

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLV.—No. 7.]

JULY, 1937.]

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

## 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 approximately 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. 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 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 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 improvement 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE SPECIAL AREAS.

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 unemployed for the selected day.

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

—	W. Cumberland Area.		Durham and Tyne-side Area.		S. Wales Area.		Total: Special Areas, England and Wales		Scot-tish Area.		Total: All Special Areas.	
	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.
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 ...	160	6.007	273	6.440	461	6.901						
Men without applica- tions for benefit or allowances ...	525	10.637	2,855	14.017	5,313	19.330						
Men wholly unemployed who had some employ- ment during last 3 months ...	1,798	20.587	8,912	31.297	11,336	42.633						
Included in the special analysis.												
Men who had been con- tinuously unemployed for 3 months or more: Numbers ...	7,354		60,665		52,737		120,756		28,461		149,217	
Per cent. of total 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 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 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 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 78 per cent.

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 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 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.

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. In the three Special Areas 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.

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 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 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.

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 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 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 cent. of the whole.

AGE AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION.

The following Table shows the age and industrial distribution of the men covered by the special analysis :—

Industry.	Age Group.	West Cumberland Area.	Durham and Tyne-side Area.	South Wales Area.	Total: England and Wales Areas.		Scot-tish Area.	Total: All Special Areas.
					Numbers	Per cent.		
Shipbuilding and repairing	18-24	5	512	5	522	365	887	
	25-34	4	1,042	3	1,049	667	1,716	
	35-44	4	1,083	7	1,094	545	1,639	
	45-54	1	1,085	5	1,091	450	1,541	
	55-64	2	1,431	6	1,439	548	1,987	
Total	16	5,153	26	5,195	2,575	7,770		
Engineering	18-24	33	386	85	504	243	747	
	25-34	46	549	91	686	322	1,008	
	35-44	27	452	65	544	265	809	
	45-54	21	479	52	552	254	806	
	55-64	23	781	39	843	318	1,161	
Total	150	2,647	332	3,129	1,402	4,531		
Coal Mining	18-24	344	1,269	1,959	3,572	466	4,038	
	25-34	655	3,014	4,731	8,400	1,345	9,745	
	35-44	582	2,981	5,613	9,176	1,237	10,413	
	45-54	619	3,082	6,634	10,335	1,252	11,587	
	55-64	615	3,979	5,810	10,404	1,592	11,996	
Total	2,815	14,325	24,747	41,887	5,892	47,779		
Building	18-24	48	698	257	1,003	234	1,237	
	25-34	89	1,205	543	1,837	412	2,249	
	35-44	85	888	458	1,431	364	1,795	
	45-54	69	864	381	1,314	272	1,586	
	55-64	73	879	365	1,317	324	1,641	
Total	364	4,534	2,004	6,902	1,606	8,508		
All other Industries and Services	18-24	466	3,912	2,143	6,521	2,602	9,123	
	25-34	910	8,530	4,587	14,027	4,227	18,254	
	35-44	951	7,944	5,773	14,668	3,810	18,478	
	45-54	884	6,954	5,599	13,437	3,139	16,576	
	55-64	798	6,666	7,526	14,990	3,208	18,198	
Total	4,009	34,006	25,628	63,643	16,986	80,629		
All Industries and Services	18-24	896	6,777	4,449	12,122	3,910	16,032	
	25-34	1,704	14,340	9,955	25,999	6,973	32,972	
	35-44	1,649	13,348	11,916	26,913	6,221	33,134	
	45-54	1,594	12,464	12,671	26,729	5,367	32,096	
	55-64	1,511	13,736	13,746	28,993	5,990	34,983	
Total	7,354	60,665	52,737	120,756	28,461	149,217		

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED.

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

In previous issues\* of this GAZETTE, particulars were given of special analyses showing the age-distribution of unemployed men and women on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in May and November of 1935 and 1936. A similar analysis, of which details are given below, has been made for 3rd May, 1937.

MEN AND WOMEN, AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER.

The numbers and proportions of men and women registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 3rd May, 1937, in each of the age-groups for which particulars were obtained, with corresponding figures derived from the earlier analyses for 18th May and 2nd November, 1936, are summarised in the following Table :—

Sex and Age Group.	Numbers Unemployed.						Percentage of Total.		
	3rd May, 1937.		2nd Nov., 1936.		18th May, 1936.		3rd May, 1937.	2nd Nov., 1936.	18th May, 1936.
	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.	Numbers	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Men :—</b>									
18-20	41,536		52,449		62,237		3.7	4.1	4.6
21-24	121,210		150,822		166,602		10.9	11.9	12.2
25-34	260,658		306,947		337,668		23.4	24.3	24.8
35-44	227,987		256,600		274,443		20.5	20.3	20.2
45-54	219,415		242,350		255,701		19.7	19.2	18.8
55-59	125,273		141,314		143,314		11.2	10.7	10.4
60-64	114,656		118,575		118,517		10.3	9.2	8.7
65 and over	3,430		3,706		3,724		0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	1,114,165		1,263,937		1,361,206		100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Women :—</b>									
18-20	24,676		30,105		33,360		11.1	12.2	12.5
21-24	41,970		48,136		54,405		18.9	19.4	20.5
25-34	61,776		67,515		74,059		27.8	27.3	27.9
35-44	41,867		45,739		48,217		18.8	18.5	18.1
45-54	30,954		34,102		34,240		15.9	13.8	12.9
55-59	12,403		13,038		12,914		5.6	5.3	4.9
60-64	8,575		8,633		8,366		3.8	3.5	3.1
65 and over	141		136		145		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	222,362		247,404		265,706		100.0	100.0	100.0

There was a reduction between May, 1936, and May, 1937, in the total numbers of men and women registered as unemployed, and in the numbers in every age-group save that for women aged 60 to 64.

The reduction was greater, proportionately, among those under 35 years of age than among those over that age. Of the men registered as unemployed in May, 1936, 41.6 per cent. were under 35 years of age, while in May, 1937, the percentage had fallen to 38.0. In the case of women the proportion aged under 35 years fell from 60.9 per cent. to 57.8 per cent. between the same dates. The fall was greatest in the 18—24 year groups. The statistics of births in the years 1912 to 1919 suggest that a decline in the total population aged 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 the reductions in the numbers unemployed of these ages may be partly due to this factor.

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.

Age Group.	Single Women and Widows.		Married Women.		Unemployed Married Women as proportion of all Unemployed Women.
	Numbers Un-employed.	Per cent. of Total.	Numbers Un-employed.	Per cent. of Total.	
	18-20	22,747	17.6	1,929	2.1
21-24	27,004	20.8	14,966	16.1	35.7
25-34	27,491	21.2	34,285	36.9	55.5
35-44	19,919	15.4	21,948	23.6	52.4
45-54	18,004	13.9	12,950	14.0	41.8
55-59	8,123	6.3	4,280	4.6	34.5
60-64	6,053	4.7	2,522	2.7	29.4
65 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.

Division.	Age Group.																Total.	
	18-20		21-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65 and over.		Numbers	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.				
<b>Men :—</b>																		
London	4,980	12.0	16,381	13.5	27,920	10.7	22,455	9.9	23,445	10.7	15,042	12.0	12,160	10.6	720	21.0	123,103	11.1
South Eastern	2,621	6.3	6,353	5.2	11,638	4.4	10,127	4.4	9,945	4.5	5,707	4.6	5,608	4.9	194	5.7	52,193	4.7
South Western	2,363	5.7	6,058	5.0	12,524	4.8	12,889	5.7	12,546	5.7	7,177	5.7	8,408	7.3	226	6.6	62,191	5.6
Midlands	2,597	6.3	8,663	7.2	19,728	7.6	20,219	8.9	22,267	10.2	14,105	11.3	14,060	12.2	183	5.3	101,622	9.1
North Eastern	2,989	7.2	10,669	8.8	24,317	9.3	23,253	10.2	24,208	11.0	14,585	11.6	13,742	12.0	191	5.6		

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 :-

Table showing numbers and percentages of insured persons in employment, categorized by sex and age group, for 3rd May 1937 and 2nd Nov. 1936.

Between November, 1936, and May, 1937, there was a reduction 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 allowances in May, 1937, cover a larger proportion, and the figures relating to other persons cover a smaller proportion, of the unemployed 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 :-

Table showing the age-distribution of unemployed juveniles on registers for 24th May 1937, 23rd Nov. 1936, and 25th May 1936, categorized by sex and age group.

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. (1d., 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 statement 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 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 3 1/2 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.

Table showing estimated number of insured persons in employment from January 1936 to June 1937, including columns for estimated total insured, number unemployed, and estimated number in employment after allowances.

The estimated numbers insured, and numbers in employment, from August, 1936, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when 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 Commission 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 concentration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular areas of the country; and to report what 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.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER, 1935.

V.—RAILWAY SERVICE; COAL MINING; AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

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 enquiry, statistics of average earnings 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, 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 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.

Table showing average earnings and hours of labour for railway service, coal mining, and general summary, categorized by classes of workpeople and industry groups.

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 rates) independently of, the guaranteed week. Returns obtained 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 workpeople in these grades, averaged approximately 3 1/2 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 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 and artisan staffs, averaged over the whole of the workpeople employed, was thus approximately 46.8.

\* 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.

† Docks, canals, hotels, refreshment rooms, dining cars, marine services, &c.

COAL MINING.

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 ascertainment 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 :-

Table showing average cash earnings per man-shift worked and average value of allowances in kind per man-shift worked for coal mining in 1935.

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. The average weekly number of man-shifts worked during that quarter was 5 1/2, 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.

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 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.

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 :-

Table showing general averages for 15 main groups of industries, including columns for total number of workpeople covered, average earnings in the week ended 12th October 1935, and details of earnings for men, youths and boys, women, and girls.

The figures given above show the average earnings of the workpeople for whom particulars were furnished 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 numbers employed in the individual industries, the averages for men, youths and boys, women and girls, respectively, remain substantially unaltered, the effect being to raise or lower the average earnings shown above by only 1d. or 2d. a week. Owing, however, to the under-representation in the returns received, of the building industry and certain other industries in which men are largely

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.

Industry Group.	Proportions of workpeople whose normal weekly hours † were:—				Average actual working hours, † for all workpeople, in the week ended 12th Oct. 1935.
	44 or less.	Over 44 and under 47.	47 to 48.	Over 48.	
Mining and quarrying (other than coal mining)	29.1	16.0	39.3	15.6	45.7
Treatment of non-ferrous metals and quarry products	11.2	10.2	47.2	31.4	49.6
Brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc.	14.3	7.7	65.4	12.6	48.0
Metal, engineering, ship-building, etc.	6.9	5.7	83.0	4.4	46.8
Textile	4.0	4.2	85.2	6.6	47.8
Leather	3.4	3.5	83.1	10.0	47.8
Clothing	13.8	16.4	66.3	3.5	45.4
Food, drink and tobacco	12.4	8.6	65.5	13.5	48.5
Woodworking	18.7	15.1	51.4	14.8	48.3
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	9.9	7.5	78.7	3.9	47.3
Building, contracting, etc.	35.9	29.8	9.5	24.8	46.9
Other manufacturing industries	9.7	12.4	67.3	10.6	48.2
Transport and storage (other than railways)	7.4	2.5	79.3	10.8	48.6
Public utility services	8.2	4.8	72.9	14.1	47.3
Government industrial establishments	3.0	0.2	96.8	—	49.7
ALL ABOVE INDUSTRIES	10.6	8.7	71.7	9.0	47.2

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, overtime 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 143 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 unanimously.

**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 non-industrial 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 247.

**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 industry.

A draft resolution was also adopted unanimously requesting the Governing Body to have the necessary investigations undertaken, and to place on the agenda of one of the next sessions of the Conference the question of the responsibility of machine builders, dealers and erectors as regards safety devices.

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

The Conference, as usual, set up a committee to consider certain questions relating to its standing orders, and a committee to examine objections received against the credentials of delegates and advisers.

**Election of the Governing Body.**—At the conclusion of the Conference, 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, China, Spain, Norway, Mexico, Poland and Yugo-Slavia. These Governments, together with the eight states of chief industrial importance which have permanent seats, will constitute the Government 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.

### EIGHTIETH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE eightieth session of the Governing Body of the International 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 Governments, 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 Czechoslovak 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' benefit, 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 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 differentiated for the first, the second, and the third and any additional

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 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.

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 cases where, before 28th June, 1937, benefit was drawn at rates higher than those now prescribed, the reduced rates are, in principle, not to apply before 25th September, 1937. As regards the duration of benefit, the Order repeats the existing provisions whereby, after benefit has been drawn for six weeks, the grant of further benefit is subject to proof of need.

## 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.

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 not fall within the categories of persons specified in the Act as being exempt therefrom. The principal categories of persons so exempt are:—labourers, i.e., persons employed on certain specified forms of work, mainly of a heavy manual nature, at a rate of earnings not exceeding £78 a year; persons whose rate of earnings exceeds £450 a year; persons employed in agriculture (including horticulture, forestry, 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 benefit funds are to be administered by management committees consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the employers' and the workers' organisations concerned, and their resources are to be derived from contributions of the members, together with a contribution 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 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 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.

Insured persons who have paid contributions to their fund for at least 26 weeks within the period of two years preceding their unemployment 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 assets of any particular 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 Social Welfare is authorised to issue regulations.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE : GENERAL SUMMARY.

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 manufacture, 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 temporarily 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 unemployed, 199,800 temporarily stopped, and 67,932 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,356,598. This was 94,732 less than a month before, and 346,078 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,085,614 men, 29,612 boys, 209,441 women, 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 contributions 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 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 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 annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association, referred to above.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further improvement 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, ironfoundry, 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.

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 whole.

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 paper-making 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:—

Table with columns: Division, Males, Females, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before. Rows include Great Britain (London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Special Schemes) and Northern Ireland.

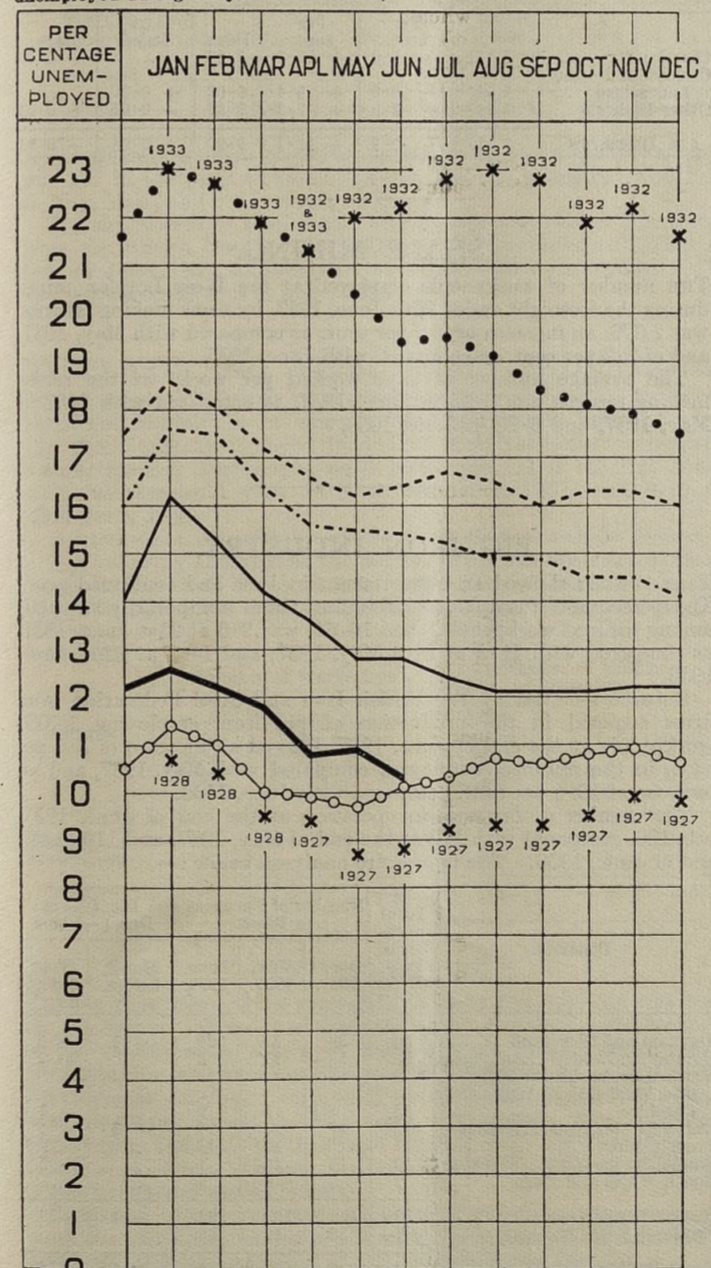
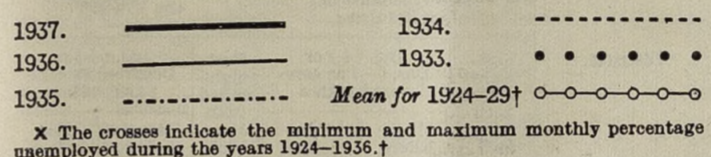
\* Excluding persons within the agricultural scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

Table with columns: Date, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed and Casuals, Temporarily stopped, Total, Insured Persons, 16-64: Percentages Unemployed, Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



\* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. The percentage for July, 1936, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1936, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to the changes since that date in the number insured.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 21ST JUNE, 1937:—

Table with columns: Men (18 years and over), Boys (under 18 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), Total. Rows include A. Insured on Register (Claims admitted for insurance benefit, Unemployment allowances authorised), B. Others on Register (Unemployment allowances authorised, Applications under consideration, Not in receipt of allowances), C. Total on Register, D. Insured Unemployed (Aged 16-64, Number on Register, Two-months file, Special Schemes claimants to benefit), E. Aged 14 and 15.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

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

Table comparing 21st June 1937 and 24th May 1937. Columns: Persons normally in Regular Employment (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped), Persons normally in Casual Employment, Total. Rows include Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and sub-categories for Men, Boys, Women, Girls.

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

Table with columns: Four weeks ended 21st June, 1937, Period 23rd June, 1936, to 21st June, 1937. Sub-columns: Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before. Rows include Men, Boys, Women, Girls, and Total.

\* 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 disqualified 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 employer 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 12.2 to 11.4), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.3 (from 5.2 to 7.5).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, 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 :-

Table with 12 columns: Area, Numbers (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total), Percentages (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a (Month before, Year before). Rows include Great Britain, England and Wales, Scotland, and various districts.

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.

Table with 10 columns: Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books (26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before)), Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines (Fort-night ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before)). Rows include England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

\* 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. ‡ 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 corresponding 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 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 :-

Table with 11 columns: Districts, Number of Workpeople employed at Mines (Fort-night ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before)), Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines (Fort-night ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before)). Rows include Cleveland, Cumberland and Lancashire, Other Districts, and ALL DISTRICTS.

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 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 9.6 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 11.3 at 24th May, 1937, and 14.2 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 :-

Table with 9 columns: Districts, Total number of Furnaces (June 1937, May 1937, June 1936), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a (Month before, Year before). Rows include Durham and Cleveland, Cumberland and W. Lancashire, Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants, Lincolnshire, etc.

The production of pig iron in June, 1937, amounted to 699,300 tons, compared with 696,300 tons in May, 1937, and 644,100 tons in June, 1936.

\* See footnote † in previous column.

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) among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 10.7 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 12.6 at 24th May, 1937, and 15.3 at 22nd June, 1936.

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

Table with 12 columns: Divisions, No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns (Week ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before)), Aggregate number of Shifts (Week ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before)). Rows include DEPARTMENTS (Open Hearth, Puddling Forges, etc.) and DISTRICTS (Northumberland, Durham, etc.).

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 improvement, and was fair; it was considerably better than in June last year. 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. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 26th June, 1937, as compared with a month before, and a year before :-

Table with 7 columns: Works, Number of Works Open (Week ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a (Month before, Year before)), Number of Mills in Operation (Week ended 26th June 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a (Month before, Year before)). Rows include Tinplate and Steel Sheet.

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.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including 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 :-

Table with 13 columns: Division, Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 21st June, 1937 (General Engineering, etc.), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before). Rows include London, South-Eastern, etc., and GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Percentages Unemployed at 21st June, 1937.

Table with 13 columns: Division, Percentages Unemployed (General Engineering, etc.), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a (Month before, Year before). Rows include London, South-Eastern, etc., and GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

On the North-East Coast employment was moderate to fair in marine engineering and fair in general engineering. Employment improved and was good in general engineering in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment showed improvement in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle manufacture, fairly good in general engineering, and moderate in textile 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 experienced, 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. Employment was slightly better in Wales but was still slack; it continued moderate in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed an improvement on the whole, the seasonal decline in the ship-repairing centres being more than offset by increased activity in other areas. Shortages of certain 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 Ireland.

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

Table with 10 columns: Division, Insured Workpeople (aged 16-64) Unemployed at 21st June, 1937 (Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a (Month before, Year before)), Percentage Unemployed at 21st June, 1937 (Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a (Month before, Year before)). Rows include London, South-Eastern, etc., and GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The reduction in unemployment in Scotland was partly due to the return to work of persons who had been thrown idle by the recent strike of rivet-heaters at Greenock and Port Glasgow. Statistics of shipbuilding in the second quarter of 1937 are given on page 284.

## 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.

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:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,470	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	20,162	+ 2.0	+ 10.9
Spinning ...	23,076	- 0.9	+ 1.1	39,362	+ 1.4	+ 11.9
Weaving ...	21,660	- 0.1	+ 2.1	39,830	+ 3.9	+ 14.7
Other ...	6,954	+ 0.6	+ 4.5	18,955	+ 2.0	+ 13.2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>63,160</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>115,309</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 12.8</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,461	- 0.3	- 4.8	7,950	+ 5.6	+ 8.9
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,198	- 0.3	+ 0.5	9,153	+ 14.3	+ 9.2
Oldham ...	11,031	- 0.2	- 0.6	21,447	+ 2.2	+ 10.9
Bolton and Leigh ...	9,378	+ 0.2	+ 9.3	16,338	+ 1.1	+ 18.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,020	+ 1.5	- 1.1	11,399	+ 2.9	+ 10.5
Manchester ...	4,332	- 0.0	- 0.2	7,445	+ 3.9	+ 9.7
Preston and Chorley ...	4,560	+ 0.4	- 0.3	8,192	+ 0.9	+ 10.9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,773	- 1.4	+ 10.0	8,994	- 0.3	+ 24.0
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,527	- 1.1	+ 1.9	7,621	- 0.7	+ 15.7
Colne and Nelson ...	1,834	- 1.8	- 2.2	4,222	- 2.1	+ 9.8
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,063	- 1.0	+ 2.2	4,256	+ 5.0	+ 11.8
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,100	- 0.3	+ 4.1	3,670	- 0.2	+ 12.5
Other Districts ...	2,883	- 2.4	+ 4.9	4,622	- 3.3	+ 11.3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>63,160</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>115,309</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 12.8</b>

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 under-employment, 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 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:—

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

\* 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 date, however, were affected by extensions of holiday stoppages.

The percentage recorded as unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woolen and worsted industry at 21st June, 1937, was 8.7, compared with 10.1\* at 24th May, 1937, and 11.1 at 22nd June, 1936. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 4.3, 5.2, and 7.7.

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 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 employment 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.

Woolen Section.—Employment remained fairly good at most centres.

Returns from employers for the week ended 26th June, 1937, showed that, in the woolen section as a whole, 15 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 19½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the spinning department 14½ 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, † 17½ per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, † 14 per cent. and 5½ 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 Woolen 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:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	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).
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	31,244	- 0.2	89.7	62,457	+ 1.0	82.2
Huddersfield ...	7,729	- 1.4	90.8	15,051	- 3.7	87.4
Halifax ...	8,080	- 0.9	75.6	14,290	- 3.6	75.9
Leeds ...	6,719	- 1.6	91.5	12,736	- 2.9	94.7
Keighley ...	7,173	- 0.9	91.4	13,214	- 2.0	99.2
Heavy Woolen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,563	- 1.2	108.0	5,233	- 2.5	103.5
<b>Total — West Riding ...</b>	<b>64,508</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>123,981</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,651	- 1.9	92.6	8,543	+ 1.4	87.4
Lancashire ...	353	- 2.7	122.7	676	+ 0.6	129.6
Scotland ...	2,233	- 3.5	101.9	3,252	- 14.9	117.5
<b>Total — Worsted ...</b>	<b>71,745</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>136,452</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>86.2</b>
WOOLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	12,785	- 3.3	96.8	29,089	- 1.0	97.3
Heavy Woolen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,241	+ 0.4	86.6	21,857	+ 2.0	105.2
Leeds ...	8,436	+ 0.1	106.5	19,228	+ 1.5	123.0
Halifax and Calder ...	2,345	- 0.1	102.0	5,428	+ 0.3	99.7
Vale ...	802	- 1.8	94.4	1,761	- 3.3	85.8
Bradford ...						
<b>Total — West Riding ...</b>	<b>34,609</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>77,363</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>107.7</b>
Lancashire ...	4,668	+ 0.1	94.1	9,840	+ 0.6	99.3
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,390	+ 0.0	85.0	6,634	+ 0.1	104.1
Scotland ...	11,502	- 4.1	86.5	20,366	- 6.8	85.5
<b>Total — Woolen ...</b>	<b>54,169</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>114,203</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>101.7</b>
CARPET SECTION ...	12,356	- 0.4	140.9	24,989	+ 0.3	152.3
<b>Total — Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>138,270</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>275,644</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>

\* 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.

## 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 10.0 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 16.7 at 24th May, 1937, and with 12.8 at 22nd June, 1936.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 26th June, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year* before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,482	- 0.1	- 1.7	3,359	+ 0.5	+ 4.7
Leicester ...	8,710	- 0.4	- 1.2	19,973	- 2.8	+ 0.4
Leicester Country District ...	4,039	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	8,732	- 1.9	+ 6.2
Northampton ...	4,856	- 1.0	- 2.3	11,052	- 1.7	+ 5.0
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,441	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	15,929	+ 0.9	+ 4.0
Kettering and District ...	4,533	- 0.1	- 2.8	11,350	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
Rest of Northants ...	1,195	- 0.7	- 7.8	2,755	- 0.5	- 0.4
Stafford and District ...	2,515	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	4,839	- 12.1	- 13.8
Norwich and District ...	5,289	+ 2.2	- 5.5	10,500	+ 8.9	+ 3.4
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,288	- 1.1	- 10.0	2,503	+ 14.4	- 1.2
Leeds and District ...	1,439	- 0.6	- 3.4	3,351	- 3.0	+ 0.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,426	- 0.2	+ 0.3	13,628	+ 5.8	+ 2.1
Birmingham and District ...	830	- 1.9	- 3.3	1,729	+ 5.8	+ 9.9
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,861	- 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

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:—

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	+ 1.0	- 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	- 0.2
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 2.0	- 1.2	- 1.7	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	- 1.8	- 3.9	+ 0.3	- 1.6	- 2.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>
WOOLEN SECTION :					
Huddersfield ...	-	- 2.3	- 4.0	- 3.3	- 3.3
Heavy Woolen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	+ 4.3	- 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Leeds ...	-	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	- 2.9	+ 0.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	-	- 1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	-	- 2.5	- 2.6	- 2.8	- 2.4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>

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:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st June, 1937.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	67	7	325	9	408	- 110
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	283	61	225	68	637	- 184
Wool Combing ...	224	170	498	391	1,283	- 202
Wool Carding ...	234	23	292	32	581	- 379
Woolen Spinning ...	163	33	149	152	497	- 149
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	227	564	153	1,094	2,038	+ 290
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	65	12	108	96	281	- 168
Worst Winding and Warping ...	35	138	72	448	693	- 141
Woolen Weaving ...	93	99	206	710	1,108	- 656
Worst Weaving ...	69	82	36	599	786	+ 114
Other Processes ...	459	60	332	205	1,056	- 380
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>9,368</b>	<b>- 1,965</b>

\* See footnote † in second column on page 264.

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

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

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st June, 1937:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding					
-------------	--------------------	--	--	--	--	--

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7.4 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 7.8 at 24th May, 1937, and 8.6 at 22nd June, 1936.

Table with columns: Districts, Number of Workpeople (Week ended 26th June, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before), Total Wages paid to all Workpeople (Week ended 26th June, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before).

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 1/2 hours each on the average.

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.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and tilers, and good with other classes of skilled operatives.

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:-

Table with columns: Occupations, Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936, Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 21st June, 1937, Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped, Percentage Unemployed, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a Month before, Year before.

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).

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 13.5 at 21st June, 1937, as compared with 13.6 at 24th May, 1937, and 19.5 at 22nd June, 1936.

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

Table with columns: BRANCHES, Number of Workpeople (Week ended 26th June, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before), Total wages paid to all Workpeople (Week ended 26th June, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before).

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

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 4.2 at 24th May, 1937, and with 5.0 at 22nd June, 1936.

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

Table with columns: No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1937, Percentage Unemployed at end of June, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a Month before, Year before.

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 the corresponding period last year.

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.

\* 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.

Table with columns: Area, Number of Persons on Register at 21st June, 1937 (Men, Women, Juveniles, Total), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 24th May, 1937, 22nd June, 1936.

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

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:-

Table with columns: Period, Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London (In Docks: By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, etc., Total; At Wharves making Returns; Total, Docks and Principal Wharves).

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 873, compared with 1,050 in May, 1937, and with 817 in June, 1936.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed seasonal improvement at some ports, but remained generally moderate.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool continued fair; at Garston there was considerable seasonal improvement.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th June, 1937, was 12,418, compared with 12,660 in May, 1937, and with 11,273 in June, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff remained fair, with no appreciable change; at Swansea it continued to improve, and was good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Scottish ports showed a seasonal improvement. At Glasgow and Dundee employment was fairly good; at Grangemouth it was good; at Leith it continued moderate.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen continued to improve during June. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 21st June, 1937, was 20.1, compared with 21.1 at 24th May, 1937, and 25.0 at 22nd June, 1936.

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

Table with columns: Principal Ports, Number of Seamen\* shipped in (June, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, Six Months ended June, 1937, June, 1936).

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Birkenhead and Garston. ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead. § Including Barry and Penarth.

\* The figures for Rutherglen are included. † Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the Monthly "Local Unemployment Index."



UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 21st JUNE, 1937.

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

"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 unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 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 important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

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

Table with columns for Industry, Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total, broken down by Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only.

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

Table with columns for Industry, Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total, broken down by Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only.

\* 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).

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936. (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 21ST JUNE, 1937.\* (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH (24th May, 1937, 22nd June, 1936, 24th June, 1935), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21ST JUNE, 1937.\*

\* See last paragraph of text on page 268.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936. (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 21ST JUNE, 1937.\* (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH (24th May, 1937, 22nd June, 1936, 24th June, 1935), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21ST JUNE, 1937.\*

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

As explained in the November, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 397), the information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured workers in particular industries are ordinarily based will not be available, as regards agricultural workers, until November next. It will not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages of unemployment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until then.

derived from the exchange of unemployment books now proceeding. Comparable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions 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.

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936. (Males, Females, Total), Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st June, 1937. (Males, Females, Total), Approximate Percentages Unemployed. (Males, Females, Total), Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st June, 1937. (Males, Females, Total), Percentages. (Total.)

At 24th May, 1937, the corresponding numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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. ‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for June, 1936, and June, 1935, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated number insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for May, 1937, and June, 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.)

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

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:-

Table showing principal variations in numbers unemployed by industry, with columns for Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers, Males, Females, and Total.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances...

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...

Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register

Table showing analysis of applicants by duration of unemployment (Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, etc.) and by sex/age group.

Of the 658,525 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 521,000, or 42.3 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 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 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 Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, could be considered for the grant of allowances.

CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.\*

Table showing claims admitted for insurance benefit by division, sex, and age group, categorized into General Scheme and Agricultural Scheme.

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.†

Table showing applications authorised for unemployment allowances by division, sex, and age group.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JUNE, 1937.

Table showing new entrants into unemployment insurance by division, sex, and age group.

\* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,341 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. † Excluding 1,577 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST JUNE, 1937.

Table showing juvenile unemployment statistics by division, sex, and age group.

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.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST JUNE, 1937.

Table showing insured juveniles under 18 years of age recorded as unemployed by division, sex, and age group.

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.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment by division, sex, and age group.

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

Table showing juveniles in attendance at authorized courses of instruction by division, sex, and age group.

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available. † Of these, nine Junior Instruction Centres and three classes were temporarily closed.

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (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:-

Table showing unemployment among boys and girls under 16 years of age in insured industries, with columns for Industry, Great Britain, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subdivided by sex.

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

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.

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\*

Table with 5 columns: Men, Women, Juveniles, Total. Rows include Claims allowed, Claims disallowed, and Total Claims disallowed.

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES\*

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Table with 5 columns: Men, Women, Juveniles, Total. Rows include Claims allowed, Claims disallowed, and Total Claims disallowed.

(2) Other Cases.

Table with 5 columns: Men, Women, Juveniles, Total. Rows include Claims allowed, Claims disallowed, and Total Claims disallowed.

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

Table with 4 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers, Appeals against disallowances, and Total Appeals.

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Table with 4 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers and Appeals against disallowances.

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Table with 4 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer and Appeals by Claimants.

\* 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\* relieved on one day† 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.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June numbered 71,357, or 1.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

The total number of persons\* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in June, 1937.

Large table showing Poor Relief statistics by county for England and Wales, and by city for Scotland. Columns include Indoor, Outdoor, Total, and Rate per 10,000.

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.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period.

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† at the end of May, 1937, and 1,314,731 at the end of June, 1936.

At 30th June, 1937, 351,942\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 434,968† 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 of 6.14 per cent. as compared with May, 1936.

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, 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.

HOLLAND.‡‡

There was a further reduction in unemployment during April. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance 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 3.3 per cent. for less than 6 days.

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 compared 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.

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. ‡ Wladomosci Statystyczne, 15th June, 1937. ‡‡ Prager Tagblatt, 8th July, 1937. ‡‡‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th July, 1937. ‡‡‡‡ Bulletin Mensuel du Placements et du Chomage, June, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡ La Vie Economique, June, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th June, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Labour and Commerce, Dublin. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Both Orders are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ The June Employment Situation, 1937, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th April, 1937. Wellington.

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† at the end of May, 1937, and 565,799 at the end of June, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during June, and in Norway during April.

Denmark.‡—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical 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 21.8 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1937, as compared with 23.2 per cent. at the end of March, 1937, and 21.0 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 compared with the previous month.

The number of applicants on the registers of the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment 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 unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. in April, 1937, and 17 per cent. in May, 1936.

IRISH FREE STATE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 83,480 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.†††

CANADA.§§

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.

At the end of April, 1937, 11.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership (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.

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 subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Wladomosci Statystyczne, 15th June, 1937. ‡‡ Prager Tagblatt, 8th July, 1937. ‡‡‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th July, 1937. ‡‡‡‡ Bulletin Mensuel du Placements et du Chomage, June, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡ La Vie Economique, June, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th June, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Information supplied by the Department of Labour and Commerce, Dublin. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Both Orders are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ The June Employment Situation, 1937, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th April, 1937. Wellington.

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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	367,500	46,500	£ 7,500	£ 3,000
Metal ...	61,000	—	8,700	—
Clothing ...	178,100	—	22,500	—
Other ...	77,100	—	5,700	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>683,700</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>3,000</b>

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included cokemen and by-product workers in South Yorkshire, limestone 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 ½d. 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 ½d. per hour; and workers employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, who received an increase of ½d. 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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	666,700	—	£ 173,500	£ —
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	28,200	—	3,000	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	160,200	—	13,100	—
Iron and Steel ...	156,000	—	27,450	—
Engineering ...	403,400	—	22,000	—
Shipbuilding ...	98,750	—	11,450	—
Other Metal ...	127,400	—	13,050	—
Textile ...	310,300	60,000	37,750	6,500
Clothing ...	183,600	—	23,250	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	27,100	—	3,000	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	60,900	—	10,750	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	13,500	—	850	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	699,600	—	53,000	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	11,000	—	1,050	—
Transport ...	210,600	100	14,000	5
Public Administration Services ...	33,900	—	3,850	—
Other ...	13,650	—	2,050	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,204,800</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>412,900</b>	<b>6,505</b>

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 nearly 2 hours per week, and nearly 300 workpeople who have had an average increase of 2 hours per week.

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	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as waggoners, horsemen, beastmen or shepherds. ...	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 40s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
			Other male workers ...	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.†
Derbyshire ...	26 June	Female workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: 4½d. at under 16 years of age, increasing to 6½d. at 18 years and over.†	
Agriculture	Kesteven and Lindsey division of Lincolnshire.	27 June	Male workers 21 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour, or 1s. 1½d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 8½d. per hour or 37s. 1½d. per week.†
			Waggoners ...	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 38s.; stockmen, 39s.†
	Holland division of Lincolnshire.	27 June	Male workers 21 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. 5d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 40s. at 21 years and over.†
			Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of from 6d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.†
	Shropshire ...	1 June	Male workers ...	Increase 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.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
Agriculture—contd.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight.	6 June	Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of from 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. 5d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 years and over.*	
	Northumberland	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.† 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. 11d.; and 5s. 2d. where these rates were over 3s. 11d. and up to and including 5s. 1d.†	
Mechanics' apprentices ...			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.†		
21 June		Pieceworkers ...	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 present 42.5) and the flat-rate additions of 6d. or 3d. referred to in footnote † below (in place of gross rates previously in 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.‡		
Coal Mining	Durham ...	Pay commencing on 31 May	Colliery mechanics ...	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.§	
	South Yorkshire		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.32 (80.03 to 81.35) in the percentage addition to basis rates.¶ Decrease of 5.43 (66.04 to 62.61) in the percentage addition to basis rates.¶ Decrease of 0.92 (43.62 to 42.70) in the percentage addition to basis rates.¶	
	West Yorkshire	1 June		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Increase for all workers, except those on basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 45.
	Leicestershire		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.†	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.‡	
	Nottinghamshire		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 3 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 64 at the majority of collieries, also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by ½d. per shift to 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface and underground workers respectively.†	
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Standard shift rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include: winding engine-men, 11s. per shift; electricians and engineers, 10s.; blacksmiths, joiners and painters, 9s. 9d.; non-winding engine-men, 9s. 5d.; hammermen, 8s. 6d.**	
	Derbyshire	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.27 (133.06 to 133.33) in the percentage addition to basis rates.††	
	North Staffordshire		Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 0.79 (36.63 to 37.42) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§	
	Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Cannock Chase	1st pay period in May.	Quarrymen ...	Increase of ½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum daily rate after change for dayworkers, 11s. 7d., pieceworkers, 12s.††
				Labourers, craftsmen, lorry drivers, etc.	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.).††
Warwickshire ...		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.	
			Pressed Glass Making.	Bonus of 12½ per cent. on list prices previously paid increased to 17½ per cent.	
Limestone Quarrying.	Portsmouth ...	1 June	Silverers bevellers, plate cutters, examiners, surface polishers, and machine bevellers 21 years and over.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: silverers, 1s. 8½d.; bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 7½d.; examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 6½d.; machine bevellers, 1s. 4½d.	
	Freestone Quarrying.	1 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increase of ½d. per hour for adult males and of ¼d. for women, girls and youths. Minimum time rates after change for adult male workers: labourers, 1s. 1½d.; shiftworkers 1s. 2½d.	
			Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase§§ of 3d. per week for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 41s.	
Glass Working	England and Wales (certain firms).	1st full pay week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase¶¶ of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates.	
			Wire and hoop millmen ...	Increase¶¶ of 5 (37.5 to 42.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates.	
	Chemical Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.		
Glue and Artificial Manure Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	7 June			

\* 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 to workers 18 years of age and over and of 3d. per shift to other workers, as well as allowances in kind (free houses or rent allowances and fire coal).

‡ 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.

§ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.

¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. The percentage addition to basis rates of workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive remained unaltered at 42.

‡‡ These increases were granted by the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council, and do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. or by firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention.

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

¶¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

## 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.
Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Various districts in Great Britain.*	7 June	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills* :— Adult workers ... .. Boys and youths ... ..	Increase of 2.5 (42.5 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 35s. 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 over 75s. Increase of 7.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 47.5 for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 45 for boys and youths in other departments. Increase 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 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.
	South-West Wales	27 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Increase 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 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 ... ..	1st pay day in June.	Skilled fitters and turners employed in toolrooms in the manufacture or maintenance of small hand tools, jigs, gauges and fixtures.	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.
	Letchworth ... ..	Pay period in week commencing 13 June.	Fitters, turners, toolmakers and millwrights.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 45s.; toolmakers, 50s. 11d.; millwrights, 47s. and 48s. 11d.; plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
Engineering	Stowmarket ... ..	June	Workpeople employed in engineering shops.	Increase 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.
	Wells, Somerset ... ..	11 June	Skilled and semi-skilled men ...	Increase 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.
	Gloucester ... ..	Commencement of pay week following 31 May.	Skilled and semi-skilled men ...	Increase of 2s. per week for skilled men and of 1s. per week for semi-skilled men. Rates after change include: fitters and turners, 45s.; patternmakers, 50s.; plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
	Cardiff and Barry Districts.	1 June	Workpeople employed in iron-foundries.	Increase of 2s. per week for labourers and of 4s. per week for others. Rates after change include: dressers, 58s. 6d.; moulders, 72s.; patternmakers, 72s. plus 1s. per week tool-money.
Galvanising	Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid-Glamorgan.	7 June	Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Increase of 7.5 per cent. on gross wages. Rates after change include: patternmakers, 72s. per week; moulders, fitters, machinists, smiths and boiler-makers, 70s.; cupola men, 55s. 10d.; smiths' strikers (ordinary) and labourers, 52s. 6d.; plus in each case, 7.5 per cent.
	Edinburgh, Leith and District	1 June	Blacksmiths and hammermen ...	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, 1s. 7d.; hammermen, 1s. 3d.
	England and Wales†	7 June	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing)‡ :— Adult workers ... .. Boys and youths ... ..	Increase of 2.5 (42.5 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 35s. 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 over 75s. Increase of 7.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 47.5 for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 45 for boys and youths in other departments.
	Hearth Furniture Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	Male workers ... ..	Increase 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.; Grade E1, 70s. 6d.; Grade E2, 72s. 6d.
Brass Manufacture.	Birmingham and the Midlands.	1st pay day in June.	Male workers ... ..	Increase 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 (qualified), 34s.; coremakers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 27s. 11d. per week. For pieceworkers the bonus is 23s. 11d. per week, and for apprentices, 13s. 31d.
	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax and Dewsbury Districts.	Week-commencing 7 June.	Adult male workers (except those employed in the spring, hook and swivel section).	Increase of 5 per cent. on basis time and piece rates. Rates after change for timeworkers—dressers and filers, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per hour, plus 20 per cent.; polishers, 11d. to 1s. 11d. per hour, plus 20 per cent.
Harness Furniture Manufacture.	Walsall ... ..	Week-commencing 7 June.	Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades. Male workers ... .. Apprentices ... ..	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 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.
	Gold, Silver and Allied Trades.	Sheffield ... ..	Warehouse women and girls ... Women and girls on production ...	Revised scale of base rates adopted starting at 5s. 3d. per week at 14 to 15 years and increasing each year to 12s. at 18 to 19 years and to 15s. at 19 years and over. Scale of base rates adopted starting at 6s. 6d. per week at 14 to 15 years and increasing each year to 12s. 4d. at 18 to 19 years and to 15s. at 19 years and over.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 June	Picklers ... .. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work.	Uniform basis rate increased from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per 100 boxes; those on dated 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.

## 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.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in June.	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10d.; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 6d.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hinckley ... ..	17 May	Footwear trimmers on piecework employed in manufacturers' trimshops.	Bonus of 8s. in the £ increased* to 8s. 4d.
Cotton and Woollen Manufacture.	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	10 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths and other coloured cotton and woollen goods.	Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on current rates.
Muslin Manufacture.	Glasgow and district	14 May	Workpeople employed in muslin manufacture.	Increase of 5 per cent. on gross earnings for timeworkers, mandras and harness loom weavers and all other workers not on standard list, and of 2½ per cent. for plain and lappet loom weavers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Northern Ireland ...	5 May	Timeworkers :— Males ... ..	Increase 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.
			Females ... ..	Increase of 7½ per cent. on rates up to 20s. per week and of 5 per cent. on those over 20s.
			Pieceworkers :— Males ... ..	Increase of 5 per cent. for those earning up to 35s. per week and of 2½ per cent. for those earning between 35s. and 45s.
			Females ... ..	Increase of 5 per cent. for those earning up to 20s. per week and of 2½ per cent. for those earning between 20s. and 25s.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain ...	28 June	Workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade :— Male workers :— Measure cutters, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen (other than those employed on heavy cotton clothing). Fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers (other than those employed on 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 of age—London district, 1s. 7½d.; other districts, 1s. 6d.; other classes: not less than 3 (formerly 4) years' employment after 19 years—London district 1s. 5½d.; other 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. 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 passers with not less than 3 (formerly 4) years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 2½d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 1s. 1d.
			Under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' employment after 19 years of age.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change for workers with not less than 2 years' employment after the age of 22, 1s. 2½d.
			Packers 22 years of age and over.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change for workers with not less than 2 years' employment after the age of 22, 1s. 1½d.
			Porters 22 years of age and over.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 1s.
Waterproof Garment Making.	Manchester and Salford (certain firms).	7 June	All other male workers ...	New scale of minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of from 4d. to 1½d. per hour according to age; piecework basis time rate increased by 1d. per hour. Minimum time rates after change, 2½d. per hour at under 15 years increasing each year to 1s. at 22 years and over.
			Female workers :— Cutters, trimmers and fitters-up. Conveyor belt machinists (other than learners) where the work is conveyed direct to or from the workers on a mechanical conveyor belt. Learners ... ..	Increase of 4d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change for workers aged 20 years and over, 8½d. Adoption of new minimum time rate of 8½d. per hour. New scale of minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts, except during fourth year of employment for which there was no change. Rates after change: 9s. per week during first six months, increasing to 25s. during fourth year.
			Other adult female workers ...	Increase of 4d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 7½d.
			Timeworkers (except cutters and warehouse workers). Pieceworkers ... .. Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase of 12½ per cent. on existing piecework rates. Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 67s.
Baking	Border District (including Galashiels, Selkirk and Tweedmouth).	5 June	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: 70s., 72s. and 76s. per week for work started at 4 a.m., 3 a.m. and 2 a.m. respectively.
	Falkirk and district	1 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: 70s., 72s. and 76s. per week for work started at 4 a.m., 3 a.m. and 2 a.m. respectively.
Vehicle Building.	Fife and Kinross district.	1 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. Adult male workers :— Journeymen ... .. Other workers ... .. Apprentices ... .. Females ... ..	Increase of 2s. per week (68s. to 70s.). Adoption of weekly rate of 52s. 6d. Increases of from 4d. to 1s. 5d. per week according to age. Adoption of scale of weekly rates starting at 16s. during the first year, increasing each year to 40s. during 8th year and over.
	England, Wales and Northern Ireland.¶	1st pay week in June.	Workpeople employed in vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	Increase of 4d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general and vicemen, 1s. 3½d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.; those employed on private bodywork—second grade individual and batch production, 4d. per hour more; those employed on 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, 4d. per hour more for all grades; all leading or charge hands, 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.

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

¶ 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.

‡ Except in the case of certain London firms, engaged in the manufacture of high class coachwork, where minimum rates 2½d. or 3d. above the general minimum hourly rates apply in accordance with a separate agreement of 13th January, 1934.

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.	1st full pay week in June.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	North East Coast* ...	1st full pay in June	Upholsterers ... ..	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Upholstresses and carpet sewers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9½d.).
Building	Wick and Thurso ...	1 June	Joiners ... ..	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d.).†
Civil Engineering	Various districts in Lancashire.	1st full pay week after 1 June	Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Increase of 1d. per hour for the Urban District of Clayton-le-Moors, and of ½d. per hour for the Borough of Accrington and the Urban districts of Fallsworth, 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.‡	2nd pay day in June.	Qualified journeymen ... ..	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 10½d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 6d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.
	London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.		Auxiliary workers ... ..	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d.).
Monumental Masonry.	Aberdeen ... ..	1 June	Cutters, turners, polishers, etc., employed in granite yards.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 6d.; hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 5d.
	Edinburgh and district.	1 June	Monumental masons and polishers	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 ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 10½d.; mates, 1s. 5½d.
Road Transport (Passenger).	London ... ..	28 May	Omnibus drivers and conductors employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in Central London Area.	Increase 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.
Road Transport (Goods).	Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle and Wallasey District.	1st full pay period in June.	Horse and motor drivers, etc. ...	Increase 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, 65s.; 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 employed 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 1½ per cent. in each case.**
Dock Labour	Hull ... ..	1 June	Pit prop sawyers and youths employed 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 employed in Army Ordnance Department and Department of Chief Inspector of Armaments.	Increase of 3s. per week (46s. to 49s.).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 June	Skip and basket makers ... ..	Increase of 1 per cent. on list prices, making wages 79½ per cent. and 69½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Distributive Trades.	Belfast ... ..	10 May	Men employed filling coal bags ...	Increase of 3s. per week (55s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.).
		31 May	Carters employed in the coal carrying trade.	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 weekly rates (not including commission) starting at 8s. up to 15 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.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Limestone Quarrying.	Portland ... ..	1 June	Quarryworkers ... ..	Reduction of 3 hours per week (41 to 44).‡

\* Including Darlington, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland and West Hartlepool.  
 † Further increases of a similar amount are to operate on 1st October, 1937, and 1st January, 1938.  
 ‡ 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. 8½d. The rate for Belfast, until further notice, is to be subject to an addition of 3 per cent. The districts in the various grades are as follows:—  
 Grade A.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey), Chester, Shotton, Wrexham, Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington and Wigan), Blackpool, Runcorn and Widnes, South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Kighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Bristol and Crews.  
 Grade B.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.  
 Grade C.—Other towns and counties in England and Wales.  
 § Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 ¶ This increase is in accordance with an agreement between the Conference of Liverpool and District Road Transport Employers and the Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Union.  
 †† 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 285.  
 ††††† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

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.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 58 new disputes, directly involving 23,300 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 4,900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 19, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 37, directly involving 16,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1937 AND 1936.†

Industry Group.	January to June, 1937.			January to June, 1936.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying...	5	27	32	16,700	52,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	3	14	17	3,400	7,000	
Textile ... ..	4	6	10	1,200	7,000	
Clothing ... ..	1	6	7	6,200	20,000	
Transport ... ..	1	2	3	7,100	11,000	
Other ... ..	8	29	37	2,400	14,000	
<b>Total June, 1937 ...</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	
<b>Total, May, 1937 ...</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>814,000</b>	
<b>Total, June, 1936 ...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>191,000</b>	

Following is an analysis of disputes in progress in June:—

Causes.—Of the 84 disputes beginning in June, 23, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 20, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work-people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING— Colliery workpeople—Easington, Co. Durham (one firm).	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.
Underground and surface work-people—near Barnsley (one firm).	800	300	14 June	15 June	Claim on the part of coal face workers for a "walking" allowance of 1s. per day on ground that distance is excessive.	Following a resumption of work, employers agreed to pay allowance claimed.
Putters, hewers and other colliery workpeople—near Chester-le-Street (one firm).	530	564	16 June	17 June	Claim on the part of putters for an increase in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Haulage lads and other colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one firm).	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.
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE— Blastfurnacemen and steelworkers—Workington (one firm).	310	990	11 June	12 June	Dispute arising out of the suspension of a plate layer.	Work resumed on advice of the trade union of the workpeople directly concerned.
ENGINEERING— Apprentice engineers—Aberdeen.	300	...	17 May‡	3 June	For increases in wages.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
CLOTHING MANUFACTURE— Waterproof garment workers—Manchester and Salford (certain firms).	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.
Waterproof garment workers—Salford (one firm).	350	...	15 June	16 June	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists agreed to join trade union.
Workpeople employed in wholesale clothing manufacture—Leeds (one firm).	2,000	...	16 June	17 June	Against proposed extension of length of a meal interval, involving a later stopping time.	Proposal withdrawn.
TRANSPORT— Omnibus drivers and conductors—Liverpool and district (one firm).	500	...	26 June	29 June	Dissatisfaction with new schedules of duty.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Dock labourers—Hull.	6,000—7,000	...	28 June	29 June	For an increase in wages.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade unions.
RUBBER INDUSTRY— Workpeople employed in rubber hose, belting, etc. manufacture—Salford (one firm).	770	...	23 June	5 July	Dispute concerning wages and hours.	Work resumed on terms offered by employers previous to stoppage.

\* 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.  
 † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 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.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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 compared with a month earlier.

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:—

Table with columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1d.), Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1937, as compared with July, 1914, 1st June, 1937, 1st July, 1937.

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

Table with columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st July, 1937, as compared with July, 1914, Corresponding General Average for 1st June, 1937.

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in quantities 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.

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.

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 unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not).

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:—

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

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 (3 1/2d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities.

I.—FOOD.

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

Table with columns: Country, Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914, July, 1933, July, 1934, July, 1935, July, 1936, Latest figures available, Rise, Date.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table with columns: Country, Items on which computation is based, Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914, July, 1935, July, 1934, July, 1935, July, 1936, Latest figures available, Rise, Date.

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1915, to July, 1914; Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ Figure for June.
§ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.
\*\* Decrease.
†† The figures for 1935 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.
‡‡ Revised figure.
§§ Base: January-June, 1914. The series formerly published (base: July, 1914) is no longer available.
¶¶ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

STATISTICS of fatal industrial accidents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, 1937, are given below:—

Table with columns: RAILWAY SERVICE, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, MINES, QUARRIES over 20 feet deep, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, SEAMEN.

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.

I. Cases.

Table with columns: LEAD POISONING, OTHER POISONING, ANTHRAX, EPIITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER), CHROME ULCERATION.

II. Deaths.

Table with columns: LEAD POISONING, EPIITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

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



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

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 Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with June, 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—						
Northern Counties*	£ 173,300	£ 14,600	£ 51,000	£ 66,000	£ 23,400	£ 328,300 + 48.5
Yorkshire ...	707,600	55,800	89,200	283,300	76,800	1,212,700 + 13.3
Lancs. and Cheshire	501,100	73,200	51,900	84,900	144,700	855,800 - 16.2
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	365,000 - 25.7
Outer London†	1,089,100	185,500	110,400	95,200	194,500	1,674,700 - 45.9
South-Eastern Counties ...	514,100	55,000	32,100	18,000	101,500	720,700 - 23.0
South-Western Counties ...	52,600	—	11,000	—	29,700	93,300 - 47.6
Wales and Mon.*...	163,400	51,800	13,900	7,000	14,400	250,500 + 29.1
SCOTLAND*	738,200	12,600	12,700	342,200	139,100	1,244,800 - 1.1
TOTAL June, 1937	5,202,400	654,200	660,900	1,053,400	1,017,100	8,588,000 - 13.2
Total, June, 1936	6,383,900	437,300	816,400	886,200	1,371,300	9,895,100

## 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, compared 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 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 ascertainment of selling prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts :—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with	
			Previous Audit.†	A Year ago.‡
Pig-Iron :	1937	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lincolnshire ...	Jan.-Mar.	74 2½	+ 4 2½	+ 9 5½
Nottingham District ...	Jan.-Mar.	67 2½	+ 4 0½	+ 9 7
West of Scotland ...	Jan.-Mar.	79 7	+ 5 6	+ 12 5
Manufactured Iron :				
North of England ...	Mar.-Apr.	179 11½	+ 2 2½	+ 10 1½
West of Scotland ...	Mar.-Apr.	220 8	+ 14 2½	+ 29 8½
Steel :				
South-West Wales ...	Jan.-Mar.	118 11½	+ 3 11½	+ 15 7

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment 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 (one); North and West-Midland Counties (one); Wales and Mon. (one); and Scotland (one).

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

‡ Stated to 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 suspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 367,698 tons; this was 114,205 tons more than during the March quarter.

The tonnage launched amounted to 252,608 tons, an increase of 76,922 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 ended 26th June, 1937.	Five weeks ended 29th May, 1937.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1936.†
<b>(1) General Account.</b>			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ... ..	1,714,000	2,080,000	1,892,000
Employed persons ... ..	1,699,000	2,041,000	1,859,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") ... ..	1,702,000	2,057,000	1,876,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Income ... ..	5,116,000	6,179,000	5,628,000
Benefit ... ..	2,082,000	2,814,000	2,765,000
Cost of administration ... ..	348,000	444,000	352,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ... ..	385,000	481,000	385,000
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	36,000	45,000	36,000
Total Expenditure ... ..	2,851,000	3,784,000	3,538,000
Debt outstanding† ... ..	103,980,000	103,980,000	105,227,000
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
Contributions received from :—			Figures not available
Employers ... ..	53,000	43,000	
Employed persons ... ..	53,000	43,000	
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") ... ..	53,000	43,000	
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	—	—	
Total Income ... ..	159,000	129,000	
Benefit ... ..	16,000	29,000	
Cost of Administration ... ..	20,000	16,000	
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	—	—	
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 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, 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.

## 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†, 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 Regulations 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 ship in any dock, harbour or canal, or in assisting in the navigating or mooring of vessels in, or in the neighbourhood of, any dock, harbour or canal, if they are normally employed in any such employment. The employment of such workers would thus remain insurable even if the period of employment with one employer was less than 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 be employed by the half day for a period of only 3½ 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 workers engaged on the actual repairing of ships are guaranteed not 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, 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 the general body of ship repairing workers. In these circumstances the Statutory Committee took the view that there was not sufficient ground for making a distinction, as regards the payment of unemployment 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 therefore 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.

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 basis 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† 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, SUBSECTION 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 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. 1935, 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 off-season 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."

\* H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free). Provisional regulations, 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 1d. net (1½d. post free); see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1936, pages 35 and 36.

‡ Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B. (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 12th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

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

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 Regulation.

"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 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 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 proves

(a) (i) that he has been employed during the off-season in each of the two complete insurance years preceding the beginning of the off-season current at the date of his claim for benefit or

(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 off-season 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."

"As the claimant's normal employment is followed by her in two districts, namely Fraserburgh and East Anglia, the off-season in her case is defined by Regulation 2 of the aforesaid Order as being 'that part or those parts of the year during which persons are not normally employed in that occupation in those districts.'

"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 number of days in the week.

"The off-season is defined by Regulation 2 of the Order, and when 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 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 employment, 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. 1935, 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. 1935, 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 off-season 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 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."

## 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 workers.  
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.

## Recent Proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN: PAINTERS, NEW STREET STATION, BIRMINGHAM, 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, Book-binding 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

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.

**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 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 Storeholders, Foremen and Inspectors claimed that the scales of pay for Senior Vehicle Examiners should be £360 rising by increments of £12 to £420 in London and £340 rising by increments of £12 to £400 in the Provinces, and for Vehicle Examiners £275 rising by increments of £10 to £335 in London and £260 rising by increments of £10 to £320 in the Provinces. The Court awarded the following scales—

Senior Vehicle Examiners.	
London ... ..	£325 rising by £12 to £375
Provinces ... ..	£305 rising by £12 to £355
Vehicle Examiners.	
London... ..	£250 rising by £10 to £300
Provinces ... ..	£235 rising by £10 to £285

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) Convention, 1932. (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. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

**TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry, Washington, April, 1937. Record of proceedings. First part.** International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 2s.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) 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 (Inconsiderable 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 Equipment:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**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:** Twyford, 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 Furnel Alterations:** W. H. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Bedford.—**Boilers:** Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.—**Boxes:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Lantern Stowage:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Breakers, Branch:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Buoys:** 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 Electrical 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., Shifnal; 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., Exeter.—**Compass Gear:** Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—**Condensers:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, 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 (Rudley), Ltd., Rudley. 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:** Easterbrook Allcard & 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:** Siebe 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**

**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 Cleeve; 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: Igranice 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. Bocoek & 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. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranice 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, 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 Manufacturing 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, 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., 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 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.—**Pulovers:** 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-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London,

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 Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Jones & Co. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—**Racks, Bottle**: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Radio-Goniometers**: Aeronautical & 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., Oakmoor and/or Widnes; Vickers-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., Pontypriid; 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. 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., Wednesfield; Perfecta 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, 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., London, 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., 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.

**Ablution Ranges**: Morris Ingram & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Air Compressor**: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Aluminium Silicon Alloy Sheet**: Aluminium Corp., 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., Birmingham; Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown.—**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., 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.—**Cloth, Lasting**: J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden.—**Cookers, Portable**: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—

**Cooking Apparatus**: Adams & Son (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper Ingot**: British Metal Corp., 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, Sandfly**: T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Dies and Punches**: James Cycle Co., Birmingham.—**Dishes, Baking**: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**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., Bilston.—**Duck, Cotton**: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droydsden; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Summerseat.—**Duck, Linen**: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Engines for 6-wheel Chassis**: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Flags, 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 Blocks**: Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Hessian**: Craiks Ltd., Forfar; David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; Jute Industries Ltd., Dundee.—**Hides**: Barrowfield 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., Iford; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—**Lathes**: Tembrell & Wright M/c Tool & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Taylor (B'ham), Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., 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., Ltd., 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.—**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., 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**: Aveling Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Rope, Wire**: W. T. Bowie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Runways and Lifts**: Lockerie & 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. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Oldham; Buckleys (Delph), Ltd., Delph.—**Shutters**: Pilkington Bros. Ltd., St. Helens.—**Skins, Chamois**: E. Cope & Son, Nuneaton.—**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.—**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) Ltd., 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.—**Sterilizers**: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Stoves, Heating**: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—**Tables**: Bennis & Holmes, Ltd., Burnley.—**Tanks Storage**: Foster, Blackett & James, Ltd., Newcastle-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., Bridgewater; E. Taylor, Radstock; Barker Bros. (Shrewsbury), 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 Lines, Cookhouse and Dining Room: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyte-

leaf), 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—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., Dartington. Caterick—Periodical Painting: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Chilwell—Erection of M.S. Quarters: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Colchester—Alterations to Regimental Institutes: W. Chambers & Sons (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Colchester—Alterations to "B" Block Abbey Fields, M.S. Quarters: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton. Colchester—Repairing and tar-spraying roads: W. J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Corsham—Recreation Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Ctrs.), Ltd., Leicester. 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: Lambhill 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 & Wightman, Hertford. Holywood, Palace Barracks—Erection of M.T. Garages: J. Miskimmin & Son, Ltd., Belfast. Larkhill—Regimental 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. Lichfield—Road Repairs: Bituminous Surfacing, Ltd., Manchester. Northern Ireland District—Buildings at Ballykinler Camp: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Nottingham (R.O.F.)—Heating & Ventilating Installation: Carrier Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Nottingham (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, Aise 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: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Tidworth and Perham Down—Artificers' Work: J. R. Surtees, Caterick. Trowbridge—Alterations to Cookhouse 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. Whitty Camp—Structures: A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Woolwich—R. Arsenal and Dockyard—Artificers' Work: H. Meckhonik, London, W. York, Strensall and Pontefract—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. Engrs. (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 Engines, work on**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft Ancillary Equipment**: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Belfast.—**Aircraft Carburettor Modifications**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft development work**: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft Modifications**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft Spares**: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; 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.—**Aircscrews**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircscrew 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., London, S.W.—**Auxiliary Drift Bars**: Kolster Brandes, Ltd., Sidecup; Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Balloons**: Rubber Novelties Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Barometers**: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.—**Boats, Flying**: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—**Bowden Wire and Spares**: Bowden (Engineers), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes and Scaffolding**: 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.—**Brushes**: H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.—**Building and Works Services**: Mildenhall—Artificers' 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,

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. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnboro', Hants. Acklington, Northumberland—Hutting, Finishings to Hutting, Permanent Buildings and External Services: Henry Kelly (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hullavington, Wilts., Brize Norton, Oxon.—Cable Schemes: John Collier & Co., (Elec. Engrs), 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. Silberston & 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., Birmingham; 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 Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Extinguishers, Fire and Refills**: 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**: Tangyres, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fire 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 Co., 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 Hove & 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**: Koreet 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., 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, 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, Anti-vibration**: Farmer & Son, Coventry.—**M.T. Chassis**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.T. Platform Bodies**: E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Nozzles, 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, E.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., Brentford.—**Scales, Weighing**: C. W. Brecknell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screwdrivers, Ratchet**: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), 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.—**Spools**: Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Starter Motors**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Steel Doors**: Palmer's Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**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., Yeading.—**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.—

**Wire, Streamline :** Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh.—**W/T Grid Bias Units and Spares :** Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton.—**W/T Masks, Microphone :** Auto Telephone & Elec. Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**W/T Quartz Crystals :** 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.

**Apparatus, Telephonic :** Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective :** Dynamo & Motor Repairs, Ltd., Wembley; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Electro Dynamic Construction 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 Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Battery Stores :** Ericsson Telephone, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Bends, C.I. :** Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Bicycles :** Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blocks, Terminal :** Eboneston 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. Goolnik, Ltd., London, E.—**Boxes, Fibreite :** Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Brackets :** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cleckheaton.—**Brake Linings :** British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton.—**Cable :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Hackbridge 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, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge.—**Clamps, Stay :** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**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 Electrical 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, 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 & Telegraph 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, 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., Oakmoor, Staffs.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew Ltd., Manchester; Frederick Smith & Co. incorporated in London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Manchester; Whitecross, Co. Ltd., Warrington.—**Wire, Copper :** British Ropes, Ltd., Wakefield; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Nevill Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanely.—**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-Uxbridge, Glasgow-Coatbridge-Airdrie: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Caernarvon-Colwyn Bay: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Caernarvon-Colwyn Bay): Salford Electrical Instruments, 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, 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-Ormskirk): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for Loading Coils; Bodmin-Wadebridge: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors (for Bodmin-Wadebridge): Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils; Sheringham-Fakenham: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cabling (Intermediate Loading) :** Liverpool-Glasgow

(Lancaster-Kendal, Kendal-Penrith and Penrith-Carlisle): Pirelli 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 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), Gosforth-Barrow (Sections I, II, IV), Kendal: Ormerod & Shields, Ashton-on-Ribble, Lancs.; Cambridge-Leeds (N.E. Region) (Section II), Dunblane, Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield (Section III), Glasgow-Ayr (Section I), Leeds-Castleford-Doncaster (Section I), Gosforth-Barrow (Section III), Starcross (Devon): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Swandean (Worthing) and Worthing-Goring, Hitchin-Hexton, Cambridge-Leeds (N.E. Region) (Section IV), Doncaster-Gainsborough (Section IV), Hampstead (Swiss 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 & Middleton 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 II), York-Thirsk (Sections II, IV), March-Chatteris, Peterborough-Grantham-Boston (Section IV): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Bedford-Olney, Sheffield-Bakewell-Hope Valley (Section I) Fordingbridge-Bulford-Farley, Pontypridd-Pentre, Norwich-Freethorpe, Swansea-Carmarthen, St. Marychurch (Torquay), Silvertown-Thorverton: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Lyndhurst-Lymington, Leeds-Castleford-Doncaster (Section IV), Heywood: Martin & Element, Ltd., Birmingham; Coventry, Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield (Sections II, IV), Ottery St. Mary: Hodge Bros. (Contra), Ltd., Birmingham; Norwich-Kings Lynn (Sections V, VI), Peterborough-Grantham-Boston (Sections II, III): May, Guyer & 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; Whitstable: Fordyce Bros. Ltd., Orpington; Inverary-Lochgilphead, Edinburgh-North Berwick-Dunbar (Sections I, II): R. Paterson & 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 & Craiglockhart, Portobello: R. Burrows, Edinburgh; Paisley-Johnstone-Kilbrachan: J. Woodrow & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Bridge-of-Weir; Mirsterton: Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Darlington-Richmond, Kirby Moorside and Newton, Leeds-Hull No. 4 & York Tadcaster Road, Garston and Lark Lane (Liverpool), Birmingham Priory, Weoley 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 Installations, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Telephone Kiosks (Decoration of) :** N. Wales Engineering District: H. C. Marshall, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment :** Ruislip, Midland (Birmingham) (Tandem Automatic Extension), Kighley (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 (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 Constr. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; Stechford (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Marston Green (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Acocks Green (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Knaresborough Unit (Automatic Extension), Sunderland (Automatic Extension): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; Aston Cross (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), St. Boswells, Kings Norton (Birmingham), Selkirk, West Hartlepool (Automatic Extension), Irvine (Auto Extension), Yatton, Carnoustie, Ramnor (Sheffield) (Automatic Extension), Cawden, 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 Constr. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Sedgely, Popesgrove (London) (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors (for Popesgrove): Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Stratford, London, E., for Batteries; Electric Constr. 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 (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), West (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Automatic Extension), Benton (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Automatic Extension), Gosforth (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Automatic Extension), Beasted Maidstone) (Automatic Extension), Hoddesdon (Power Plant):

Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors (for Hoddesdon): Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Constr. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Park (London) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractor (for Park): Electric Constr. Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; Central (Bristol) (Manual Equipment Extension), Exhibition (Glasgow), Aberystwyth (Automatic 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-Contractor (for Castle Douglas): Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Leicester (Power Plant), Ballyhorman (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors (for Leicester and Ballyhorman): R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos., for Oil Engine; Electric Constr. 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 (Extension 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 & 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 Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rippon; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilgaber; Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., London, E.; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—**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., 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 (1937) :** Norton & Gregory, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Envelopes, Manilla :** McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—**Envelopes for Greeting Telegrams :** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead Envelopes, 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., 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, Gorseion, Glam., Post Office and Sorting Office—Erection: Griffiths, Davies & Co., Ltd., Swansea. Harrow, H.M. Stationery Office—Internal Cleaning and Distemping: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Haswell (Co. Durham) Employment Exchange—Erection: R. Southern, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hoddesdon Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Hooton, Cheshire, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Coward & Davies, Ltd., Birkenhead. Hordean, Hants, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Hunt, Ltd. Gosport. Hounslow (Middx.) Postal Garage—Erection: Speirs, Ltd., London, S.W. Kew Gardens Temperate House—Reconstruction of part of Roof: Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., London, N.W. Kirby (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 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

Telephone Exchange—Erection: Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., Manchester. Somerset House Automatic Telephone Exchange—Construction: Killby & Gayford, Ltd., London, E.C. Teddington National Physical Laboratory—Re-making Roads and Paths Fitzpatrick & Son, London, E. Uttoxeter Post Office—New Garage: W. Gough & Sons, Wolverhampton. West Norwood Sorting Office—Reconditioning: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Winscombe Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. J. Pople & Sons, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset. Woodhall Spa Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. H. Maxey & Son, Sleaford.—**Painting Services :** Gledhow, Leeds, Ministry of Pensions Hospital—Internal and External Painting: Pickles, Aylard & Co., Ltd., Ossett. Home, Colonial and India Offices—External Painting: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Hounslow Post Office & Telephone Exchange—Internal and External Painting: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. Llandaff M/Pensions Hospital—External and Internal Painting: Atlantic Scalers & Painters, Ltd., Avonmouth. Liverpool Head Post Office—Internal Painting: A. Allsop & Co., Liverpool. Teddington, National Physical Laboratory—External and Internal Painting: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Engineering Services :** Bishopston, Royal Ordnance Factory—Boiling Vats: Carty & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Chorley, Royal Ordnance Factory—Electric Travelling Cranes: Royce, Ltd., Loughborough; Automatic Weighing Machines: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Locomotives including Flame and Spark Proof Equipment: J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Locomotives including Flame Proof Electric Lighting Equipment: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Plain Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Co., Ltd., Manchester. Clerkenwell Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Dartford Telephone Exchange and Garage—Heating and Hot Water Services: Mann Bros., Dartford. Doncaster Post Office Joint Garage—Heating and Hot Water Services: J. H. Shouksmith & Sons, Ltd., York. Dollis Hill Research Station—New Boilers and Alterations to Heating System: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Houses of Parliament—Erection of Cooking Apparatus: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Houses of Parliament (Commons Kitchen)—4 Service Lifts—Installation of: Aldous & Campbell, Ltd., London, S.E. Leeds, Ministry of Labour Training Centre—Installation of Shafts and Bearings, Pulleys, etc.: Longwood Engineering Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Liverpool Head Post Office—Heating Apparatus: Domestic Hot Water Service: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Maryland Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Royal Arsenal Woolwich—Presses: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester. Worcester Head Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: H. E. Pritchard & Son, Kidderminster.—**Miscellaneous :** Awnings—Westminster Abbey: Wm. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W. Bedsteads: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W. Builders' Ironmongery: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. Bureaux: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Canvas Hose: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. Castors: Autoseal Clamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs—Arm: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Johnson, Holland & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; R. Tyzaek, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Carving and Dining: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Dining: W. G. Harding (Furniture), Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Bow Back Windsor: A. N. Tavener, Bristol; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe. Chairs—W.2.: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—W.26: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Cupboards—Steel: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Cushions—Purchase and Removal: Pontings, Ltd., London, W. Dressing Chests: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Dressing Chests without Mirrors: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W. Drop Bag Fittings: J. Elwell, Ltd., Oldbury, Worcs. Drop Bag Label Holders: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Earthenware: W. Adams & Sons (Potters) Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Minton, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott Son & Co., Stoke-on-Trent; Wood & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Booths, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Fire and Sand Pails: G. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Bird, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Quarry Bank, Staffs. Floor Polish and Dressing: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston. Foam Type Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Furniture Fittings: Essor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Glassware: Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Works, Edinburgh; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill. Hand Crash Towels: R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Large Letter Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Locks: J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall. Lorries—Hire of: G. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Movable Troughs: Finch & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester. Matches: A.M.C. (Sales), Ltd., London, E.C. Mattresses—Hair: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Meat Safes: R. P. Richards & Co., Aylesbury. Mops: A. Smart & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Motor-driven Pumping Units: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford. Needleloom Underfelt: Gaskell & Co. (Bacup), Ltd., Bacup. Painted Chests of Drawers: Zinkins, London, E.; Papworth Industries, Cambridge. Postmen's Preparation Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pumping Sets: Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford. Removal—Ministry of Transport, Whitehall, to Metropole Buildings: Pickfords, Ltd., London, N. Screens: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Soda Acid Charges: Moneys Patent, Ltd., London, E. Soda Acid Fire Extinguishers: Foamite, Ltd., London, W.; Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester; Pyrene Co., Ltd.,

Brentford. Soda Crystals: A. Elder Reed & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Steel Airmen's Lockers: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Steel Pedestal Units for Repetition Tables: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Steel Racking: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Tables—Dining: Papworth Industries, Papworth, Cambridge; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Tables—Double and Single Slope: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Tables—Draughtsmen's: J. Walsh, Ltd., Sheffield; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Tables—Drop Leaf: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Tables—Kitchen: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Papworth Industries, Papworth, Cambridge; Fielding & Bottomley, Ltd., Halifax. Tables—Mahogany, Card: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Tables—Magazine: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Tables—Oak, side: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Tables—Occasional: W. A. & F. H. Cowell, London, N. Tables—Pedestal Writing: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Tables—Side: Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester. Towel Horses: Vono Co., Dudley Port, Staffs. Wirework: J. Starkie & Sons, Ltd., Preston.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Automatic Switching Equipment:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Bayer 205:** Bayer Products, Ltd., London W.C.—**"Becander" Rope Hailer, etc.:** Beckett & Anderson, Ltd., Rutherglen.—**Bedford Cord:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Bogie Brake and 3rd Class Carriages:** Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bogie Covered Cattle Wagons:** Gloucester Rly. Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bogie Oil and Water Tank Wagons:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Bogie Mail and Brake Vans:** Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bolts, G.I. Buckets, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Boiler Parts:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boots:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boring Mill, etc.:** Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Brake Blocks:** Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Brake Vans:** Birmingham Rly. Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buoys:** Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Cadmium Copper Wire, etc.:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Carriage and Wagon Axlebox Brasses:** Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carriage and Wagon Tyres:** T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Carriage Underframe Details:** Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Carrier and Testing Equipment:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Cell Locks and Keys:** J. Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Centrifugal Pumps:** Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Channel Pipes and Bends:** J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale.—**C.I. Pipes, etc.:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**C.I. Water Pipes, etc.:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**15/30' 0" Clear Span Deck Bridges:** F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**24/20' 0" Clear Span Deck Bridges:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Coal Tar:** Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Compressor Plant and Ejectors:** Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cooking Ranges, etc.:** Carron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Copper Wire:** J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Crude Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Diesel Fuel Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Diesel Rollers:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Drawing Instruments, etc.:** E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drill, Cotton:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Electric Light Plant:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Equipment for Airport Hotel:** L. E. Trevers & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Expanded Metal:** Wm. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—**Flannel:** R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Floating Pile Driving and Grabbing Plant:** British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Greatcoats:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Gauze, etc.:** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Haulage Rope:** Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Head Pans, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Helves:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Ideal Milk, etc.:** Nestles Milk Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron Poles:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jackets, etc.:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Hinckley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—**Junction Cable:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Knickers:** Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lifting Pontoon:** Aldous Successors, Ltd., Brightlinea.—**Linoleum, etc.:** Barry Ostlers & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Locos. 4-6-2. 0-1 Class 3 Cylinder:** North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Loco. 2-8-2 Type (3' 6" Gauge):** North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Loco. Boilers:** Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Loco. Tyres:** T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Branch of United Steel Cos., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lorry Chassis:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Mechanical Horse and Trailer:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Meters:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Motor Lorries:** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Motor Lorries and Trailers:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**M.S. Angles, etc.:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.S. Bars:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**M.S. Plates:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.S. Reinforcement (for Pile Cores, etc.):** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—

**M.S. Round Rods:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Paints:** Red Hand Compositions: London, S.W.—**Paper:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury.—**P.B. Poles:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pick Axes, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Pilot Cable, etc.:** W. T. Henley's Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pitch Pine, etc.:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Pole Parts:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pressed Steel Tank for Reservoir:** Horseley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Pressure Pipes, etc.:** Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Portland Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Printing Paper:** Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury.—**Quinine Hydrochlor.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Railclips:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Rails and Fishplates:** United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—**Reaping Hooks, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Refuse Disposal Plant:** Mortimore, Ltd., Manchester.—**Restaurant Paneling, etc.:** L. E. Trevers & Co., London, E.C.—**Road Bridge:** J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Sanitary Fittings:** Twyford, Ltd., Hanley.—**Saville Automatic Standard Platen:** Waite & Saville, Ltd., Otley.—**Sewer Pipes:** J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale.—**Sheffield Twinberrow "Bogies 5' 6" Gauge:** G. H. Sheffield & Co. (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Shirts:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Spares for "Frosts" Meters:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Spares for Light Buoys:** Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—**Spare Parts for Shovels:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Springs:** I. A. Timmis & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Static Transformers:** Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Stationery:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**1-40 Ton Steam Breakdown Crane:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Steel:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Angles:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Plates and Angles:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles:** Horseley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Steel Sheets, etc.:** Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Steel Sleepers:** Colvilles, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steelwork etc. for Road Bridges:** J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Stonebreakers, etc.:** Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Stoneware Pipes:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches and Fuses:** Standard Switchgear, Ltd., Hornchurch.—**Switches and Crossings:** Darlington Rly. Plant and Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington; R. White & Sons, Ltd., Widnes.—**Tarpaulins:** Gourcock Ropework Co., Port Glasgow.—**Telegraph Ironwork:** T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—**Telegraph Line Materials:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephone Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Teleprinters:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Tin:** Capper, Pass & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Tipping Chassis:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow, W.—**Train Lighting Equipment:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Typewriters:** Barlock (1925), Co., Nottingham.—**Tyres and Tubes:** India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan.—**Water Heaters:** Bestian & Allen, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Waterproof Coats:** C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Waterproof Cloth:** Gourcock Ropework Co., Port Glasgow.—**Web Equipment:** Barrow Heburn and Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., London, S.E.—**Weighbridges:** H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**White Metal:** Hoyt Metal Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wireless Materials:** Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wood Block Flooring:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.

## COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

**Gopsall Estate, County Leicester:** General repairs and erection of a new cowhouse at Church Farm: H. Beck & Sons, Market Bosworth.—**Windsor Estate, County Berks:** Erection of recreation room at Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park; H. Meckhonik, London, W.; Erection of new organ at Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park: J. W. Walker & Sons, London, W.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

**Supply of Coal for Customs Launches:** Wm. Cory & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

## BOARD OF CONTROL.

**Fish:** R. Pearson, Grimsby; J. T. Kindness, Aberdeen.

## NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.