Apr.	179 111/2 220 8	+ 2 21 + 14 21	+10 11 +29 81	
Steel: South-West Wales	Jan.–Mar.	118 11 <del>1</del>	+ 3 114	+15 7	

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire; blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

\*The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :---Northern Counties ne); North and West-Midland Counties (one); Wales and Mon. (one); and (one); North and West-Midnand Counter ( Scotland (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. † Particulars the nearest farthing.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages. For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 238 and 239 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

### SHIPBUILDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1937.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1937, amounted to 1,199,973 tons, This was 185,519 tons more than at the end of March, 1937, and 351,241 tons more than at the end of June, 1936, and is the highest quarterly total recorded since June, 1930. The figures for the June quarter include two vessels of 960 tons on which work has been uspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 367,698 tons; his was 114,205 tons more than during the March quarter. The tonnage launched amounted to 252,608 tons, an increase of

6,922 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The total horsepower of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1937, amounted to 1,090,460 h.p., as compared with

935,153 h.p. in the previous quarter. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table, shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund\* for the periods of four weeks ended 26th June, 1937, five weeks ended 29th May, 1937, and four weeks ended 27th June, 1936, respectively :---

	Four weeks en <b>d</b> 3d 26th June, 1937.	Five weeks ended 29th May, 1937.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1936.‡
(1) General Account. Contributions received from :	£	£	£
Employed persons Exchequer ("Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,702,000	2,080,000 2,041,000 2,057,000 1,000	1,892,000 1,859,000 1,876,000 1,000
Total Income	5,116,000	6,179,000	5,628,000
Benefit	348,000 385,000	2,814,000 444,000 481,000 45,000	2,765,000 352,000 385,000 36,000
Total Expenditure	2,851,000	3,784,000	3,538,000
Debt outstanding†	103,980,000	103,980,000	105,227,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from :	53,000	43,000 43,000 43,000 —	Figures not available
Total Income	159,000	129,000	- 10.31 <del>-</del>
Benefit Cost of Administration Miscellaneous Payments	20,000	29,000 16,000	=
Total Expenditure	. 36,000	45,000	-

### UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

As from 1st April, 1937, the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Act, 1934, the cost of unemployment allowances, which had previously been charged to the Transitional Payments Account of the Unemployment Fund and reimbursed to that Fund by the Exchequer, has been met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, which is also reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of Fund, which is also reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of four weeks ended 26th June, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,850,000. The approximate cost of unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration and special Coronation payments) during the five weeks ended 29th May, 1937, was £3,700,000, and during the four weeks ended 27th June, 1936, coronation payments) during the four weeks ended 27th June, 1936, was £2,940,000.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 44 of 1937, for the period ended 31st March, 1936). † Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934. These figures include income and expenditure in respect of the Agricultural Scheme; separate totals for the Agricultural Scheme in respect of the period 4th May, 1936, to 28th November, 1936, were given in the February, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

sue of this GAZETTE.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### for benefit is disallowed.

"The claimant's normal employment is in the occupation of a fish-worker, and her record of employment shows that the decision of the Court of Referees that she is a 'seasonal worker,' as defined in Regulation 2 of Unemployment Insurance Anomalies (Seasonal Workers) Order 1935, cannot be disturbed.

The Court of Referees has further decided that the claimant fails to satisfy the requirements of Regulation 4 (1) (a) (iii) of the said Order, she having had employment during the off-seasons specified in paragraph (1), subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii), of the said Regu-

(ii) that he has been employed during the off-season in one of the two said years, and also that he has been employed during the offseason so current as aforesaid; and

(iii) that in either case such employment amounts in the aggregate to at least as much as one quarter of the whole of the combined extent of the respective off-seasons as aforesaid.

Regulation 4 (1) (a) (iii) enacts now inter or seasonal employ-ment, whether it be employment specified in subparagraph (a) (i), or employment specified in subparagraph (a) (ii) of the Regulation, entitles the claimant to receive benefit during the off-season.

"In the present case the claimant has been employed on 68 days in the two off-seasons mentioned in Regulation 4 (1) (a) (i), whilst one quarter of the combined extent of those two off-seasons totals 84.25 days. Her employment in the two alternative combinations of off-seasons mentioned in subparagraph (a) (ii) amounts to 53 days and 73 days respectively, whilst one quarter of the combined extent of those two combined off-seasons is respectively 84.25 days and 84 days. Thus it will be seen that the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit during the off-season, having regard to the provisions of Regulation 4 (1) (a) (iii) of the aforesaid Order.

The appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer is brought to determine whether the method of computation adopted in Decision 6251/35 (not reported) is still applicable. That decision related to a claim for benefit which had been made when Regulation 2 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818 (as amended by S.R. & O. 1933, No. 820) was in operation. The qualification for the receipt of benefit during the off-season in the case of a seasonal worker then was 'employment to a substantial extent during the off-season,' or off-seasonal employment which was 'substantial in relation to the whole of the . . . period ' comprising one of two off-seasons and the current off-season.

"In Decision 6251/35 the Umpire was deciding whether the claimant had been 'employed to an extent which is substantial in relation to the whole of the said period '; which words occur in Regulation 1 (a) (ii) of S. R. & O. 1933, No. 820. Before the Seasonal Workers Order, 1935, came into force the Umpire and the Court of Referees were given no directions how they were to decide whether off-seasonal employment was substantial in extent. Since the Seasonal Workers Order, 1935, came into force the allowance of benefit during the offseason in the case of a seasonal worker depends upon the result of a mathematical calculation. You first ascertain the number of days comprised in each of the three combinations of two off-seasons specified in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) of paragraph (1) of Regulation 4. Next you ascertain the number of days on which the claimant has been employed in each of the said combinations. If the number of days of employment in any one of those combinations equals or exceeds one quarter of the total number of days in the same combination the seasonal worker is entitled to benefit during the off-season, but not otherwise.

"It was in these circumstances that it was stated in Decision 6251/35 that the decision was not applicable to cases which were for decision under the Seasonal Workers Order 1935, which had come into

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales). Proposal H.M.(18), dated 18th June, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 18th August, 1937.

### Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D.(9), dated 24th June, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 22nd August, 1937.

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

Proposal M.D.(17), dated 2nd July, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female

Objection period expires 2nd September, 1937.

# Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.L.(13), dated 6th July, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 6th September, 1937.

# Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.13), dated 23rd June, 1937, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers, and to cancel minimum rates of wages for male learners.

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

# Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.M.(31), dated 18th June, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male workers and certain classes of female workers, and specifying 28th June, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.H.(38), dated 1st July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates for male workers, and general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 12th July, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

### Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J.(59), dated 2nd July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 12th July, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T.R.B. (34), dated 8th June, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 5th July, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

CARLES CONTRACTOR

### **Recent Proceedings.**

### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN : PAINTERS, NEW STREET STATION, BIRMING-HAM, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim that the payment of 1s. per week to certain men for work on New Street station roof, granted under Award No. 1271 of 1926, should be increased. The Company submitted that in general the conditions of employment are much the same as in 1926. The Court decided against the claim.-Award No. 1675; dated 2nd June, 1937.

PAPERMAKING TRADE.-The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers (Papermakers' Section) asked the Court to determine whether, in view of the terms of Clause 25 of the National Agreement No. 7, the increases in the minimum rates of the No. 6 Agreement for mills in Scotland, the West of England and Wales, should apply to wages in excess of the minimum rates. The employers contended that Agreement No. 7 was not an agreement providing for a general increase in the rates of wages but had for its main object the payment of uniform minimum rates throughout the industry. The Court ruled that Clause 25 of the National Agreement | [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

No. 7 cannot be regarded as providing for the maintenance in relation to the new minimum rates of the relativity which obtained before the change as between the rates then paid and the minimum rates provided for in Agreement No. 6, but that the clause safeguards the workpeople concerned against any reduction in cases where their rates at the date when Agreement No. 7 became operative were in excess of the minimum rates provided for in that Agreement. Award No. 1676; dated 9th June, 1937.

July, 1937.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: PAINTER, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, WATERLOO DEPOT, SOUTHERN RAILWAY .- The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine the claim of a grade IV painter employed in the Engineer's Department at Waterloo for regrading as painter, grade III. The Company contended that all regrading as painter, grade III. The Company contended that all the kinds of work undertaken by the man in question, except spray painting, fall within the formula agreed upon with the Union as to the work proper to a grade IV painter. The Court decided that the work upon which the man is engaged is proper to be regarded as building work and that he is entitled to be graded as a grade III painter.-Award No. 1677; dated 22nd June, 1937.

LABOURERS, ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF ARMAMENTS AT HEREFORD .- The Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments submitted a claim for an increase of 4s. a week on the minimum rate of wages of 46s. a week for adult male unskilled labourers employed under the Army Ordnance Department and the Department of the Chief Inspector of Armaments at Hereford. The Official Side of the Joint Council held that the general level of the rates of wages of labourers in the district did not warrant the present claim. The Court awarded an increase of 3s. a week in the basic rate.-Award No. 1678; dated 30th June, 1937.

### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

REORGANISATION CLASSES AND ANALOGOUS DEPARTMENTAL CLERICAL CLASSES, LONDON POSTAL AREA.—The Staff Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council claimed that the weekly hours of attendance of members of Reorganisation Classes and analogous Departmental Clerical Classes employed in the London Postal Area should, where they are at present in excess, be those laid down in paragraph 31 of the Reorganisation Report of 1920. The hours laid down in the paragraph referred to are seven hours a day. The Tribunal decided against the claim.—Award No. 6; dated 25th June, 1937

SENIOR VEHICLE EXAMINERS AND VEHICLE EXAMINERS, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.—The National Association of Government Store-holders, Foremen and Inspectors claimed that the scales of pay for Senior Vehicle Examiners should be £360 rising by increments of Senior vehicle Examiners should be  $\pm 360$  fising by increments of  $\pm 12$  to  $\pm 420$  in London and  $\pm 340$  rising by increments of  $\pm 12$  to  $\pm 400$  in the Provinces, and for Vehicle Examiners  $\pm 275$  rising by increments of  $\pm 10$  to  $\pm 335$  in London and  $\pm 260$  rising by increments of £10 to £320 in the Provinces. The Court awarded the following scales

Senior Vehicle	Examiner	rs.		0705 the be 010 to 0375
London				£325 rising by £12 to £375
Provinces				£305 rising by £12 to £355
Vehicle Exami	ners.			
London				£250 rising by £10 to £300
Provinces				£235 rising by £10 to £285
	1 1 0011	Turne	1077	

Award No. 7: dated 28th June, 1937.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.-The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.] HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—Committee on Holidays with Pay. Minutes

of evidence: first, second, and third days. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2s., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 6d., respectively.]

HOURS OF WORK .- International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. (i) Reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades. Report IV. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 4s. 6d.] (ii) Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry. Report V. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 4s.] (iii) Reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades and in the chemical industry. Reports IV and V (Appendix). International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 1s. 3d.]

MINIMUM AGE (NON-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT) .- Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).—I and revision (No. 33.) International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Report VII. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 8d.]

MINING .- Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1937. Mines Department. [Cmd. 5508; price 1d.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND EMPLOYMENT.—Planning of public works in relation to employment. International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Report III. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 6s.]

SICKNESS EXPERIENCE OF TRANSPORT WORKERS .- An investigation into the sickness experience of London transport workers, with special reference to digestive troubles. Industrial Health Research Board.

### July, 1937.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY .- Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry, Washington, April, 1937. Record of proceedings. First part. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 28.] UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts,

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(1) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 and 1936. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in accordance with section 104 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Incon-siderable Employments) (Amendment) Regulations. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]: see page 285 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 8.B. Vol. XV. Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1936, with index. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3s.] (iii) Selected decisions given during April and May, 1937. U.I. Code 8.B. Pamphlets Nos. 4 and 5, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Accommodation, Additional : John Harrison & Co., London, S.E.— Air Compressing Equipments : Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterbor-ough.—Ambulances : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.— Anchors : Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.-Asbestos : Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.-Attache Cases : J. Mullins, Ltd., London, S.E.-Bars, Brass : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Basins, Lavatory: Twyfords, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Whieldon Sanitary Potteries, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Binoculars: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Blocks, Geared: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Leith Cardle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Blooms, Steel: Steel Peech & Tozer, Rotherham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow .- Boats, Boom : J. Walters, Milford Haven; Boats & Cars (Kingston), Ltd., Kingston; M. W. Blackmore & Sons Bideford; Medway Yacht Basin, Rochester.—Boiler Funnel Altera-tions: W. H. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Bedford.—Boilers: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.-Boxes : Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow .- Boxes, Lantern Stowage : Engin-Branch : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Broys : Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.-Cable : Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd. London, E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd. Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Cap Covers: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.— Caps, Blue Cloth : Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth.-Caps, White Duck : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.-Capstan Gear : Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Ele Equipment : W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Chain Cable and Gear: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Joseph Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; J. B. Homer & Son, Cradley Heath; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shinal; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd. -Chests and Boxes, Steel : Samuel Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley, Staffs.—Coats, Waterproof: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Coils, Inductance: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrell's Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Collars, White: E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Excter.—Compass Gear: Henry Hardney, Ltd. Hord Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.-Condensers : Aeronautical & General struments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.-Conduit Accessories : Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich.-Cranes : Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend; George Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley. Sub-contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Cutlery, Table : Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Lee & Wigfull, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield .-Cutters: M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Appledore, Devon. — Detuners: Wellman, Bibby & Co., Ltd. (S. Russell & Sons, Ltd.), Leicester. — Drawers: Stevens & Pedley, Basford, Notts.; Atkins Bros., Hinckley; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor. — Drills, Twist: Easter-brook Alleard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Ebonite : India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E. -Engine Equipment : Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.-

Engine Spares : J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.-Engine, Steering : Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Donkin & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Engines : British Power Boat Co., Southampton.-Escape Apparatus: ebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Fans : Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Fencing and contractors for Starters : Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London,

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Gates: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Fire Extinguishers: Foamite Firefoam, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford. —Fittings, Metal: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd., London, E.; Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., Southampton; S. Edwards & Son, Bishops Stortford; Parker Bros. (Mildenhall), Ltd., Mildenhall.—Gears, Leading on : Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Generators : Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. Sub-contractors for Dynamos: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford ; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-contractors for electrical equipment : W. H Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Glue: Robert Bowran & Co. (1934), Ltd., Pelaw; Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Kingsnorth.—Gowns, Operating: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gowns, Ward: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Hydroplane Gear: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Sub-contractors for Motor : W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-contractors for Starter : Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Indicator Equipments : Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.-Jam, Strawberry : Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.-Jerseys: R. H. Lowe & Co. (Congleton), Ltd., Congleton.—Lagging: Newall's Insulation Co., Washington Station.—Lamps, Electric : Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley. Sub-contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Glass Works, Lemington. Sub-contractors for Caps : Ross Courtney & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Lamps, Signalling: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Lanterns and Gear: Telford Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. Bocock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Lathes : John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax ; Ward Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Subcontractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Subcontractors for Control Gear : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranic Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Linen Goods: David Martin Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Liners, C.I. Cylinder: Ealing Park Foundry, Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for rough machining : Cramic Engineering Co., Ltd., Southall. Sub-contractors for heat treatment : Expert Tool & Case Hardening Co., London, S.W.-Light and Power Installation : G. E. Taylor & Co., Portsmouth.-Machinery, Angle Cropping : Rushworth & Co., Sowerby Bridge. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.— Machinery, Cooling: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Machinery, Distilling: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Machinery, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machinery, Refrigerating : J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Machines, Food Mixing : Peerless Electrical Manufac-turing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Machines, Milling : Midgley & Sutcliffe, Hunslet; Craven Brothers (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Motors: Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control gear : Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Machines, Shearing : Keeton Sons & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Stroke Shaping: Ormerod & Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.— Machines, Surfacing: W. H. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester: George Bichards & Co. Ltd. Broadheath, Nr. Manchester: George Bichards & Co. Manchester; George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Man-chester. Sub-contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Machines, Wheel Shaping : Turbine Gears, Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Machines, Woodworking : Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax ; John Pickles & Sons (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Sub-contractors for Electric Gear : Electrical Power Engineering Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham .- Monel Metal Bars, etc. : Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham .-Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W. -Oilskin Clothing : M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Gt. Grimsby Coal Salt & Tanning Co., Ins, Ltd., Norwich; Gt. Grimsby Coal Sait & Tahming Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Abbott Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden.—Onions, Pickled : Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—Paint, Dry Colours for : William R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Imperial Chemical Ltd.; Deckness for the print of Achby Ltd. London Industries, Ltd., Derby; Binney & Smith and Ashby, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Docker Bros., Birmingham; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick.—Panels, W/T : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Pans, Aluminium Frying : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pans, Steam Jacketed Aluminium : London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pedestals, Searchlight : Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle.—Piles, Concrete : Stent Precast Concrete, Ltd., London, S.W.-Pipes, C.I., etc. : Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton, nr. Nottingham.—Pipes, Valves and Receiver : J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.-Pullovers : S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.-Pumps: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors : Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-

S.W.—Pyjama Suits : James Macfarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; John Jones (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff; Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E. Sub-contractors for But-tons : Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Jones & Co. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—Racks, Bottle : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.— Padio Conjements : Accounting & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.— Radio-Goniometers: A cronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Refit of Vessel: Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—Repairs to Vessel: Charles Hill & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Menzies & Co. Ltd., Leith.—Resistances: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Rods, Brass and Phosphor Bronze: Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor and/or Widnes; Viekers.Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Rope, Steel Wire: R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; British Ropes, Ltd., Doncaster, Glasgow and Gateshead; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—Scarves, Silk : Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Shackles, Cable: Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Sinks, Cast Iron: Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barrhead.—Slings, Chain: W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Thomas Perrins, Stourbridge.-Starters, Automatic : Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Watford.—Staves, Ash: J. Gardner & Sons, Ltd., Bootle.—Steel: Kayser Ellison & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steering Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-contractors for Turbines and Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Suet, Tinned : Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Switchboards : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switches**: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Clifford & Snell (Eng.), Ltd., Sutton; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Syren, and Apparatus, for Fire** Alarm : Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Sub-contractors for Motors : Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.— Tarpaulins : J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Telephone Apparatus : Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Apparatus: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tins: Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull.—Tooth Soap: D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London, E. Tractors: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Transformers: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Trolley Bases: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Tubes, Steel: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, S. Wales; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Weldless Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham, Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.— Tubing, Copper: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubing, Rubber : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; David Moseley & Sons, North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Turbine Gearing, Modification of : Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—Valves, Oil : Ham Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green nr. Birmingham. – Valves, W/T: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Subcontractors for Silica Parts : Thermal Syndicate Ltd., Wallsend. Subcontractors for Holders and Transport Boxes : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., Londou, S.E.-Varnish : R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.-Vehicles, goods/passenger : Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Ventilators : Small Electric Motors Ltd., Beckenham.—Whalers : Woodnutt & Co., St. Helens, Isle of Wight: Prangnell & Sons, Eastbourne; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; Worfolk & Sons, Kings Lynn; K.R. Skentelbery, Plymouth.— Winch, Modifications to: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.— Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Clarke, Chapman Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Wire, Copper, Brass and Phosphor Bronze: Frederick Smith & Co., Salford; Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—W/T Gear: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Subcontractors for Castings: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; William Mills, Ltd., Birmingham. Subcontractors for Extruded Bar: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Subcontractors for Insulation: Ellison Insulations, Ltd., Birmingham.

### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE. Ablution Ranges : Morris Ingram & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Air Compressor : Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Alumi-nium Silicon Alloy Sheet : Aluminium Corpn., Ltd., Dolgarrog.— Bags Ration : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Batteries, Secondary : Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.— Bearskins : Hudsons Bay Co., London, E.C.; R. Miller & Co., London, E.C.—Beeswax : J. Laing, Son & Co., London, E.C.—Bodies, Tractor : Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Boilers, Portable : Dobbie-Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—Boots, Ankle : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Bottles, Water : Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Boxes : F. W. Rigby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Watkins, Sporne & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Brass Bar : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Brimsdown.—Buttons, Brass, etc. : Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brinsdown.—Buttons, Brass, etc. : Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas, w.p. : Anderson & Chalmers, Ltd., Arbroath ; Dunlop Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rochdale ; Preston Tyre Fabric Mfg. Co., Dunlop Cotton Mills, Ltd., Rochdale; Preston Tyre Fabric Mfg. Co., Ltd., Preston; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Pendleton; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cases, Binocular: C.F. Timbers, London, N.—Celluloid Sheet: British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Brantham.—Chassis: Rootes, Ltd., Luton; Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Car Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J.I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Chests, Tool: Platt Bros. & Co., Oldham.—Clocks: Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—Gloth, Lasting: J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden.—Cookers, Pertable: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—

Cooking Apparatus : Adams & Son (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.-Copper Ingot : British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.--Cotton, Drab : Central Agency Ltd., Paisley.--Cotton, Brown : T. B. Hall & Son, Salford.--Covers, Waterproof : J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.--Cranes, Travelling : J. Smith & Co. (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.--Curtains, Sandfy : J. Smith & Co. (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.--Curtains, Sandfy : T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.--Dies and Purches : James Cycle Co., Birmingham.--Dishes, Baking : S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolver-hampton.--Drill : Fothergill & Harvey, Littleborough; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde.--Drilling m/cs. : J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.--Drop Stamp : B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.--Drums, Cable : J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.--Duck, Cotton : Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Summerseat.--Duck, Linen : Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee : Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.--Flags, Signal : E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds.--Foils and Blades : Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.--Furnaces, Annealing : Birmingham Signal: E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Foils and Blades: Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.—Furnaces, Annealing: Birmingham Elec. Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—Generating Sets: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Glass Elocks: Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Grinding Ma hines: Churchill M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Hessian: Craiks Ltd., Forfar; David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; Jute Industries Ltd., Dundee.—Hides: Barrow-field Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Hose, Pneumatic: G. MacLellan & Co. Ltd. Glasgow.—Hose, Neumatic: G. MacLellan field Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Hose, Pneumatic: G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Housewives: Newtown Equipment Co., Ltd., Newtown.—Jackets and Leggings, Rubber: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Jackets, Hospital: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—Jackets, S.D.: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Lamps, Electric, Bulbs: J. Ismay & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley. —Lathes: Tembrell & Wright M/e Tool & Eng. Co., Ltd., Bir-mingham; C. Taylor (Bham), Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Oldfields & Schofields Ltd. Halifor...Lang. London & Langeron & W. W.

Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Oldfields & Schofields, Ltd., Halifax.—Lead: Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson, London, E.—Leather Belting: Bell Rock Belting Co., Salford.—Linoleum: Tayside Floor-cloth Co., Itd., London, N.— Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine Guards: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.— Mattresses: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Mess Tins: Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W. Metri Pod : Daits Metal Co. Ltd. F. Greenwich, LCL Ltd., London, N.—Mess Tins: Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W.—Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., E. Greenwich; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Metal Tubing: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.— Microphone Capsules: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Microscopes: R. J. Beck, Ltd., London, N.W.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Cincinnati Milling M/cs., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cars: Rootes, Ltd., Coventry; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motors, Hydraulic: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle.—Paint: Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle.—Paper: Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Manchester.—Pipes and Fittings: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen.—Pneumatic Tools: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh; Globe Pneumatic Eng. Co., Ltd., Chadwell Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe; Consolidated Pheumatic Tool Co.,
Ltd., Fraserburgh; Globe Pneumatic Eng. Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Presses: Cowlishaw, Walker & Co., Stoke-on-Trent; E. W. Bliss & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—
Pumps, Tyre: W. Turner & Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—Rails: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Refractories: Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Road Rollers: A veling Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Rope, Wire: W. T. Bowie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—Runways and Lifts: Lockerbie & Wilson, Ltd., Tipton.—Sacks, Coal: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Scotches, Trailers: Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Shirting, Angola: J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, Unceaton.—Slates, Roofing: E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., London, N.; J. W. Henderson, Ltd., London, S.W.; John Williams & Co. (Rotherhithe), Ltd., London, S.E.—Sleepers: Christies Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—Sceks, S.E.—Sleepers: Christies Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—Socks, Worsted: Hall & Son, Nuneaton; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester.— Sparking Plugs: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.-Steel Bars: Wm Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; -Steel, Nickel: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Steel, Round: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; United Steel Cos. (Steel Peech & Tozer Bch), Sheffield; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Langley, Birmingham; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Steel, Rustless : W. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Tubing: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sterijizers: Tubing: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sterilizers: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham..—Stores, Heating: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—Tables: Benns & Holmes, Ltd., Burnley.—Tanks Storage: Foster, Blackett & James, Ltd., New-castle-on-Tyne; R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Telephone Sets: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Theodolites: Cooke Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Timber: Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Turner & Son, Lewes; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; E. Taylor, Radstock; Barker Bros. (Shrews-bury), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—Torches, Hand: Ever Ready Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Towels, Hand: W. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.— Tubs, Washing: H. Kirby & Co., Wolverhampton.—Washers, Copper and Asbestos: Hall & Hall, Ltd., Hampton.—Washing Machines: Euk Mfg. Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Weatherproof Kiosks: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—X-ray Sets; C. Andrews, London, W.C.—Zinc Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.,—Building Works and Services: Aldershot—Stanhope London, E.C. Building Works and Services : Aldershot Stanhop Lines, Cookhouse and Dining Room : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyte

leafe), Ltd., London, W.C. Aldershot—Louise Margaret Hospital, Nursing Sisters Quarters: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Blackdown, N. Frith Barracks—Erection of Office, etc., Blocks: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Blackdown, Deepcut and Woking—Artificers' Work: H. T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough, Hants. Bovington and Lulworth Werenet Officers' and M.S. Oursters, F. J. Stephener Dimensity H. T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough, Hands. Bovington and Datworth —Warrant Officers' and M.S. Quarters : F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Catterick Camp—N.A.A.F.I. store and W.O. and M.S. Quarters : G. Dougill & Sons, Ltd., Darlington. Catterick—Periodical Paint-ing : A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Chilwell—Erection of M.S. Quarters : ing: A. Sharrocks, Roendale. Contword International Colchester—Alterations to F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Colchester—Alterations to Regimental Institutes: W. Chambers & Sons (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Colchester—Alterations to "B" Block Abbey Fields, Colchester. Colchester—Alterations to "B" Block Abby Fletas, M.S. Quarters: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton. Colchester—Repairing and tar-spraying roads: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Cor-sham—Recreation Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Ctrs.), Ltd., Leicester. Crownhill, Plumer Barracks—Alterations to Dining Room, etc.: Crownhill, Plumer Barracks—Alterations to Dining Room, etc.: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Dover.—Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Dover (West Division): Periodical Painting Services, G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Eastern Command—Roofing Work for Standard Shedding: Lamb-hill Ironworks, Ltd., Lambhill; W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Exeter, Topsham Barracks—Conversion of Riding School to Garage: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Staverton. Filey Camp—Structures: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Hertford—Alterations to Office Block: Botsford & Wichtman Hertford Holywood Palace Barracks—Erection of & Son, Hereford. Hertford—Alterations to Office Block: Botslord & Wightman, Hertford. Holywood, Palace Barracks—Erection of M.T. Garages: J. Miskimmin & Son, Ltd., Belfast. Larkhill—Regi-mental Institute: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Larkhill— Periodical Painting: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Lichfield—Periodical Painting: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Londonderry, Ebrington Barracks—M.T. Garages: Crawford & Eakin, Londonderry. Lich-field—Road Repairs: Bituminous Surfacing, Ltd., Manchester. Northern Ireland District—Buildings at Ballykinler Camp: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Nottingham (R.O.F.)—Heating & Ven-tilating Installation: Carrier Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Not-tingham (R.O.F.)—Construction of Concrete Floor: J. Cawley, Ltd., Nottingham. Pirbright Camp—Artificers' Work : H. T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough, Hants. Redesdale—Garage: David Rowell & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Salisbury—Artificers' Work : F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge. Salisbury Plain, Aisne Lines—Periodical Painting : A. H. Banfield, Swansea. Scarborough—Artificers' Work : A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Shorncliffe—Artificers' Work : H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Shorncliffe and Dover—Construction of Garage: Wightman, Hertford. Holywood, Palace Barracks-Erection of Maidstone. Shorncliffe and Dover—Construction of Garage H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Tidworth and Perham Down—Artificers Work: J. R. Surtees, Catterick. Trowbridge—Alterations to Cook-house and Bathhouse: F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge. Twickenham Kneller Hall—Repairs to Stonework: Permanens, Ltd., London, N. Warley—Alterations to Regimental Institute, Depot Barracks: J. Gowers, Chelmsford. Warley-Provision of Parade Ground: Exors. of E. J. Edwards, Norwich. Whitby Camp-Structures: A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Woolwich-R. Arsenal and Dockyard-Artificers' Work: H. Meckhonik, London, W. York, Strensall and Pontrefract-Road Repairs: Exors. of E. J. Edwards, Norwich.

### AIR MINISTRY.

Aero Engine Carburettor Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Compression Ignition Unit : Ricardo & Co. Engr's. ('27), Ltd., Old Shoreham.—Aero Engine Repairs : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares Tests, etc. : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Tests : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines, work on : Bristol Aeropiane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft : Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft Ancillary Equipment : Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Belfast.—Aircraft Carburettor Modifications : Bristol Aeropiane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft development work : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Modifications : Rolls Rowse Ltd. Durby. Aircraft Snorts : Short Bros. (Rochester & Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft Spares : Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Boulton Paul Aircraft Ltd., Wolverhampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, work on: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Airscrews: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester. —Airscrew Spinning plant: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Air Compressor: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.— Albion Gearboxes, etc.: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Armour Plate: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Automatic Control apparatus: Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., Sideup; Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Balloons: Rubber Novelties Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Barometers: Negretti & Zambra, London, E. Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Balloons: Rubber Noveltles
 Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Barometers: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.
 —Boots, Flying: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—Bowden Wire and Spares: Bowden (Engineers), Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes:
 Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; G. Darvell & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Wood.—Boxes, Tool:
 Watkins, Sporne & Co., Ltd., London, E.; H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.—Building and Works Services: Mildenhall—Artificers'
 Works: A Nacrus & Sons Ltd. Cambridge, Cardington—Heating Works: A. Negus & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge. Cardington—Heating and Hot Water Supply—Hutted Camp: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Dishforth, Yorks. District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lough Neagh, Co. Antrim—Boat House: Harding & Harding,

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

289 Belfast. S. Cerney, Glos. and Brize Norton, Oxon.-Heating and Hot Water Supply to Aircraft Repairs Sheds: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Turnhouse, Midlothian— Artificers' Works: Nathaniel Grieve, Edinburgh. Ford, Sussex— Cable Scheme: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Leuchars, Fife—Married Officers' Quarters: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Evanton, Ross and Cromarty—Heating and Hot Water Supply: Newman & Watson, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Shawbury, Salop—Heating and Hot Water Supply: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Hornchurch, Essex—Married Officers' Quarters: G. H. Miller & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ford, Sussex—Finishings to Hutted Camp : C. E. Lamburn, Dry Sandford, Berks. S. Farnboro', Hants—Clothing Sheds : H. T. Bry Sandford, Berks. S. Farmooro, Hants—Choling Bleas. H. I. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnboro', Hants. Acklington, Northumberland— Hutting, Finishings to Hutting, Permanent Buildings and External Services : He nry Kelly (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hullavington, Wilts., Brize Norton, Oxon.—Cable Schemes : John Services: He hry Kelly (Contractors), Edd., Newcashe-Mr Jul. Hullavington, Wilts., Brize Norton, Oxon.—Cable Schemes: John Collier & Co., (Elec. Engr's), Ltd., Manchester. Dornoch Firth, Ross & Cromarty—Building Work: Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow.—Buoys, Whaleback: Clelands (Successors), Ltd., Willington Quay.—Calipers: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Caps:—L.Siberston & Sons, London, E.—Cases: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Chevrons: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.— Collars, Cotton: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Salford.—Control Cocks: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Counter-panels: Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Manchester.—Covers, Bonnet: Auster, Ltd., Birming-ham; Adam & Lane and Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Cramps: Tools & Instruments (Highgate), Ltd., Birmingham.—Cylinders C.O.\_: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Northolt.—Dividers: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Drawbar Gear: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Electric Winch and Equipment: J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Enamel: Indestructible Paint Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Enamel : Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Extinguishers, Fire and Refills : General Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Extinguisners, Fire and Kemis : General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Extinguishers, Fire : Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Foamite, Ltd., London, W.—Filters, Fuel : Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fire Booster and Service Pumps : Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Flare Pistols : Imperial Chem. Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Fuzes, Electric : Imperial Chem. Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Fuzes for Flares : Plessey Co. Ltd., Ilford .- Fuzes. Percussion : Brooke Marine Construction Ltd., Lowestoft.—Gang Mowers: Thos. Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds. Gauges, Fuel Content: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.— Gauges : Mollart Engineering Co., Ltd., Surbiton; Pitter Gauge & Precision Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.— Gauntlets: F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Gloves, Silk: Dent, Allcroft & Co., Ltd., Barnstaple.—Gyro Azimuths: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Hose, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Hose, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ravenhose, Ltd., Salford; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; G. Angus & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.— Hose, Fuel and Oil : Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—Indicators, Aircraft Position : Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Indicators, Rate of Climb : Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Insulators : Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lamps, Filament : General Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lamps, Hand : Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.— Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.-Lathes, Capstan : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Iool Co., Ltd., London, E.—Latnes, Capstan : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Machines, Milling : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.— Machines, Weighing : De Grave Short & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.;
 W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Magnetos, Aircraft and Tools : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Magnetos, Aircraft Repairs : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rotax, Ltd. London, W. Meditasses : Stechnort Redding Co., Stochnort

British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Magnetos, Aircraft,
Repairs : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rotax,
Ltd., London, N.W.—Mattresses : Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport.
—Mirrors, Bore Inspecting : Wray, Ltd., Bromley.—Modification of
Rafts : S. Caernarvonshire Yacht Co., Ltd., Pwllheli.—Motors,
Camera Driving : Klaxon, Ltd., London, W.—Mountings, Antivibration : Farmer & Son, Coventry.—M.T. Chassis : Crossley Motors,
Ltd., Manchester; Albion Motors, Ltd., London, N.—Mountings, Antivibration : Farmer & Son, Coventry.—M.T. Chassis : Crossley Motors,
Ltd., Manchester; Albion Motors, Ltd., London, N.—Mozzles, Delivery :
Dashwood Engineering, Ltd., London, S.E.—Optical Equipment :
Aldis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Paint : W. R. Todd, Hull.—
Parachutes : Irving Airchute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth.—Pillows,
Feather : Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, R.C.—Pipes, Branch :
Joseph & James Hall, Oldham.—Plugs, Flare : Howard & Bullough,
Ltd., Accrington.—Plugs, Sparking, Aero Engine : Lodge Plugs, Ltd.,
Rugby.—Projectors : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—
Radiators, Aircraft : Gallay, Ltd., London, N.W.—Rudder and
Elevator Units : R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Sewage
Ejector Equipment : Adam's Hydraulics, Ltd., York.—Sound Film :
Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.—Sound Film Copies : Kodak, Ltd.,
London, W.C.—Spanners : Abingdon Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham.—Spares for Master Steel : Hall's Barton Ropery Co., Ltd.,
Hull.—Speaking Tube Equipment : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.,
Edgware.—Spoels : Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
London, E.—Starter Motors : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.,
Coventry.—Steel Doors : Palmer's Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.— Coventry.—Steel Doors : Palmer's Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.— Street Lighting and Fire Alarm Apparatus : British Thomson Houston Street Lighting and Fire Alarm Apparatus : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Suits, Flying : Threglan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds.—Switches, Magnetic Relay : Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—Swivels : Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.— Thermometers : Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Tools : English Steel Corporation : Manchester.—Trestle Components : Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops' Stortford.—Tyres and Tubes : Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Uniforms, Drivers : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Weights, Ballast : Grey & Martin, Ltd., London, S.E. —Wheels, Aero : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Aerial : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—

W/T Grid Bias Units and Spares : Chilord & Shell, Ltd., Sutton.--W/T Masks, Microphone : Auto Telephone & Elec. Co., Ltd., Liver-pool.--W/T Quartz Grystals : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.--W/T Starters : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.--W/T Test Equipment : E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.--W/T Transmitter Receivers : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.

### POST OFFICE.

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 Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.
 Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry;
 Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Rudkin, Hallewell,
 Ltd., Croydon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Baskets, Trolley: John Willerton, Ltd., Stalybridge.—Battery Charging Sets (Petrol Engine): Petters, Ltd., Yeovil; Stuart Charging Sets (Petrol Engline): Fetters, Edd., Feotra, Broker, Bardin, Bergine): Fetters, Edd., Feotral, Bergine): Fetters, Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Bends, C.I.: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Bicycles: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Blocks, Terminal: Ebonestos Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd. Birmingham.—Boards, Distributing : Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Boxes, Cardboard : National Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Manchester; S. & S. Godhik, Ltd., London, E. Boxes, Fiberite: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet. Brackets: Bert Birks & Co., Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Brackets**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Brake Linings**: British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleck-heaton.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Hack-bridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cable** (**Protecting**): United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Helsby.—**Cable Bearers**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Castings, Iron**: Carron Co., Carron; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; McDowall, Storane & Co. Ltd. Elkirk: Planet Foundary Co. Ltd. Guide Bridge vens & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge -Clamps, Stay : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Clothing, Uniform : H. Bednall, Walsall.-Coal : Wm. Cory & So Clothing, Uniform : H. Bednall, Walsall.—Coal : Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., Wales.—Cords, Telephone: Kniveton Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Elec-trical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft; Siemens Brothers' & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Covers, Bonnet, Motor : Baycliff, Ltd., Halifax.—Ducts : Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton' & Co., Ltd., Dudley, Worcs.; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Asby-de-la-Zouch.—Gauges, Tyre Pressure : Walters & Dobson, Sheffield.—Gloves, Leather : A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—Head-dresses : L. Silberston & Sons, London, E. Jerkins: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.— Knives, Pocket : Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lamps, & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—Head-dresses: L. Shberson & Sons, London, E. Jerkins: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lamps, Knives, Pocket: Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lamps, Electric: Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—Materials for P.O. Clothing: Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Bodies: Birch Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; Cross & Ellis, Ltd., Coventry; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—Motor Cars: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—Motor Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pins, Steel: Harrison & Cook, Birmingham.—Pliers: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Plugs, Sparking: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—Repair of P.P. Receptacles: Geo. Chapman & Sons, London, S.E.—Rings, I.R.: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Tele-graph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Rings, Steel: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.—Rods, Pruning: Joseph Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—Rods, Sweeps: Cakebread, Robey & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Marshall Bros. (B'ham), Ltd., Birmingham.— Signs, Glass: Brilliant Signs, Ltd., London, W.—Solder: Locke, Ltd., London, N.; Marshall Bros. (B'ham), Ltd., Birmingham.— Signs, Glass: Brilliant Signs, Ltd., London, W.—Solder: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.— Tails, Insulated: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Wall-boards: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Cadmium Copper: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew Ltd., Manchester; Frederick Smith & Co. incorporated in London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; White London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; White cross, Co. Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Copper: British Ropes, Ltd., Wakefield; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Nevill Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.
 —Wire, Galvanized: British Ropes, Ltd., Doncaster; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon.—Cabling: London Lybridge, Classon Conthuider, Airdrice, Streen Streen Long & Co., Ltd., Salop; Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Combran, Mon.—Cabling: London Lybridge, Classon Conthuider, Airdrice, Streen Streen Lybridge, Classon Conthuider, Airdrice, Streen Stre Hadley, Salop; Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon.— **Gabling:** London-Uxbridge, Glasgow-Coatbridge-Airdrie: Stan-dard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Caernarvon-Colwyn Bay: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Con-tractors (for Caernarvon-Colwyn Bay): Salford Electrical Instru-ments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils; Preston-Blackpool (No. 3): United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Preston-Blackpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W. Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Preston-Blackpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W. Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Preston-Blackpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W. Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Preston-Blackpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W. Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Preston-Blackpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Salford, London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Preston-Blackpool): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Standard Telephone, Kables, Ltd., Salford, Kables, Ltd., Salford, Kables, Kables, Ltd., Salford, Kables, Kables, Kables, Kables, Salford, Kables, Kabl Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Manchester-Alderley Edge (No. 3), Wigan-Ormskirk: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Manchester-Alderley Edge and Wigan W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Manchester-Alderley Edge and Wigan-Ormskirk): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool Ormskirk): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for Loading Coils; Bodmin-Wadebridge: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors (for Bodmin-Wade-bridge): Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils; Sheringham-Fakenham: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Gabling (Intermediate Loading): Liverpool-Glasgow

(Lancaster-Kendal, Kendal-Penrith and Penrith-Carlisle) : Pirelli (Lancaster-Kendal, Kendal-Penrith and Penrith-Carlise): Frielli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors (for Liverpool-Glasgow): Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils; London-Liverpool-Glasgow (Liverpool-Longton, Longton-Lancaster, Carlisle-Dumfries, Dumfries-Beattock Longton, Longton-Lancaster, Carniste-Dumries, Dumries, Battock and Douglas-Glasgow Repeater Sections): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Carrier Cables Scheme : Aberdeen-Huntly : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Conduit Laying etc. : Willesden, etc., Westminster, Eastcheap (London), Terrington St. Clements-Holbeach, Ongar-North Weald, Corstorphine, Reliance-Vauxhall Cross (London): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W., Kendal-Ambleside, Carlisle (Botchergate and London Road), Gos. Kendal-Ambleside, Carlisie (Botchergate and London Koad), Gos. forth-Barrow (Sections I, II, IV), Kendal: Ormerod & Shields, Ashton-on-Ribble, Lancs; Cambridge-Leeds (N.E. Region) (Sec tion II), Dunblane, Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield (Section III), Glasgow-Ayr (Section I), Leeds-Castleford-Doncaster (Section I), Gosforth-Barrow (Section II), Leeds-Castletond-Dontated (Section I), Gosforth-Barrow (Section III), Starcross (Devon): Norwest Con-struction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Swandean (Worthing) and Worthing-Goring, Hitchin-Hexton, Cambridge-Leeds (N.E. Region) (Sec-tion IV), Doncaster-Gainsborough (Section IV), Hampstead (Swiss Cottage), Peterborou Thirsk (Section III): Cottage), Peterborough-Grantham-Boston (Section I), York-Thirsk (Section III): O. C. Summers, London, N.; Glasgow-Ayr (Sections IV, V), Penicuik-Peebles (Sections I, II), Ayr (North), Campbeltown, Glasgow Central (West Portion) : Christie & Middleto Campbeltown, Glasgow Central (West Fortion): Clinicite & Induction Ltd., Banchory; Epsom-Chessington, London-Southend (Romford) (Section II), London-Southend (Stratford) (Section I), Potters Bar-Cuffley, Dartford (East Hill and The Brent): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Manchester-Alderley (Sections I, II), Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield (Section I): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.; Cheltenham-Tewkesbury (Section II), Sheffield-Manchester Road: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Chester-Whitchurch, Stokesley, Bakewell-Matlock, Leeds-Castleford-Doncaster (Section Road . Stokesley, Bakewell-Matlock, Leeds-Castletord-Doncaster (Section II), York-Thirsk (Sections II, IV), March-Chatteris, Peterborough-Grantham-Boston (Section IV): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., War-rington; Bedford-Olney, Sheffield-Bakewell-Hope Valley (Section I) Fordingbridge-Bulford-Farley, Pontypridd-Pentre, Norwich-Free-thorpe, Swansea-Carmarthen, St. Marychurch (Torquay), Silverton-Thorverton: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Lyndhurst-Lymington, Leeds-Castleford-Doncaster (Section IV), Hey wood : Martin & Element, Ltd., Birmingham; Coventry, Sheffield wood: Martin & Element, Ltd., Birmingham; Coventry, Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield (Sections II, IV), Ottery St. Mary: Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Norwich-Kings Lynn (Sections V, VI), Peterborough-Grantham-Boston (Sections II, III): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Basingstoke-Winchester, Maldon: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Cheltenham-Tewkesbury (Section I), Caerwent (Mon.), Pontypridd-Aberdare-Merthyr: H. Smith (Rly. & Public Works Contractor), Newport, Mon; Whit-stable: Fordree Bros. Ltd. Ornington; Lynczeny Lookaliblead stable: Fordyce Bros. Ltd., Orpington; Inverary-Lochgilphead Edinburgh-North Berwick-Dunbar (Sections I, II): Edmourgh-North Berwick-Dunbar (Sections I, H): R. Fat-erson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Durham-Darlington: J. Lant, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Bradford, Horton Bank, Leeds, Boston Spa, Ossett and Wakefield: S. Wray & Co., Bradford; Leeds, Horsforth, Rowdon, etc., Doncaster-Gainsborough (Sections I, II, III), Leeds-Castleford-Doncaster (Section III): E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Strathaven: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow; Edinburgh Castle & Craig-lockhart, Portobello: R. Burrows, Edinburgh; Paisley-Johnstone-Kilbrachan: J. Woodrow & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Bridge-of-Weir; Misterton: Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Darlington-Richmond, Kirb Moorside and Nawton, Leeds-Hull No. 4 & York Tadcaster Road Garston and Lark Lane (Liverpool), Birmingham Priory, Weoley Castle and Bartley Green, Wombourne : W. Connolly & Co., Ltd. Castle and Bartley Green, Wombourne: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Easingwold: J. T. Pickard, Harrogate; Henham: A. E. Sparrow & Son, Colchester; Denton (Manchester): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport.—Electric Lift:—Folkestone Post Office and Telephone Exchange: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—Electric Light: Mount Pleasant, New Branch Office and Garage: Electric Light: Mount Pleasant, New Branch Office and Garage: Electric Light: Mount Pleasant, New Dilatent Omce and Gosta (Decoration Installations, Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Kicsks (Decoration of): N. Wales Engineering District: H. C. Marshall, Ltd., Wolver-hampton.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Ruislip, Midland hampton.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment :** Ruislip, (Birmingham) (Tandem Automatic Extension), Keighley (A Automatic Extension), Liverpool (Trunk Extension), Knowle (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Watford (Automatic Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Stockton-on-Tees (Automatic Extension), Gibbett Hill (Coventry) (Automatic Extension), Hanley Extension), Gibbett Hill (Coventry) (Automatic Extension), Hanley (Stoke) (Power Plant), Poynton (Manchester) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors (for Hanley & Poynton): D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; Stechford (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Marston Green (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Acocks Green (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Acocks Green (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Sunderland (Automatic Extension): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; Aston Cross (Birmingham) (Automatic Exten-sion), St. Boswells, Kings Norton (Birmingham), Selkirk, West sion), St. Boswells, Kings Norton (Birmingham), Selkirk, West Hartlepool (Automatic Extension), Irvine (Auto Extension), Yatton, Hartlepool (Automatic Extension), Irvine (Auto Extension), Yatton, Carnoustie, Ranmoor (Sheffield) (Automatic Extension), Cowden-beath, Deganwy (Colwyn Bay), Liberton (Automatic Extension), Bollington, Wilmslow (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (for Wilmslow): Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd. London, W.C. for Pactificas. Sadaelay, Powerstore (London) Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Sedgeley, Popesgrove (London) (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (for Popesgrove): Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Strat-ford, London, E., for Batteries; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., Strat-ford, London, E., for Batteries; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machine; Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1 (Private Branch Exchange Extension), Sandiacre: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Solihull (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Calthorpe (Birming-ham) (Automatic Extension). West (Newcastle-on-Type) (Automatic ham) (Automatic Extension), Catthorpe (Birming-ham) (Automatic Extension), West (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Automatic Extension), Benton (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Automatic Extension), Gosforth (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Automatic Extension), Bearsted Maidstone) (Automatic Extension), Hoddesdon (Power Plant):

July, 1937.

Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors (for Hoddesdon): Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Batteries; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Park (London) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractor (for Park): Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; Central (Bristol) (Manual Equipment Extension), Exhibition (Glasgow), Aberystwyth (Auto-matic Extension), Prestwich (Manchester) (Automatic Extension), Busby (Glasgow), Arnold (London) (Automatic Extension), Galashiels (Power Plant), Chancery (London) (Automatic Extension), Campbeltown (Power Plant) : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Castle Douglas (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Con-tractor (for Castle Douglas): Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Leicester (Power Plant), Ballyhornan (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors (for Leicester and Ballyhornan): R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos., for Oil Engine; Electric Constn. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators; Taunton (Extension), Blackpool (Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Glasgow (Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment: Glasgow (Extension 10), Manchester (Ex-tension 6), Aberdeen (Extension No. 1), Sheffield (Extension No. 2), Birmingham (Extension No. 7), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Extension No. 4), Nottingham (Extension No. 1), London (Faraday Building South) (Extensions 13, 17, 18, 20, 21): Standard Telephones & (Power Plant) : Austinlite, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors South) (Extensions 13, 17, 18, 20, 21): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Alterations to Berwick-on-Tweed Post Office: Lillie & Renwick, Berwick-on-Tweed.

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper : James Brown & Co., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Dowding's, Ltd., Derby; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Ellangowan Sales Co., Ltd., Milngavie; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guardbridge; Albert E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.; New Northeffect Paper Mills, Ltd. Northflect; Olives Paper Mill Co. Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; J. A. Ltd., Bury; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., London, E.; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley. London, E.; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barhardy, — Printing, Ruling and Binding: Group 697 (1937) Printing Index Cards: Charles & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 698 (1937) Jobwork Printing: A. & E. Walter, Ltd., London, E.C.; Army Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Army Forms: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W.; Unemployment Insurance Forms: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Householders' Handbook (Air Raid Precautions): Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford; A. & E. Walter, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wm. Stevens, Ltd., York; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd., Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Klenard Chay & Sons, Ltd., Bungay; Drayton Printing Works, London, S.W.; Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby; Posters, B.I.F. (1938): J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.; Greeting Telegrams: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.;—Miscellaneous Binders (Making up): Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Dye Line Paper & Cloth, etc., London, Northern Area and Scotland Dye Line Paper & Cloth, etc., London, Northern Area and Scotland (1937): Norton & Gregory, Ltd., London, S.W.—Envelopes, Manilla: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—Envelopes for Greeting Telegrams: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead Enve-lopes, Glazed, Brown "B"London (1937): Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.—Glue, Flexible: E. T. Marler, London, S.W.; S. Barden & Sons, Cheshunt.—Monotype Metal: Pass Printing Metals (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Portfolios: Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C.—Waxless Stencils: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services : Birmingham Branch Post Office, Constitution Hill-Alterations and Improvements : J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Hill—Alterations and Improvements: J. B. Harper & Son, Ed., Birmingham. Chingford Branch Post Office—Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Congleton, Cheshire, Employment Exchange—Erection: Cooper Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Macclesfield. Easingwold Anti-Gas School—Erection: W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. Exeter (St. Thomas) Branch Post Office—Alterations and Improvements : Woodman & Son, Exeter. Gorran Haven Coast-guard Station—Improvements to Cottages : Lobb Bros., Mevagissey, orseinon, Glam., Post Office and Sorting Office-Erection : Griffiths Davies & Co., Ltd., Swansea. Harrow, H.M. Stationery Internal Cleaning and Distempering: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Haswell (Co. Durham) Employment Exchange—Erection: R. Southren, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hoddesdon Telephone Exchange— Erection: J. Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Hooton, Cheshire, Telephone -Erection : Coward & Davies, Ltd., Birkenhead. Horndean, Hants, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Hunt, Ltd. Gosport. Hounslow (Middx.) Postal Garage—Erection: Speirs, Ltd., London, S.W. Kew Gardens Temperate House—Recon-struction of part of Roof: Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., London, N.W. Kirkby (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Erection : J. Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool. Llandilo (Carmarthen) Telephone Exchange—Erection : C. Thomas & Co., Llandilo. Liverpool (Old Swan) Employment Exchange—Erection : J. Tomkinson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Matlock Post Office Garage—Erection : J. W. Wildgoose & Sons, Ltd., Matlock. Middlesbrough Post Office Wildgoose & Sons, Ltd., Matlock. Middlesbrough Fost Office Engineering Garage and Stores—Erection: W. Pearson & Son, W. Hartlepool. Netherfield (Notts.) Employment Exchange— Erection: L. J. Owen, Nottingham. Newcastle Branch Post Office, Blackett Street—New Counter: T. Horsman & Co., Ltd., Leeds. North Telephone Exchange Extension—Erection: Moore & Wood, Ltd., London, N. Police Building, Richmond Terrace, S.W.— Foundations: J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. 122-4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Branch Post Office—Alterations and Adaptations: Killby & Gayford, Ltd., London, E.C. Ringway

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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