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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline between 4th April and 16th May. This was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries.

*Insured Persons in work.*—It is provisionally estimated that at 16th May, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,375,000. This was 15,000 less than at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 148,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937.

*Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 16th May, 1938, there were 1,314,118 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 6,943 less than at 4th April, 1938, in spite of an increase of 9,239 among boys and girls under 16, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who had left school at the end of the Easter term. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 167,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937, in the total number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 16th May, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 397,529 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 39,251 more than at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 208,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 16th May, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 67,158 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 1,267 less than at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 7,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,778,805 persons on the registers at 16th May, 1938, included 1,020,450 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 541,451 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 53,405 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 163,499 other persons, of whom 40,837 were under 16 years of age.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th May, 1938, was 13.0, as compared with 12.9 at 4th April, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 6.6 at 16th May, 1938, and 5.7 at 4th April, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 16th May, 1938, was 12.7, as compared with 12.5 for 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis,

there was an increase at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 24th May, 1937, of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3.8 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 2.8 between these two dates.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was a decline in employment, between 4th April and 16th May, in coal mining, agriculture, the cotton, linen, iron and steel, tinplate and motor vehicle industries, and in certain branches of the engineering industry. On the other hand, employment improved in building, public works contracting, hosiery manufacture, stove, grate, etc., manufacture, bread, biscuit, etc., making, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, and shipping services.

### 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 May resulted in an increase estimated at £41,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 690,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £2,000 in those of 81,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Yorkshire, Scotland, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, and Cumberland; steel melters in various districts in Great Britain; tinplate workers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; workpeople employed by civil engineering contractors in England and Wales; and motor drivers and attendants employed in furniture removing and warehousing in England and Wales. The principal decreases affected coal miners in Derbyshire and Warwickshire; workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales; and brush and broom makers in Great Britain.

The changes so far reported in the five completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £284,000 a week in the full-time wages of nearly 2,400,000 workpeople and in a net decrease of £8,850 in those of 115,450 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June 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 56 per cent. at 30th April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st June, 1937. For food only the percentages were 38, 39 and 36, respectively.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May was 74. In addition 26 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 100 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 27,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in May is estimated at about 185,000 working days.

## PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED.

## ANALYSIS BY AGE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 28th FEBRUARY, 1938.

For the purpose of obtaining information as to the relation between age and duration of unemployment, an analysis of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was made on 28th February, 1938. The analysis as to age continues the series of similar analyses published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 8 of the January, 1938, issue). The analysis as to duration of unemployment was necessarily limited to applicants for unemployment benefit or unemployment allowances.

## AGE ANALYSIS.

## MEN AND WOMEN AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER.

The numbers and proportions of men and women registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 28th February, 1938, in various age-groups, with corresponding figures for 1st November, 1937, and 3rd May, 1937, are given in the Table below. In comparing the figures for 28th February, 1938, and 1st November, 1937, with those for the earlier date, it should be borne in mind that they have been compiled in accordance with the revised procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937.\*

Sex and age group.	Numbers Unemployed.			Percentage of Total.		
	28th February, 1938.	1st November, 1937.	3rd May, 1937.	28th February, 1938.	1st November, 1937.	3rd May, 1937.
<b>Men:—</b>						
18-20	62,012	44,934	41,536	4.8	4.1	3.7
21-24	152,171	125,825	121,210	11.7	11.2	10.9
25-34	316,637	259,644	260,558	24.4	23.5	23.4
35-44	264,061	224,829	227,987	20.4	20.3	20.5
45-54	246,584	213,721	219,415	19.0	19.3	19.7
55-59	128,249	120,851	125,273	9.9	10.9	11.2
60-64	122,738	114,855	114,656	9.5	10.4	10.3
65 & over	3,174	3,343	3,430	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,295,686</b>	<b>1,105,982</b>	<b>1,114,165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women:—</b>						
18-20	49,528	29,860	24,676	12.8	11.4	11.1
21-24	74,837	49,718	41,970	19.4	19.0	18.9
25-34	112,757	72,357	61,776	29.3	27.7	27.8
35-44	73,107	50,005	41,867	19.0	19.1	18.8
45-54	47,506	35,685	30,954	12.3	13.6	13.9
55-59	16,647	14,200	12,403	4.3	5.4	5.6
60-64	10,991	9,589	8,575	2.9	3.7	3.8
65 & over	95	132	141	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>385,468</b>	<b>261,546</b>	<b>222,362</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

There was an increase in the total number registered as unemployed at 28th February, 1938, as compared with both the earlier dates shown in the Table. The increase was more marked among women than among men. From May, 1935, when this series of age-analyses was begun, up to and including May, 1937, concurrently with a steady decline in the total numbers unemployed, the proportion of younger persons in the total unemployed tended to decrease, while the proportion of older persons tended to increase. In the figures for November, 1937, which were the first to be obtained after the recession in employment appeared last year, these tendencies were reversed, and for the first time since the analyses were started the proportion of the total unemployed included in the lower age-groups showed an increase, and the proportion in the higher age-groups a decrease. In February, 1938, the proportions in the lower age-groups again showed an increase, and those in the higher age-groups a decrease. At that date 40.9 per cent. of the unemployed men were under 35, as compared with 38.8 per cent. in November, 1937, and 38.0 per cent. in May, 1937. In the case of women, the corresponding percentage proportions were 61.5, 58.1 and 57.8 respectively.

About two-fifths of the men unemployed at 28th February, 1938, were under 35 years of age and rather less than two-fifths over 45 years; rather more than three-fifths of the women were under 35 and nearly one-fifth over 45.

The applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances at 28th February, 1938, numbered 1,243,503 men, of whom 995,312 were wholly unemployed, 181,666 were temporarily stopped, and 66,525 were unemployed casual workers, and 346,467 women, including 213,617 wholly unemployed, 130,852 temporarily stopped, and 1,998 unemployed casual workers. In addition, there were 52,183 men and 39,001 women on the registers who were not applying for benefit or allowances. The following Table shows for men and women in each of these four categories the proportions aged 18-34, 35-44 and 45 and over respectively:—

Sex and Age Group.	Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.			Unemployed Non-claimants.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.	
<b>Men:—</b>				
18-34 years ...	40.6	49.8	36.0	23.6
35-44 " ...	20.3	21.5	22.6	15.3
45 years and over ...	39.1	28.7	41.4	61.1
<b>Women:—</b>				
18-34 years ...	63.1	63.7	39.9	47.1
35-44 " ...	17.5	20.3	27.3	21.7
45 years and over ...	19.4	16.0	32.8	31.2

\* See page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

The Table shows that the men classified as non-claimants consist mainly of men over 45 years of age. On the other hand nearly 50 per cent. of the men classified as temporarily stopped were under 35 years of age.

## 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 in Great Britain:—

	14th February, 1938.	15th November, 1937.	24th May, 1937.
<b>Boys:—</b>			
16 and 17 years ...	32,157	24,201	22,610
Under 16 years ...	17,084	13,075	13,810
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>49,241</b>	<b>37,276</b>	<b>36,420</b>
<b>Girls:—</b>			
16 and 17 years ...	36,113	25,512	19,199
Under 16 years ...	25,235	18,059	19,129
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>61,348</b>	<b>43,571</b>	<b>38,328</b>

## ANALYSIS BY AGE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Each month in this GAZETTE (see for example page 225 of this issue) an analysis is given according to the last spell of registered unemployment within certain broad age-groups in the case of applicants for unemployment insurance benefit or unemployment assistance allowances.\* In the returns for 28th February, 1938, the figures for duration of unemployment have been analysed by age in greater detail. Figures for seven age-groups in Great Britain as a whole and for three age-groups in each of the nine Employment Exchange Administrative Divisions, are given on pages 232 to 234. In considering the figures, it is necessary to bear in mind that of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods, a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

It should also be mentioned that for persons who first became entitled to apply for unemployment assistance allowances on the second appointed day (*viz.*, 1st April, 1937), it was not possible to ascertain accurately the duration of the spell of unemployment then current in cases where that spell had lasted more than a year. It is probable that in the figures given the numbers who are shown as having been unemployed for 2 years but less than 3 years may be slightly overstated, while the figures for those shown as unemployed for 3 years or more may be slightly understated.

## MEN AGED 18-64.

Of the total of 1,243,503 men aged 18-64 applying for benefit or allowances at 28th February, 1938, 703,477, or 56.6 per cent., had been unemployed for less than 3 months, 284,126, or 22.9 per cent. for 3 but less than 12 months, and 255,900, or 20.5 per cent., for 12 months or more. The following Table shows the proportions in three broad age groups:—

Period of continuous registered unemployment.	Number of Applicants.	Percentage Proportions.			
		aged 18-24.	aged 25-44.	aged 45-64.	Total.
Under 3 months ...	703,477	21.0	48.2	30.8	100.0
3 months but less than 12 months ...	284,126	16.6	45.1	38.3	100.0
12 months or more ...	255,900	5.9	38.3	55.8	100.0

Men aged 45-64 accounted for nearly 56 per cent. of the total number who had been unemployed for a year or more. The proportion in this age group increases as the period on the register lengthens: it included nearly 60 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for 2 years or more, and nearly 70 per cent. of those unemployed for 5 years or more.

The incidence of prolonged unemployment among men in the higher age-groups is further illustrated in the following Table which shows for men in the same age groups the proportions who had been unemployed for different periods:—

Age-group.	Total Number in age group.	Percentage Unemployed for			Total.
		less than 3 months.	3 but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	
18-24	209,549	70.3	22.5	7.2	100.0
25-44	565,093	60.0	22.7	17.3	100.0
45-64	468,861	46.3	23.2	30.5	100.0

Thus, over 30 per cent. of the men aged 45-64 had been unemployed for 12 months or more, as compared with only 7.2 per cent. among men aged 18-24. On the other hand, over 70 per cent. of the men in the latter age group had been unemployed for less than 3 months as compared with 46.3 per cent. among men aged 45-64. There is little difference between the age groups mentioned in the Table in the percentage unemployed for 3 months but less than 12 months.

\* Statistics based on the length of unemployment are not available in respect of persons not applying for benefit or allowances.

## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1937: STATISTICAL REVIEW.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1938 (pages 5 and 6), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1937. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.\*

The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1937 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 1,129, as compared with 818 in 1936. In these disputes about 388,000 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked out), and about 209,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 13,000 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began in 1936 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1937. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1937 was thus about 610,000†, as compared with 322,000† in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1937 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was 3,413,000 working days, as compared with 1,829,000 working days in 1936.

The number of disputes recorded as beginning in 1937 was the largest recorded for any year since 1920. There were very few disputes, however, of outstanding importance, and the aggregate time lost through the above disputes was considerably less than in several of the years since 1920. About two-fifths of the disputes occurred in the coal mining industry, affecting for the most part single collieries only.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1937 and 1936 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, all disputes in progress in each year:—

Industry group.	1937.			1936.		
	No. of disputes beginning in 1937.	Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress.	No. of disputes beginning in 1936.	Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	6	1,700	19,000	5	2,500	20,000
Coal Mining ...	457	392,500†	1,496,000	270	181,800†	852,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	13	1,000	5,000	20	4,000	117,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	37	2,500	19,000	32	2,600	18,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	123	91,400	693,000	86	29,900	114,000
Iron and Steel	97	16,700	85,000	62	17,500	92,000
And other Metal	30	5,600	24,000	30	6,300	47,000
Cotton ...	54	17,600	132,000	49	7,100	50,000
Other Textile ...	33	10,000	72,000	27	12,300	155,000
Clothing	18	2,000	6,000	8	4,200	13,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	60	2,900	31,000	41	5,800	98,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	10	1,400	7,000	8	1,900	27,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	98	7,800	39,000	77	7,900	44,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	50	52,600	748,000	66	26,000	86,000
Transport	12	1,000	10,000	9	8,800	69,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	31	3,500	27,000	28	3,800	27,000
All other Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,129</b>	<b>610,200†</b>	<b>3,413,000</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>322,400†</b>	<b>1,829,000</b>

† Of the total number of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 211,500 in 1937, and 77,200 in 1936 were indirectly involved.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1937.

Disputes involving youths in the coal mining and the engineering and shipbuilding industries accounted for several stoppages of major importance in these industries in 1937. Disputes involving omnibus workers were also somewhat prominent during the year.

The largest dispute involving youths at coal mines was that which occurred during July in Yorkshire, following a claim for increased wages; about 95,000 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in a total loss of over 400,000 working days, before work was resumed with higher scales of pay. About 10,000 apprentices in the engineering and shipbuilding industry in the Clydeside area were involved in a strike for higher wages which lasted from 27th March to 3rd May; some 30,000 other workers in these industries in the same area stopped work for one day in sympathy with the apprentices, who eventually

\* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, are 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.

† Workpeople are counted in the totals for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during the year. The resulting duplication during each of the above years was generally slight, except in the coal mining industry, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 211,000 in 1937 and 123,000 in 1936. The net number of workpeople involved in all industries was approximately 418,000 in 1937, and 254,000 in 1936.

The problem of long-term unemployment is clearly related closely to advancing age. At the same time, it is necessarily most marked in the areas which have had high rates of unemployment over an extended period.

Nearly three-quarters of all the men applicants at 28th February, 1938, who had been continuously on the register for a year or more, were in the North Western, Northern, Scotland and Wales Divisions. These four Divisions included slightly more than half of all the men applicants at that date. The proportions unemployed for a year or more were 35.5 per cent. in the Northern Division, 29.7 per cent. in Scotland and 30.7 per cent. in Wales, as compared with 20.5 per cent. in Great Britain as a whole. In London and the South of England only 6.6 per cent. of all the men applicants had been unemployed for a year or more. In this area comparatively small proportions of the men applicants who were aged 45-64 had been unemployed for a year or more, but in the Northern, Scotland and Wales Divisions the proportions varied from over two-fifths to nearly a half. In every Division, except Scotland, those who had been unemployed for a year or more consisted mainly of men over 45 years of age.

## WOMEN AGED 18-64.

The proportion of women applicants for benefit or allowances who, at 28th February, 1938, had been on the register for short periods was much higher, and the proportion for long periods much lower, than in the case of men. Over 75 per cent. of the women had been continuously on the register for less than 3 months, 19 per cent. for 3 months but less than 12 months, and less than 6 per cent. for 12 months or more. Nearly one-half of the women who had been continuously on the register for a year or more had been unemployed for less than two years, and only one-eighth had been unemployed for 5 years or more. In the case of men, the corresponding proportions were one-third and over one-fifth respectively.

For women, as for men, the highest proportions with short spells of unemployment occurred in the younger age groups, and the highest proportions with long spells at the later ages. Of the total number who had been unemployed for less than 3 months, 36.2 per cent. were aged 18-24, 48.9 per cent. aged 25-44, and 14.9 per cent. aged 45-64. Among those unemployed for a year or more the corresponding proportions were 12.6, 38.1 and 49.3 respectively. Of all women aged 18-24 years, 81.6 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 3 months, 16.3 per cent. for 3 but less than 12 months, and 2.1 per cent. for 12 months or more; for women aged 25-44 the percentage proportions were 76.2, 19.4 and 4.4, and for those aged 45-64 years 61.8, 23.2 and 15.0, respectively.

Relatively low proportions of women applicants unemployed for less than 3 months were shown in Scotland (58.3 per cent.), Wales (65.7 per cent.) and the Northern Division (66.4 per cent.). Scotland with 12.9 per cent. showed the highest proportion unemployed for a year or more; proportions ranging from 7.2 per cent. to 7.9 per cent. occurred in Wales and in the North Western and Northern Divisions. In these four Divisions high proportions of the older women had been unemployed for a year or more. The North Western Division and Scotland, which together accounted for 43.9 per cent. of all women applicants at 28th February, 1938, included 71.7 per cent. of those who had been unemployed for a year or more.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS: APPLICATION TO BAKING TRADE.

The Minister of Labour has made a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the baking trade. The text of the Order is reproduced on page 246 below.

## THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

The King's Roll National Council held a meeting at the House of Commons last month under the Chairmanship of the President of the Council, Sir Roger Keyes, M.P., to consider the present position of the King's Roll Scheme. The purpose of the Scheme is to encourage the employment of ex-Service men who were disabled in the Great War and to see that they are distributed equitably among the various industries. Employers who undertake to employ an agreed percentage of disabled ex-Service men—normally not less than 5 per cent. of the total staff employed—are enrolled and are given a certificate.

The Council noted that 24,065 employers were enrolled on the King's National Roll at the beginning of April and that 316,776 disabled ex-Service men were employed by members of the Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the beginning of April was 31,333.

The Council gave further consideration to a suggestion which had been considered at the previous meeting that the scope of the King's Roll Scheme should be extended to include men of His Majesty's Forces who have been disabled on active service since 11th November, 1918. The Council were fully sympathetic to the claims of these men, but felt that it might cause confusion if they were admitted to the King's Roll Scheme, which was related entirely to men disabled in the Great War. It was accordingly decided not to adopt the suggestion, more particularly as it was understood that Regimental Associations and similar organisations were assisting men invalided from the Services since the War.

The Council expressed their appreciation of the support given to the Scheme for so many years, and employers were asked to make an effort to employ more disabled ex-Service men. An appeal was addressed to employers who are not yet members of the King's Roll to make enquiries at their nearest Employment Exchanges where particulars may be obtained of disabled ex-Service men who are anxious for employment.

resumed work on the terms existing prior to the strike. Engineering apprentices were also involved in stoppages which occurred during the year in various districts in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, in London, and, among other towns, at Leeds, Coventry and Edinburgh. The principal disputes involving omnibus workers occurred in London, where over 24,000 drivers and conductors lost about 565,000 working days in May, on a claim for a 7½ hour day; and in Scotland, where a dispute in March concerning wages, etc., resulted in a loss of 75,000 days for nearly 9,000 employees.

Among the other disputes there were five involving 5,000 or more workpeople and four which involved a loss of 50,000 or more working days.

Following is a list of principal disputes which began in 1937 :-

Industry and locality.	Dates of beginning and end of stoppage.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.	Aggregate duration of disputes in working days.
<b>FISHING :-</b>			
Third hands, deck hands, firemen, cooks, etc., with porters and other ancillary shore workers—North Shields	4 Jan.—22 Jan.	750	13,000
<b>COAL MINING :-</b>			
Colliery workpeople—			
Glasgow (near)*	10 Feb.—6 Mar.	750	15,500
Eastington, Co. Durham*	11 June—19 June	2,622	19,000
Yorkshire	12 July†—31 July†	95,000	415,000
Barnsley (near)*	26 July—28 Aug.	1,613	33,000
Rotherham (near)*	4 Aug.—14 Aug.	2,600	17,000
Glamorganshire	27 Sept. (one day)	5,400	5,400
Wrexham	30 Sept.—12 Oct.	4,000	19,000
Glasgow (near)*	12 Oct.—4 Dec.	642	29,000
Risca, Monmouthshire*	3 Nov.—10 Dec.	800	25,000
Lanarkshire	30 Nov. (one day)	24,500	24,500
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING :-</b>			
Workpeople employed in motor-car engine manufacture—			
Derby*	18 Feb.—10 Mar.	3,582	62,500
Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Hayes, Middlesex*			
	4 Mar.—9 Mar.	1,194	5,000
Engineering and shipbuilding apprentices—Clydeside			
Engineers, etc., employed in armaments manufacture—Glasgow*	27 Mar.—3 May	10,000	240,000
Rivet heaters, etc.—Greenock and Port Glasgow	30 Mar.—19 May	2,000	86,000
Workpeople employed in the engineering and shipbuilding industries—Clydeside	13/14 Apr.—25 May	860	30,000
Apprentice engineers—Edinburgh	16 Apr. (one day)	30,000	25,000
Apprentice engineers, etc.—Various districts in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire	26 Apr.—4 May	700	5,500
Apprentice engineers, boys and youths—Coventry	6 Sept.—25 Sept.	14,000	100,000
Engineers—Oldham*	27 Sept.—15 Oct.	3,000	28,000
Apprentice engineers, boys and youths—London	12 Oct.—15 Oct.	4,058	17,500
Apprentice engineers, boys and youths—Leeds	16/28 Oct.—27 Oct. and 1 Nov.	1,930	13,000
Apprentice engineers, boys and youths—Leeds	19 Oct.—30 Oct.	2,000	19,000
<b>OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :-</b>			
Workpeople employed in gas meter manufacture—Manchester (near)*			
	26 Feb. and 1 Mar.—23 Mar.	420	9,000
Workpeople employed in motor body manufacture—Oxford (near)*			
	20 Apr.—24 Apr.	2,913	7,500
Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades—London			
	1/3 May—28 May	350	8,000
Cold roll operatives, etc., employed in tinplate manufacture—Swansea*			
	29 Nov.—18 Dec.	992	15,000
<b>TEXTILE :-</b>			
Countermen, menders, etc., employed in hosiery manufacture—Hinckley			
	26 Apr.—4 May	6,500	44,000
Workpeople employed in the artificial silk industry—Coventry*			
	30 Sept.—9 Oct.	6,000	50,000
<b>CLOTHING MANUFACTURE :-</b>			
Waterproof garment workers—Manchester and Salford			
	10 May—4 June	3,000	51,000
<b>TRANSPORT :-</b>			
Omnibus workers—			
Scotland—Various districts	9 Mar.—19 Mar.	8,850	75,000
West Kent and East Sussex	14/15 Apr.—7/8 May	1,840	37,500
Essex and East and South Midland Counties	19/22 Apr.—10 May	833	14,000
Various districts—Eastern Counties—Various districts—London	24/26 Apr.—10 May	897	13,000
	1 May—26 May	24,327	565,000
Norwich and Cromer	16 May—27 May	560	6,000
Dock labourers—Hull	28 June—29 June	6,500	8,500
<b>RUBBER INDUSTRY :-</b>			
Workpeople employed in rubber hose, belting, etc., manufacture—Salford*			
	23 June—5 July	770	8,500

\* Disputes thus indicated involved only the mines or works of a single firm. † The dates of stoppages varied at different collieries, the majority of workpeople involved being idle for less than a week.

‡ Including Grays, Chelmsford, Luton, Bedford, Hitchin and Aylesbury. § Including Norwich, Cambridge, Newmarket and Cromer.

## MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below the disputes of 1937 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1937, and take account of time lost in 1938 through such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year; they therefore differ from the figures given in the first Table in this article on page 213. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes beginning in 1937 was about 597,000, while the aggregate duration of the disputes, including time lost in 1938, was about 3,136,000 working days.

Limits.	Number of disputes beginning in 1937.	Total number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly.	Aggregate duration in working days.
<b>Disputes classified by Total Numbers directly and indirectly involved.</b>			
Under 100 workpeople ...	500	20,700	148,000
100 and under 250 ...	208	32,200*	153,000
250 " 500 ...	178	63,800	177,000
500 " 1,000 ...	147	99,000	439,000
1,000 " 2,500 ...	70	101,500	389,000
2,500 " 5,000 ...	15	48,400	278,000
5,000 " 10,000 ...	5	33,200	183,000
10,000 and upwards ...	6	197,800	1,369,000

## Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.

Limits.	Number of disputes beginning in 1937.	Total number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly.	Aggregate duration in working days.
<b>Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.</b>			
Under 1 week ...	818	348,600	566,000
1 and under 2 weeks ...	163	69,300	483,000
2 " 4 " ...	85	157,100	1,435,000
4 " 6 " ...	32	14,900	363,000
6 " 10 " ...	22	6,200	232,000
10 " 20 " ...	8	600	30,000
20 weeks and upwards ...	1	200	27,000

## Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

Limits.	Number of disputes beginning in 1937.	Total number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly.	Aggregate duration in working days.
<b>Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.</b>			
Under 500 days ...	687	82,500	129,000
500 and under 1,000 days ...	177	64,800	122,000
1,000 " 5,000 " ...	193	130,200	398,000
5,000 " 25,000 " ...	54	107,300	565,000
25,000 " 50,000 " ...	9	45,400	278,000
50,000 " 100,000 " ...	5	23,400	324,000
100,000 days and upwards ...	4	143,300	1,320,000

As has been pointed out in previous reviews, most of the disputes which occur affect only the employees of single firms, and are of comparatively short duration. The above Table shows that in 1937 of the 1,129 recorded disputes, 708 (or nearly 63 per cent.) involved less than 250 workpeople in each case, and in only 11 cases was the number 5,000 or more. There were, moreover, 818 disputes (over 72 per cent. of the total) which lasted for less than one week, while only 63 disputes (less than 6 per cent. of the total) were protracted to 4 weeks or over.

As regards the aggregate duration of disputes (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days), it will be seen that 9 disputes (involving about 167,000 workpeople) accounted for nearly 1,650,000 working days, or over one-half of the total time lost through disputes beginning in 1937.

## CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1937, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by a claim for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of the statistics such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

Principal causes.	Number of disputes beginning in 1937.		Number of workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-cent-age.	Total.	Per-cent-age.
Wage increase questions ...	323	28·6	129,700	33·4
Wage decrease questions ...	19	1·7	2,600	0·7
Other wage questions ...	246	21·8	47,900	12·3
All wage questions ...	588	52·1	180,200	46·4
Hours of labour ...	43	3·8	40,300	10·4
Employment of particular classes or persons ...	265	23·5	54,100	13·9
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	100	8·9	23,300	6·0
Trade unionism ...	110	9·7	21,800	5·6
Sympathetic action ...	15	1·3	64,300	16·6
Other questions ...	8	0·7	4,200	1·1
Total ...	1,129	100·0	388,200	100·0

Wage questions, as a whole, accounted for over one-half of the disputes beginning in 1937, and for nearly one-half of the workpeople directly involved in such disputes.

Nearly one-quarter of the disputes arose out of the employment of particular classes or persons. One-sixth of the workpeople directly involved ceased work in sympathy with workpeople at other establishments, i.e., not as a result of a direct grievance of their own.\*

\* The one-day stoppages of coal miners in Lanarkshire and of Clydeside engineers and shipbuilders mainly account for the number involved in sympathetic action.

## RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1937, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Table, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under " compromise."

Results.	Number of disputes.		Number of workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-cent-age.	Total.	Per-cent-age.
In favour of workpeople ...	252	22·3	42,700	11·0
In favour of employers ...	546	48·4	246,900	63·6
A compromise ...	331	29·3	98,600	25·4
Total ...	1,129	100·0	388,200	100·0

Disputes which ended in favour of the employers accounted for nearly one-half of the number of disputes and for nearly two-thirds of the number of workpeople directly involved. These proportions were somewhat higher than in most previous years. As usual, a substantial proportion of the disputes (about 30 per cent.) ended in a compromise.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1937 are given below :-

Principal causes.	Number of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1937, the results of which were			Total.
	In favour of workpeople.	In favour of employers.	A compromise.	
Wage increase questions ...	5,000	63,500	61,200	129,700
Wage decrease questions ...	600	300	1,700	2,600
Other wage questions ...	8,200	26,700	13,000	47,900
All wage questions ...	13,800	90,500	75,900	180,200
Hours of labour ...	3,700	35,500	1,100	40,300
Employment of particular classes or persons ...	8,100	33,000	13,000	54,100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ...	3,500	15,100	4,700	23,300
Trade unionism ...	12,200	7,300	2,300	21,800
Sympathetic action ...	700	62,000	1,600	64,300
Other questions ...	700	3,500	...	4,200
Total ...	42,700	246,900	98,600	388,200

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1937 were settled are shown in the Table below :-

Methods of settlement.	Number of disputes beginning in 1937.		Number of workpeople directly involved.	
	Total.	Per-cent-age.	Total.	Per-cent-age.
By direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives ...	665	58·9	179,900	46·3
By conciliation ...	57	5·1	33,000	8·5
By arbitration ...	9	0·8	2,700	0·7
By return to work on employers' terms, without negotiation ...	346	30·6	170,700	44·0
By replacement of workpeople ...	36	3·2	1,300	0·3
By closing of works ...	8	0·7	400	0·1
Otherwise ...	8	0·7	200	0·1
Total ...	1,129	100·0	388,200	100·0

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1937, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, nearly three-fifths of all the disputes being thus settled. Disputes in which work was resumed on the employers' terms, without negotiation, accounted for 30 per cent. of the number of disputes, but they involved almost as many workpeople as were involved in disputes that were settled by direct negotiation.

## STATISTICS OF DISPUTES IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

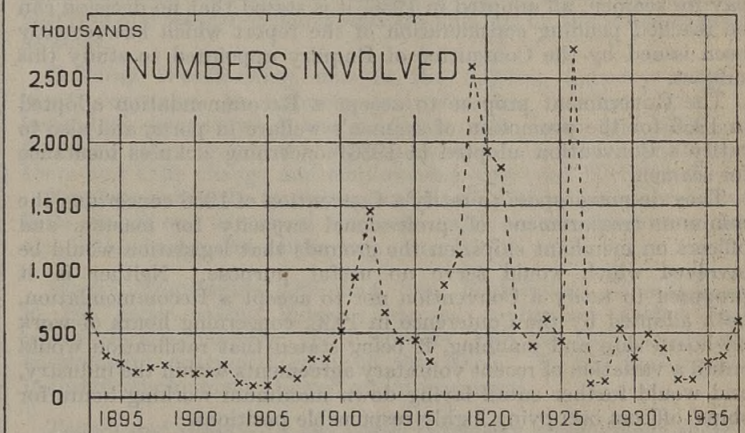
The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919-1937, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of beginning) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in this Table the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table in this article (page 213) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year :-

Year.	Number of disputes beginning in year.	Number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in year.*			Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress during year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	25,570,000
1921 ...	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	612,000	40,000	652,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931 ...	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932 ...	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933 ...	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000
1934 ...	471	109,000	25,000	134,000	960,000
1935 ...	553	230,000	41,000	271,000	1,960,000
1936 ...	818	241,000	75,000	316,000	1,830,000
1937 ...	1,129	388,000	209,000	597,000	3,410,000

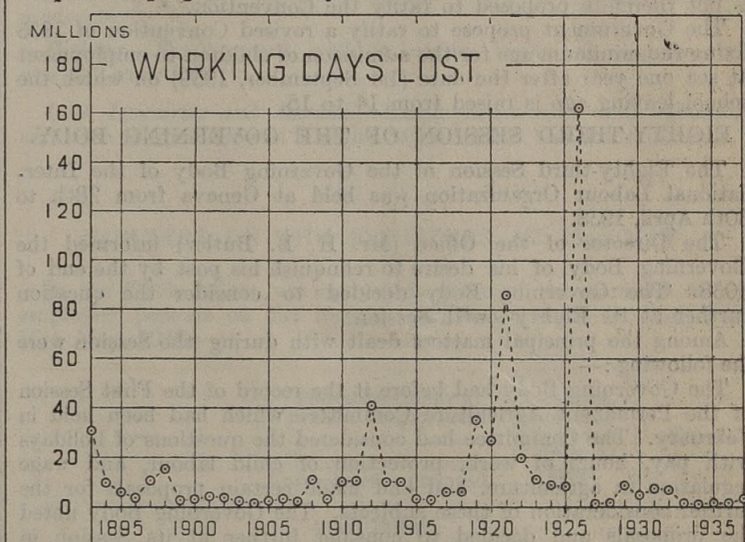
The high totals for 1926 were due to the prolonged general stoppage in the coal-mining industry and to the "general strike" which occurred in that year, and those for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages. Disputes of exceptional magnitude in several important industries largely accounted for the high totals of 1919. Since 1926 some of the largest disputes have been in the cotton industry, in 1929, 1931 and 1932. The coal-mining industry also contributed largely to the total for 1931; while in 1930 the wool textile industry was chiefly concerned. There have been no stoppages of corresponding magnitude since 1932, though the number of disputes has increased progressively each year since 1933, and in 1937 was over three times the number in 1933.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893-1937, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically below. The figures on which the diagrams are based are those shown in the preceding Table, and similar figures for earlier years, which are given in the 22nd Abstract of Labour Statistics.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893 :-



In the following diagram the position of the dots enclosed in the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year :-



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order to assist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles.

\* For the purpose of these totals, workpeople are counted in the total for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during that year. The resulting duplication, which is generally inconsiderable in relation to the year's totals, is mainly confined to the coal mining industry, with the addition in 1926 of all other industries involved in the "general strike." In the coal mining group duplication was largest in the years 1919-21, amounting to 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921, which numbers should accordingly be deducted from the above totals to arrive at the net numbers of workpeople (i.e., number of separate individuals) involved in these years. Since 1926 the more considerable duplications in the totals for all industries have been as follows: 1931, 57,000; 1932, 70,000; 1935, 59,000; 1936, 66,000; 1937, 181,000.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

## PROPOSED ACTION BY H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING CERTAIN CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Command Paper has been published\* setting forth the proposed action by H.M. Government regarding certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference.†

It is stated with regard to a Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, adopted by the Conference in 1929, that, while the Government sympathises with the objects of this Convention, no action is proposed pending an investigation by the International Labour Office into certain technical difficulties of interpretation.

A report is to be submitted to the International Labour Office in accordance with the terms of a Recommendation concerning unemployment among young persons, adopted by the Conference in 1935.

The Government are prepared to ratify simultaneously with the other six principal coal producing countries named therein (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Netherlands, and Poland) a Convention of 1931, as revised by the Conference in 1935, limiting hours of work in coal mines.

The Government, for reasons already given,‡ do not propose to ratify the Forty Hour Week Convention adopted by the Conference in 1935. It is pointed out that members which ratify this Convention declare their approval of the principle of a forty hour week applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence and undertake to apply this principle to classes of employment in accordance with any subsequent Conventions they may ratify. Similarly the Government do not propose to ratify Conventions concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass-bottle works, and on public works, adopted in 1935 and 1936 respectively.

The Government propose to ratify, when a few points of detail have been settled, a Convention adopted in 1936 concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers, appending a declaration regarding its application to the non-self-governing dependencies. It is also proposed to accept a Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting, with certain reservations in regard to African dependencies.

As regards a Convention and Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay, and a further Convention concerning holidays with pay for seamen, all adopted in 1936, it is stated that no decision can be reached pending consideration of the report which has recently been issued by the Committee of Enquiry appointed to study this subject.

The Government propose to accept a Recommendation adopted in 1936 for the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports, and also to ratify a Convention adopted in 1936 concerning sickness insurance for seamen.

They do not propose to ratify a Convention of 1936 concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on merchant ships, on the grounds that legislation would be involved which would serve no useful purpose. Neither is it proposed to ratify a Convention nor to accept a Recommendation, both adopted by the Conference in 1936, concerning hours of work on board ship and manning, it being stated that ratification would entail a variation of recent voluntary agreements within the industry, and would further entail laying down maximum working hours for ships' officers occupying highly responsible positions.

As regards a Convention adopted in 1936 concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen, it is stated that, in the Government's opinion, the system already in force in this country is more advantageous to seamen, and that it is not therefore proposed to ratify the Convention.

The Government propose to ratify a revised Convention of 1936 fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea one year after the date (1st September, 1939) on which the school leaving age is raised from 14 to 15.

## EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Eighty-third Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization was held at Geneva from 28th to 30th April, 1938.

The Director of the Office (Mr. H. B. Butler) informed the Governing Body of his desire to relinquish his post by the end of 1938. The Governing Body decided to consider the question further at its Eighty-fourth Session.

Among the principal matters dealt with during the Session were the following:—

The Governing Body had before it the record of the First Session of the Permanent Agriculture Committee which had been held in February. The Committee had considered the questions of holidays with pay, hours of work, protection of child labour, and wage regulation in agriculture, and had made certain proposals for the further consideration of these subjects. The Governing Body noted the proposals and decided to consider further at its Session in October the question of the date and agenda of the next Session of the Committee.

\* Cmd. 5745. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free).  
† The text of the Conventions and Recommendations referred to have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as follows:—Twelfth Session (1929): Cmd. 3441 (price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free); Nineteenth Session (1935): Cmd. 5033 (price 1s. 3d. net, 1s. 4d. post free); Twentieth Session (1936): Cmd. 5305 (price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free); Twenty-First (Maritime) Session (1936): Cmd. 5392 (price 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 8d. post free); Twenty-Second (Maritime) Session (1936): Cmd. 5393 (price 3d. net, 3½d. post free). Accounts of the proceedings at the above Sessions were given in the following issues of this GAZETTE: Twelfth, July 1929 (page 241); Nineteenth, July, 1935 (pages 255-6); Twentieth, July, 1936 (page 243); Twenty-First and Twenty-Second, November, 1936 (page 399).

‡ See Cmd. 5113 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net, 3½d. post free), reviewed in this GAZETTE for March, 1936 (page 87).

There was also before the Governing Body the record of the Technical Conference on Migration for Settlement which had been held from 28th February to 7th March at Geneva. The most important of the resolutions adopted by the Conference was one which proposed the establishment of a Permanent International Committee on Migration for Settlement. The Governing Body decided to authorise the Director to enter into preliminary negotiations with the Secretariat of the League of Nations as to the formation of the proposed Committee.

The Governing Body decided to convene a Preparatory Technical Conference on Labour Inspection in the week preceding the opening of the 1939 Session of the International Labour Conference. The Preparatory Conference would consider the following question:—

"The general principles for the organization of systems of inspection carried out in industrial undertakings (including mining and transport undertakings) and commercial undertakings in order to secure the enforcement of legal provisions relating to the conditions of work and the protection of the workers while engaged in their work."

## PREPARATORY TECHNICAL MEETING ON THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

A technical tripartite meeting on the coalmining industry convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 2nd to 10th May. The number of countries represented was ten, and one further country sent an observer to the meeting. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. H. W. Cole, C.B., C.B.E., the Deputy Under Secretary for Mines, Mr. W. A. Lee, C.B.E., Director of the Mining Association of Great Britain, and Mr. W. Lawther, Vice President of the Mine-workers Federation of Great Britain and member of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The meeting appointed as its Chairman, Mr. G. Raven, the Belgian Government delegate.

The proceedings began with a full general discussion during which the economic and social factors which might have an effect on hours of work in the coal-mining industry were considered. When the general discussion was concluded detailed consideration was given to a series of points on which it was proposed that the Office should in due course consult State Members. This task was successfully accomplished and the meeting concluded by adopting a resolution in which it was noted that, as a result of the meeting, the Office had all the information and opinions necessary for drafting a questionnaire with a view to the consultation of governments on the reduction of hours of work in coal mines. The resolution went on to express the opinion that the International Labour Conference in June, 1938 should not consider the question of hours of work in coal mines as part of the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work, but as an alternative should place the question of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines on the agenda of the 1939 Session of the International Labour Conference as a separate item with a view to final discussion.

## SIMPLIFIED WORKING HOURS REGULATIONS IN FRANCE.

THE proposals of the French Government for simplifying, in the interests of national economic recovery, the procedure by which industrial and commercial undertakings are enabled to have recourse to overtime, in order to recover time lost owing to interruptions of work and to deal with unusual pressure of work (see this GAZETTE for May, 1938, page 175), have been embodied in a Government Decree dated 24th May, 1938, which was drawn up after consultation with the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council.

Where in an undertaking time is lost owing to collective interruptions of work, other than those due to labour disputes, the time lost may be made up by extensions of working time during the succeeding twelve months, provided that the interruptions and the method to be adopted for recovering the lost time are notified to the Labour Inspector in advance or, in the case of unforeseen interruptions, immediately afterwards. The effect of this provision of the Decree is to introduce the principle of the yearly unit of 2,000 working hours (i.e., the equivalent of 50 weeks each of 40 working hours) in place of a rigid observance of the weekly unit of 40 working hours.

Permission to work overtime of prescribed amount during periods of unusual pressure of business, which, under the regulations hitherto in force, had to be applied for by the undertakings individually, may now be granted in respect of any branch of industry, either for the country as a whole or for a locality, provided that the extra work cannot be dealt with during normal working hours by the existing staff augmented by the engagement of suitable unemployed workers. The permission is to be granted by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned.

The extended working time permissible under the Decree may not be distributed uniformly throughout the year, and may not, as a rule, exceed the normal working time by more than one hour a day or more than eight hours a week. Employers who avail themselves of the provisions of the Decree may not discharge their regular workers, on account of shortage of work, during the month following the working of extended hours, and must grant priority of engagement to such workers, if discharged after that period, should additional workers of the same occupation be required during a further period of six months. Failure to observe the foregoing conditions will entail the suspension, for not more than one year, of the facilities provided by the Decree. Deviations from the conditions may, however, be authorised by the Minister of Labour in respect of given industries or given undertakings. In the event of acute and prolonged unemployment in any occupation, the provisions of the Decree may be suspended as regards the occupation affected.

## EMPLOYMENT IN MAY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline between 4th April and 16th May. This was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries: there was also a decline in agriculture, the linen, iron and steel, tinplate and motor vehicle industries, and in certain branches of the engineering industry. On the other hand, employment improved in building, public works contracting, hosiery manufacture, stove, grate, etc. manufacture, bread, biscuit, etc. making, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, and shipping services.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 16th May, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,375,000. This was 15,000 less than at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis\* there was a decrease of about 148,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th May, 1938, was 13.0, compared with 12.9 at 4th April, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 6.6 at 16th May, 1938, and 5.7 at 4th April, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 16th May, 1938, was 12.7 as compared with 12.5 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis,\* there was an increase at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 24th May, 1937, of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3.8 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 2.8 between these dates.

At 16th May, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,314,118 wholly unemployed, 397,529 temporarily stopped, and 67,158 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,778,805; this was 31,041 more than at 4th April, 1938. This increase was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries and, further, included 10,236 boys and girls, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who reached the school-leaving age at the end of the Easter term. On a comparable basis\* there was an increase of about 382,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,778,805 persons on the registers at 16th May, 1938, included 1,020,450 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 541,451 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 53,405 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 163,499 other persons, of whom 40,837 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 16th May, 1938, was 1,868,760 as compared with 1,842,115 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis\* there was an increase at 16th May, 1938, of about 405,000 as compared with 24th May, 1937.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further decline. There were marked increases in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped in the Yorkshire, and Nottingham and Leicester districts, and in Wales. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st May, 1938, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 9th April, 1938, but an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with 29th May, 1937. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st May, 1938, was 4.79, a decrease of 0.24 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, and of 0.70 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 29th May, 1937.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change and remained fair on the whole; it continued fair also at shale mines. There was a further decline at limestone quarries in both the Buxton and Cleveland areas and employment was fair; at tin mines it remained slack. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries continued to improve and was fairly good; it declined slightly at slate quarries, but was still good. There was little change at chalk quarries where employment continued fairly good; at china clay quarries it showed a further decline and was moderate.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry and in iron and steel manufacture employment showed a further decline. In the tinplate industry there was also a decline and employment was very bad; in steel sheet manufacture it continued bad.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—Employment in the engineering industry showed a slight decline in all the principal sections. It was still very good in electrical engineering, good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a slight improvement. The improvement, which affected all the principal areas except the North-Western and Northern Divisions, was most marked in the South-Western area, Wales and Northern Ireland.

\* For the purpose of comparison with 24th May, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

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

**Textile Industries.**—Employment in the cotton industry continued to decline and was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment declined slightly and remained very slack; the decline was especially marked in the woollen section. In the carpet section a seasonal improvement was reported in some districts, but employment generally remained slack.

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

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a further slight improvement and continued fair on the whole. There was little change in the dressmaking and millinery trades and employment, generally, was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade continued to improve and was fair at most centres. There was no appreciable change in the glove and corset trades and employment remained fairly good in the former and fair in the latter. Employment in the hat and cap trade showed a slight decline, but continued fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change and continued fairly good on the whole.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the leather trades as a whole again declined slightly; it was fair to moderate in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fair on the whole in other sections.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building industry employment continued to improve and was fair on the whole. In individual occupations it was moderate with slaters and tilers and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture there was little change and employment continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers showed little change and continued moderate; with coachbuilders there was also little change and employment was fair.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a further decline and was moderate generally. With printers there was little change and employment continued good on the whole. In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment showed some improvement, but was still slack on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement at some centres, but was still slack on the whole; in other sections there was little change and employment continued moderate.

**Fishing.**—Employment with fishermen improved slightly, but was still very bad.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Employment with dock labourers and with seamen showed a slight improvement but was still slack.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 16th MAY.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 16th May, 1938:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men ... ..	986,557	244,115	64,980	1,295,652
Boys ... ..	38,110	9,770	192	48,072
Women ... ..	246,253	131,740	1,950	379,943
Girls ... ..	43,198	11,904	36	55,138
Total ... ..	1,314,118	397,529	67,158	1,778,805
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men ... ..	1,035,772	246,700	67,761	1,350,233
Boys ... ..	41,249	9,862	193	51,304
Women ... ..	269,709	137,251	1,970	408,930
Girls ... ..	45,689	12,568	36	58,293
Total ... ..	1,392,419	406,381	69,960	1,868,760



## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline, on the whole, between 4th April and 16th May. The decline was most marked in the Northern Counties, Wales and Scotland.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 21.0 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 17.3 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 8.6\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts. †		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 21st May, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 21st May, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,959	- 6.1	- 12.5	46,954	- 5.6	- 12.3		
Puddling Forges ...	783	- 0.6	- 28.6	3,263	- 5.6	- 40.8		
Rolling Mills ...	23,465	+ 6.3	- 9.9	123,729	+ 7.9	- 13.0		
Forging and Pressing	1,642	+ 9.0	- 3.0	8,914	+ 8.0	- 1.0		
Founding	8,992	- 1.0	+ 2.2	51,518	+ 0.8	+ 1.7		
Other Departments	10,784	- 4.6	- 11.5	60,381	- 7.7	- 13.1		
Mechanics, Labourers ...	17,810	+ 1.7	+ 5.5	103,327	+ 1.6	+ 6.2		
TOTAL ...	71,435	- 3.1	- 5.7	398,086	- 3.9	- 6.9		
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	12,206	- 5.9	- 6.9	69,393	- 7.2	- 8.8		
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	23,800	+ 0.2	+ 4.4	134,101	+ 0.0	+ 6.0		
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	381	...	- 13.0	1,759	- 5.9	- 27.7		
Staffordshire ...	4,852	+ 3.1	- 5.6	25,508	- 2.2	- 8.9		
Other Midland Counties ...	6,084	- 1.7	- 0.2	33,872	- 2.7	- 0.3		
Wales and Mon. ...	6,342	- 1.0	- 1.6	35,422	- 0.7	- 4.5		
Wales and Mon. ...	6,544	- 14.4	- 35.0	36,571	- 10.9	- 37.0		
Total, Eng. & Wales	60,209	- 3.0	- 6.3	336,626	- 3.4	- 7.0		
Scotland ...	11,226	- 3.7	- 2.7	61,460	- 6.5	- 6.3		
TOTAL ...	71,435	- 3.1	- 5.7	398,086	- 3.9	- 6.9		

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in each of the three periods.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 957,000 tons in May, 1938, as compared with 938,600 tons in April, 1938, and with 1,047,300 tons in May, 1937.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry showed a decline in May and was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 48.7 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 41.1 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 34.4\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 21st May, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :-

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 21st May, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 21st May, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	39	- 3	- 26	217	- 32	- 159		
Steel Sheet ...	6	...	- 6	66	+ 9	- 38		
TOTAL ...	45	- 3	- 32	283	- 23	- 197		

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline between 4th April and 16th May in all the principal sections of the industry. It was still very good in electrical engineering, good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional and in textile engineering.

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

\* See footnote \* on page 217.

† 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 16th May, 1938, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\* :-

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 16th May, 1938						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.*
London ...	4,463	1,064	82	281	3,658	9,548	- 31	+ 4,620
South-Eastern ...	1,639	343	127	127	1,192	3,428	+ 26	+ 1,370
South-Western ...	1,165	135	284	150	1,673	3,387	+ 449	+ 320
Midlands ...	4,670	1,779	15	725	12,587	19,781	+ 3,595	+ 11,870
North-Eastern ...	7,356	308	225	245	896	9,030	+ 147	+ 4,070
North-Western ...	12,036	1,443	105	517	2,102	16,203	+ 945	+ 4,770
Northern ...	3,634	529	1,644	696	574	7,077	+ 598	+ 1,440
Scotland ...	6,393	235	1,328	1,051	916	9,923	+ 69	+ 970
Wales ...	1,010	144	36	192	604	1,986	- 51	+ 820
Northern Ireland ...	1,002	99	558	49	450	2,158	- 235	+ 330
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	43,373	6,079	4,404	4,013	24,652	82,521	+ 5,512	+ 30,580
Percentages Unemployed at 16th May, 1938.								
London ...	3.8	5.6	23.4	4.7	5.1	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
South-Eastern ...	3.6	3.1	3.4	14.0	2.8	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
South-Western ...	3.4	4.1	3.7	11.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Midlands ...	4.8	4.8	15.0	7.1	10.8	7.5	+ 1.3	+ 4.2
North-Eastern ...	8.5	5.7	15.1	10.5	5.6	8.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
North-Western ...	10.8	5.7	12.1	11.0	7.1	9.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.1
Northern ...	10.0	6.2	10.8	11.6	12.4	10.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
Scotland ...	9.0	6.3	7.5	14.8	6.3	8.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Wales ...	18.3	18.5	10.3	12.4	18.4	17.3	- 0.4	+ 4.8
Northern Ireland ...	16.0	22.5	9.2	32.7	13.6	13.3	- 1.5	+ 1.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	7.1	5.3	8.2	10.0	7.0	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:-								
Apr., 1938	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	-	-
May, 1937*	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	- 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.0	-	-

On the North-East Coast employment declined slightly in marine and in general engineering, and was moderate in both sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering continued fairly good. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire showed a slight decline; it was fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, fair to moderate in general engineering, and moderate in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment declined in most sections; it was very good, however, in general and electrical engineering, and fairly good in constructional engineering; the decline was most pronounced in motor vehicle manufacture, employment in this section being fair to moderate. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued good. In London and the Southern Counties, apart from some slackness in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Division, employment was generally very good. It continued very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

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

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th May showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The improvement, which affected all the principal areas except the North-Western and Northern Divisions, was most marked in the South-Western Division, Wales and Northern Ireland. Shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again reported from some districts. Compared with May, 1937, employment was better in most areas.

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

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 16th May, 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 16th May, 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.*		Month before.	Year before.*
London ...	1,577	- 124	+ 100	15.7	- 1.2	- 0.9
South-Eastern ...	404	- 5	+ 90	7.1	- 0.1	+ 1.0
South-Western ...	2,078	- 654	- 480	7.3	- 2.3	- 3.0
Midlands ...	73	+ 11	...	25.2	+ 3.8	...
North-Eastern ...	1,258	- 17	+ 160	23.2	- 0.3	+ 3.1
North-Western ...	5,370	+ 38	- 520	20.7	+ 0.1	- 4.8
Northern ...	9,765	+ 458	- 1,940	26.3	+ 1.2	- 6.5
Scotland ...	9,715	- 55	- 2,970	21.5	- 0.1	- 8.5
Wales ...	1,850	- 272	+ 90	37.4	+ 5.1	+ 1.1
Northern Ireland ...	2,277	- 371	- 810	23.7	- 3.9	- 4.1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	34,368	- 991	- 6,280	19.9	- 0.6	- 5.2

\* See footnote \* on page 217.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 29.8 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 25.0 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 19.3\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937. For 16th May and 4th April, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 28.9 and 25.1, and in the manufacturing department 30.8 and 24.8. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 24th May, 1937, of about 18.6\* in the preparing and spinning departments and of about 20.1\* in the manufacturing department.

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 21st May, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 21st May, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	8,962	- 10.9	- 22.7	15,060	- 11.3	- 24.5
Spinning ...	16,773	- 10.3	- 28.1	27,364	- 11.5	- 29.8
Weaving ...	15,586	- 8.9	- 28.8	26,258	- 13.2	- 35.1
Other ...	6,058	- 6.1	- 17.1	13,057	- 7.4	- 21.0
Total ...	47,379	- 9.4	- 26.1	81,739	- 11.4	- 29.5
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,517	- 13.9	- 21.4	5,860	- 17.1	- 22.2
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	3,700	- 2.1	- 29.1	6,205	- 2.6	- 31.2
Bolton and Leigh ...	9,329	+ 0.6	- 13.2	17,509	+ 0.7	- 14.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	9,328	- 5.5	- 21.1	15,805	- 8.2	- 25.2
Manchester ...	3,731	- 27.0	- 38.3	6,211	- 35.0	- 44.5
Preston and Chorley ...	3,196	- 1.8	- 17.4	5,385	- 1.9	- 16.6
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,023	- 5.7	- 23.8	5,024	- 5.7	- 28.5
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,888	+ 13.8	- 33.3	4,873	+ 9.8	- 40.1
Colne and Nelson ...	1,840	- 33.3	- 48.4	3,677	- 33.1	- 52.1
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,057	- 16.9	- 23.1	4,239	- 22.4	- 31.8
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,229	- 48.7	- 60.3	1,715	- 45.9	- 57.7
Other Districts ...	1,043	+ 2.8	- 22.7	1,601	+ 5.9	- 29.3
Total ...	2,498	- 2.5	- 15.4	3,635	- 3.4	- 24.0
Total ...	47,379	- 9.4	- 26.1	81,739	- 11.4	- 29.5

Returns from firms employing about 45,350 workpeople in the week ended 21st May, 1938, showed that about 14 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 17 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop there was a further slight decline; short-time working was general and employment remained bad and worse than a year ago.

In the Oldham district there was much short-time working, and employment was bad in both the spinning and manufacturing departments. It was fair or fairly good with weavers of fancy and heavy goods and fustians, but poor with weavers of velvets and calicoes.

At Bolton employment was bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers; it remained bad with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh short-time working continued and employment remained bad. At Rochdale and at Bury employment showed a further decline and was bad. At Heywood also employment was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

At Preston, Accrington, Darwen, Great Harwood, Nelson and Padiham employment showed little general change and was slack. At Chorley, Blackburn and Burnley it declined and was bad. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad and much worse than a year ago.

In Yorkshire a further decline was reported from some centres and employment remained generally bad.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 16th May, 1938 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 16th May, 1938.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	928	2,776	1,462	7,866	13,032	+ 1,921
Spinning ...	5,392	2,806	9,956	6,865	25,029	+ 3,509
Beamings, Winding and Warping ...	1,339	4,422	2,341	10,009	18,111	+ 507
Weaving ...	4,423	14,539	5,650	14,248	38,860	+ 8,519
Other Processes ...	628	269	757	413	2,067	+ 462
Total ...	12,710	24,812	20,176	39,401	97,099	+ 14,918

\* See footnote \* on page 217.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT declined slightly on the whole between 4th April and 16th May and remained very slack; the decline was especially marked in the woollen section. Much short time was worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 16th May, 1938, was 21.8 as compared with 21.2 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 12.4\* in the percentage as compared with the 24th May, 1937.

Worst Section.—Employment remained slack on the whole and was much worse than in May, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 21st May, 1938, showed that in the worst section as a whole 43½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 5 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 37 per cent. were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average, and 6½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the spinning department 46½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 6 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time, 47½ per cent. and 10½ hours; overtime, 2 per cent. and 6½ hours.

Among woollers employment was still bad on the whole. In the wool combing departments employment was very slack and was much worse than in May, 1937. In the spinning and weaving departments employment continued very slack.

At Bradford employment was poor. There was a further slight improvement in the combing and spinning departments at Shipley. At Halifax there was little change. A further slight improvement was reported at Keighley. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment was slack and worse than a month ago.

Woollen Section.—Employment remained very slack

Table showing employment statistics for the Boot and Shoe Industry, including districts like Bradford, Huddersfield, and Leeds, with columns for Week ended, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), Index Figure, and Total Wages paid.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st May, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 9th April, 1938:—

Table showing percentage increases and decreases in numbers employed by district and department, with columns for Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed, and sub-columns for Wool Sorting and Combing, Spinning, Weaving, and Other Depts.

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 16th May, 1938:—

Table showing the number of men and women on registers of 17 Employment Exchanges, categorized by Department and Total, with sub-columns for Wholly Unemployed and Temporarily Stopped.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change between 4th April and 16th May and continued fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.9 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 11.7 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 3.2\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937.

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

Table summarizing employment information for the Boot and Shoe Industry, including districts like England and Wales, London, Leicester, and Northampton, with columns for Number of Workpeople and Total wages paid to all Workpeople.

Returns from firms employing about 54,700 workpeople in the week ended 21st May, 1938, showed that 38½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing nearly 8½ hours each on the average, while nearly 15½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a slight improvement; it was fair in East London and fairly good in North London.

At Leicester seasonal slackness caused a slight decline in employment, which was fair. Employment continued fairly good in the Leicestershire county districts.

Employment improved at Northampton but short time was still considerable. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed some improvement and was good; at Kettering it remained fair. At other centres in the Northamptonshire county district employment declined slightly but continued fair.

At Stafford there was a slight decline in employment with much short time. Employment showed little change at Norwich and was fair.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment generally remained slack, much short time being worked. At Leeds there was a slight improvement and employment was moderate. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved slightly but remained poor at Bacup.

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

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 16th May, 1938:—

Table showing the numbers of men and women on registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry, categorized by Department and Total, with sub-columns for Wholly Unemployed and Temporarily Stopped.

\* See footnote \* on page 217. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.4 at 16th May, 1938, the same as at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.9\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937.

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

Table summarizing employment information for the Brick Industry, including districts like Midlands and Eastern Counties, and Rest of Great Britain, with columns for Number of Workpeople and Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 13,102 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 4 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 6½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve between 4th April and 16th May, and was fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago, however, there was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

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

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

Table showing numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 16th May, 1938, categorized by Occupations and Divisions, with columns for Estimated Numbers, Numbers included in previous column, Percentage Unemployed, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,545,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in May, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,045,900, compared with £9,095,400 in May, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for May, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 244 of this issue.

\* See footnote \* on page 217.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed some improvement, but was still slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Derby employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.8 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 18.4 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 4.1\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937.

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

Table summarizing employment information for the Pottery Industry, including branches like China, Earthenware, and Other Branches, and districts like North Staffordshire and Other Districts, with columns for Number of Workpeople and Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,283 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,009, or nearly 29½ per cent., were working on an average 7½ hours less than full time in the week ended 21st May, 1938; on the other hand, 529, or about 5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 5½ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline between 4th April and 16th May and was moderate generally; short-time working was reported in many districts.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month and continued good. At Bradford and Leeds, however, it was moderate; while at some centres, including Liverpool, it was reported as slack. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with April, but was fairly good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 11.6 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 9.7 at 4th April, 1938. The corresponding figures for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 6.9 at both dates, and for the printing and bookbinding industries, 6.9 and 7.1. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 24th May, 1937,\* of about 7.5, 2.6 and 0.8, respectively.

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

Table summarizing returns from various trade unions, including Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing, and Printing and Bookbinding, with columns for No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1938, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement between 4th April and 16th May, but was still slack; it was worse than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.0 at 16th May, 1938 as compared with 27.5 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2.8\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937.

\* See footnote \* on page 217.

In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 10.9 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 10.5 at 4th April, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding figures were 29.9 and 30.5 respectively.

London.—Employment remained moderate generally. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th May, 1938	3,619	1,710	5,329	5,768	11,097
14th " "	3,744	2,398	6,142	5,760	11,902
21st " "	3,537	1,936	5,473	5,630	11,103
28th " "	2,923	1,657	4,580	5,457	10,037
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1938	3,456	1,925	5,381	5,654	11,035
Average for April, 1938	3,243	1,898	5,141	6,032	11,173
Average for May, 1937	3,997	2,011	6,008	5,897	11,905

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during May was 950, as compared with 1,023 in April, 1938, and with 1,050 in May, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed some decline, but was moderate on the whole.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool showed little change; at Garston there was a seasonal decline. At Salford employment declined sharply, and was poor.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th May, 1938, was 11,851, compared with 11,410 in April, 1938, and with 12,660 in May, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,196 in the four weeks ended 27th May, 1938, compared with £28,021 in April, 1938, and with £34,600 in May, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff and Swansea improved with coal trimmers and was fair on the whole. At Bristol and Avonmouth it continued very quiet. Employment at Plymouth remained fair generally; at Southampton it declined slightly, but was still moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow showed some decline, and at Leith there was little change; it was moderate at both ports. At Dundee and Grangemouth, employment declined and was slack; at Belfast it declined further, but was still fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed a slight improvement but continued slack generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 24.0 at 16th May, 1938, as compared with 25.2 at 4th April, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3.4\* in the percentage as compared with 24th May, 1937. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped† in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	May, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Five Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	May, 1938.	May, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool† ...	10,041	+ 822	+ 1,362	41,848	43,218
Manchester ...	690	+ 37	+ 119	3,315	2,996
London ...	8,560	+ 1,295	+ 121	38,790	39,188
Southampton ...	5,203	- 294	- 524	24,454	25,764
Tyne Ports ...	1,630	- 545	- 43	8,877	8,432
Sunderland ...	335	+ 24	+ 127	1,277	1,023
Middlesbrough ...	228	+ 29	+ 96	1,093	1,200
Hull ...	1,005	- 15	+ 112	4,828	4,541
Bristol‡ ...	656	+ 117	+ 83	3,646	3,786
Newport, Mon. ...	1,598	+ 220	+ 132	9,980	9,749
Cardiff ...	868	+ 114	+ 113	3,889	3,952
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	425	+ 142	+ 229	1,409	1,111
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	134	- 125	- 146	1,174	1,256
Glasgow ...	3,212	+ 1,134	+ 20	11,573	12,174
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	174	- 24	- 74	964	1,156
Total for above Ports	35,307	+ 2,352	+ 1,380	159,841	161,703

\* See footnote \* on page 217.  
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.  
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
|| Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 16th May, 1938:—

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 16th May, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juv-en-iles.	Total.	4th Apr., 1938.	24th May, 1937*.
London Division ...	157,359	47,862	8,082	213,303	- 2,392	+ 61,130
South-Eastern Division ...	66,999	16,340	5,069	88,408	+ 3,219	+ 24,790
Brighton ...	3,255	1,138	186	4,579	+ 375	+ 1,420
Chatham ...	1,822	658	295	2,775	+ 30	+ 510
Inverness ...	2,229	326	167	2,790	+ 58	+ 850
Norwich ...	5,391	859	150	6,400	+ 134	+ 400
Reading ...	1,830	534	94	2,458	+ 140	+ 30
Rest of Division ...	52,404	12,829	4,177	69,410	- 2,658	+ 21,580
South-Western Division ...	61,914	12,414	4,784	79,112	+ 3,940	+ 10,640
Bristol ...	11,255	1,969	812	14,036	+ 183	+ 450
Flymouth ...	4,274	1,324	250	5,848	+ 26	+ 70
Portsmouth ...	4,562	854	439	5,855	+ 720	+ 680
Southampton ...	5,329	686	198	6,213	+ 1,077	+ 250
Swindon ...	763	127	172	1,062	+ 127	+ 230
Rest of Division ...	35,731	7,084	2,913	45,728	+ 2,107	+ 9,100
Midlands Division ...	148,092	53,257	8,306	209,655	+ 4,593	+ 73,330
Birmingham ...	21,879	9,359	506	31,744	+ 2,487	+ 17,580
Coventry ...	3,737	1,237	229	5,203	+ 66	+ 2,670
Health and Halesowen ...	2,701	1,034	123	3,858	+ 72	+ 2,180
Derby ...	2,846	760	175	3,781	+ 93	+ 1,620
Leicester ...	6,848	5,104	279	12,231	+ 336	+ 3,890
Northampton ...	2,614	847	75	3,536	+ 195	+ 4,100
Nottingham ...	10,676	3,150	553	14,379	+ 1,486	+ 4,470
Smethwick ...	1,740	1,251	111	3,082	+ 184	+ 1,840
Stoke-on-Trent ...	14,470	4,366	479	19,315	+ 134	+ 5,130
Walsall ...	4,308	1,205	226	5,739	+ 340	+ 2,530
West Bromwich ...	1,768	486	82	2,336	+ 120	+ 1,230
Wolverhampton ...	3,622	1,553	321	5,496	+ 171	+ 1,980
Rest of Division ...	71,724	20,971	5,147	97,842	+ 86	+ 32,310
North-Eastern Division ...	146,641	49,072	10,197	205,910	+ 15,153	+ 45,450
Barnsley ...	7,062	2,706	580	10,348	+ 1,522	+ 3,020
Bradford ...	11,248	7,806	639	19,693	+ 1,061	+ 8,520
Dewsbury ...	2,209	1,114	111	3,434	+ 777	+ 490
Doncaster ...	2,907	566	559	4,032	+ 423	+ 1,260
Grimsby ...	5,308	675	602	6,585	+ 282	+ 800
Hull ...	2,664	1,724	104	4,492	+ 406	+ 2,440
Huddersfield ...	3,707	3,444	443	7,594	+ 1,034	+ 4,540
Hull ...	13,090	1,448	930	15,468	+ 75	+ 4,660
Leeds ...	14,470	4,366	479	19,315	+ 410	+ 6,290
Lincoln ...	1,852	439	164	2,455	+ 57	+ 140
Rotherham ...	4,499	346	301	5,146	+ 607	+ 1,150
Sheffield ...	16,938	3,846	694	21,478	+ 1,420	+ 3,920
Wakefield ...	3,034	1,032	298	4,364	+ 621	+ 1,310
York ...	2,424	811	79	3,314	+ 38	+ 890
Rest of Division ...	55,229	20,121	4,513	79,863	+ 10,602	+ 15,180
North-Western Division ...	256,464	128,600	21,305	406,369	+ 18,403	+ 108,930
Accrington ...	3,057	2,942	350	6,349	+ 141	+ 3,030
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,413	1,943	204	5,560	+ 693	+ 1,830
Barrow ...	1,925	312	144	2,381	+ 20	+ 520
Birkenhead ...	6,870	805	508	8,183	+ 274	+ 1,120
Blackburn ...	7,251	9,674	732	17,657	+ 1,116	+ 7,390
Blackpool ...	4,167	2,653	200	7,020	+ 922	+ 2,700
Bolton ...	8,139	5,829	734	14,699	+ 682	+ 6,970
Burnley ...	5,679	5,829	380	11,881	+ 1,313	+ 5,610
Bury ...	2,545	2,068	163	4,776	+ 589	+ 1,740
Chorley ...	2,005	1,800	204	4,009	+ 516	+ 1,480
Liverpool ...	61,374	10,995	5,390	77,759	+ 1,795	+ 610
Manchester ...	28,662	13,203	1,270	43,135	+ 1,281	+ 10,990
Nelson ...	2,837	2,421	196	5,454	+ 1,447	+ 8,950
Oldham ...	11,385	6,662	470	18,517	+ 1,447	+ 2,900
Preston ...	4,750	4,911	693	10,354	+ 2,015	+ 4,330
Rochdale ...	4,857	3,530	365	8,752	+ 848	+ 4,830
St. Helens ...	5,912	603	748	7,263	+ 135	+ 1,280
Salford ...	9,159	4,963	507	14,629	+ 265	+ 4,660
Stockport ...	4,910	3,812	304	9,027	+ 426	+ 3,560
Warrington ...	3,749	751	339	4,839	+ 289	+ 1,840
Wigan ...	8,190	3,360	694	12,244	+ 775	+ 3,330
Rest of Division ...	65,635	40,553	6,710	112,898	+ 10,199	+ 37,700
North-Western Division ...	124,187	11,136	13,656	148,979	+ 4,462	+ 1,940
Darlington ...	1,951	293	295	2,539	+ 60	+ 20
Gateshead ...	6,126	927	637	7,690	+ 224	+ 10
Hartlepool ...	5,545	440	704	6,689	+ 209	+ 390
Middlesbrough ...	9,264	657	910	10,831	+ 1,392	+ 2,650
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	13,966	2,290	1,044	17,300	+ 171	+ 810
South Shields ...	7,976	470	788	9,225	+ 20	+ 390
Stockton-on-Tees ...	4,011	646	615	5,272	+ 538	+ 730
Sunderland ...	13,110	1,284	1,368	15,762	+ 539	+ 100
Rest of Division ...	61,150	4,374	7,264	72,788	+ 3,297	+ 1,280
Scotland Division ...	181,716	51,445	16,737	249,898	+ 9,999	+ 22,930
Aberdeen ...	5,878	1,296	345	7,519	+ 1,056	+ 570
Clydebank ...	1,708	533	253	2,494	+ 145	+ 190
Dundee ...	9,807	8,336	1,075	19,218	+ 763	+ 5,930
Edinburgh ...	14,868	3,432	559	18,859	+ 699	+ 1,290
Glasgow ...	4,487	898	520	5,905	+ 391	+ 2,370
Greenock ...	3,868	595	571	5,034	+ 24	+ 130
Paisley ...	3,456	1,364	388	5,208	+ 183	+ 970
Port Glasgow ...	1,408	345	172	1,925	+ 70	+ 130
Rest of Division ...	79,148	20,296	9,012	108,456	+ 2,825	+ 19,240
Wales Division ...	132,280	9,877	1,074	143,231	+ 7,980	+ 32,530
Cardiff ...	10,607	1,446	1,060	13,113	+ 149	+ 940
Llanelli ...	4,795	322	581	5,698	+ 164	+ 3,120
Newport ...	6,751	430	490	7,671	+ 109	+ 1,480
Swansea ...	11,849	1,122	1,449	14,420	+ 1,284	+ 4,090
Rest of Division ...	118,278	6,497	11,494	136,269	+ 6,274	+ 22,900
Northern Ireland ...	54,581	28,987	6,387	89,955	+ 4,395	+ 23,220
Belfast ...	26,323	15,673	3,759	45,755	+ 1,120	+ 11,360
Londonderry ...	3,572	1,551	481	5,604	+ 13	+ 1,160
Lurgan ...	1,651	1,592	199	3,442	+ 256	+ 780
Lisburn ...	1,159	933	100	2,192	+ 144	+ 740
Newry ...	2,184	564	143	2,891	+ 144	+ 740
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	19,692	8,674	1,705	30,071	+ 2,770	+ 8,620
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,350,233	408,930	109,597	1,868,760	+ 26,645	+ 404,890

\* See footnote \* on page 217. † Comparable figures are not available. ‡ The figures for Rutherglen are included. § Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 16TH MAY, 1938.



UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 16th MAY, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 16th May, 1938, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 16th May, 1938, are, however, given on page 230.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 217 and 218 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 225.

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 228 and 229 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at April, and May, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for May, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936 (see, however, footnote § on page 229 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1936, and July, 1937, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Other Metal Industries :-</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	7,040	706	7,746	5,863	310	6,173	12,903	1,016	13,919	12,835	1,016	13,851
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,075	71	4,146	282	5	287	4,357	76	4,433	4,099	75	4,174
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	6,550	6,921	13,471	1,190	1,361	2,551	7,740	16,022	7,673	8,280	15,953	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,779	945	2,724	1,864	769	2,633	3,643	1,714	5,357	3,622	1,714	5,336
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	948	1,104	2,052	549	376	925	1,497	1,480	2,977	1,495	1,480	2,975
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,228	1,068	2,296	460	238	698	1,688	1,306	2,994	1,666	1,306	2,972
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,305	52	1,357	178	3	181	1,481	55	1,536	1,428	55	1,483
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,297	1,141	2,438	536	348	884	1,833	1,489	3,322	1,813	1,486	3,299
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,101	8,066	20,167	4,261	2,708	6,969	16,362	10,774	27,136	16,003	10,753	26,756
Total, Other Metals ...	36,321	20,074	56,395	15,183	6,118	21,301	51,504	26,192	77,696	50,634	26,165	76,799
<b>Textiles :-</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,836	12,450	21,286	13,378	25,823	39,201	22,214	38,283	60,497	22,214	38,283	60,497
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,903	20,740	27,643	10,322	23,494	33,816	17,225	44,234	61,459	17,197	44,226	61,423
Total, Cotton ...	15,739	33,200	48,939	23,700	49,317	73,017	39,439	82,517	121,956	39,411	82,509	121,920
Woolen and Worsted ...	6,850	9,143	15,993	11,891	20,800	32,691	18,741	29,943	48,684	18,647	29,779	48,426
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	1,328	1,857	3,185	1,241	1,427	2,668	2,569	5,984	8,553	2,564	5,946	8,510
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	978	667	1,645	920	1,308	2,228	1,898	3,873	1,898	1,973	3,871	
Linon ...	6,048	14,815	20,863	1,262	4,028	5,290	7,310	18,943	26,153	648	2,406	3,054
Jute ...	2,682	5,616	8,298	941	1,947	2,888	3,623	7,563	11,186	3,623	7,563	11,186
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	896	1,739	2,635	234	905	1,139	1,130	2,644	3,774	928	2,112	3,040
Hosiery ...	1,237	5,900	7,137	1,687	8,555	10,242	2,960	14,455	17,415	2,937	14,340	17,277
Lace ...	412	510	922	884	929	1,813	1,296	1,439	2,735	1,296	1,439	2,735
Carpets ...	435	890	1,325	1,430	2,602	4,032	1,865	3,492	5,357	1,865	3,490	5,355
Other Textiles ...	1,715	3,533	5,248	373	2,121	2,564	1,734	4,558	6,292	1,556	4,377	5,933
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,534	3,237	8,771	12,738	4,217	16,955	18,272	7,454	25,726	16,688	5,914	22,602
Total, Textiles ...	43,536	81,107	124,643	57,301	100,926	158,227	100,837	182,033	282,870	92,061	161,848	253,909
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :-</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,496	1,240	4,736	2,186	493	2,679	5,682	1,733	7,415	5,671	1,733	7,403
Leather Goods ...	911	997	1,908	340	464	804	1,251	1,461	2,712	1,226	1,447	2,673
Total, Leather ...	4,407	2,237	6,644	2,526	957	3,483	6,933	3,194	10,127	6,897	3,179	10,076
<b>Clothing :-</b>												
Tailoring ...	7,003	6,630	13,633	1,204	4,887	6,072	8,207	11,498	17,765	7,864	10,608	18,472
Dress Making and Millinery ...	578	3,008	3,586	25	862	887	603	3,870	4,473	597	3,799	4,396
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	810	1,118	1,928	95	1,130	2,081	1,761	2,248	4,009	1,761	2,248	4,009
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	644	6,925	7,569	125	3,295	3,420	769	10,220	10,989	550	4,974	5,524
Other Dress Industries ...	536	929	1,465	523	690	1,213	1,059	1,619	2,678	1,051	1,614	2,665
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,494	2,287	8,781	4,501	2,824	7,325	10,995	5,111	16,106	10,690	5,093	15,783
Total, Clothing ...	16,065	20,897	36,962	7,329	13,609	20,938	23,394	34,566	57,960	23,513	28,336	50,849
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :-</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	9,849	4,986	14,835	703	453	1,156	10,552	5,439	15,991	9,793	5,278	15,071
Grain Milling ...	1,914	194	2,108	240	36	276	2,154	230	2,384	1,863	220	2,083
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	2,199	4,731	6,930	190	1,044	1,234	2,389	5,775	8,164	2,355	5,750	8,105
Other Food Industries ...	6,938	10,106	17,044	475	1,004	1,479	7,413	11,110	18,523	7,145	11,014	18,159
Drink Industries ...	5,776	2,412	8,188	228	348	576	6,004	2,760	8,764	5,634	2,727	8,361
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,715	1,301	3,016	29	451	480	744	1,752	2,496	687	1,551	2,238
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	27,591	23,730	51,321	1,865	3,336	5,201	29,256	27,066	56,322	27,477	26,540	54,017
<b>Woodworking, etc. :-</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,633	139	6,772	497	37	534	7,130	176	7,306	6,747	175	6,922
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,503	255	1,758	201	34	235	1,704	289	1,993	1,618	288	1,906
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	13,791	2,020	15,811	1,693	394	2,087	15,484	2,414	17,898	15,059	2,380	17,439
Other Woodworking ...	1,943	500	2,443	470	237	707	2,413	737	3,150	2,272	714	2,986
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	23,870	2,914	26,784	2,861	702	3,563	26,731	3,616	30,347	25,696	3,557	29,253
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :-</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,051	730	2,781	3,120	1,704	4,824	5,171	2,434	7,605	5,056	2,386	7,442
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,084	2,719	3,803	134	1,057	1,191	1,218	3,776	4,994	1,164	3,562	4,726
Wall Paper Making ...	227	306	533	59	66	125	286	372	658	286	372	658
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	204	372	576	40	102	142	244	474	718	243	474	717
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	12,874	5,063	17,937	816	994	1,810	13,690	6,057	19,747	13,315	5,865	19,180
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	16,440	9,190	25,630	4,169	3,923	8,092	20,609	13,113	33,722	20,664	12,659	33,323
<b>Building and Contracting :-</b>												
Building ...	122,314	334	122,648	3,919	34	3,953	126,233	368	126,601	118,381	351	118,732
Public Works Contracting, etc.	104,368	43	104,411	2,321	2	2,323	106,689	45	106,734	102,965	44	103,009
Total, Building and Contracting	226,682	377	227,059	6,240	36	6,276	232,922	413	233,335	221,346	395	221,741
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :-</b>												
Rubber ...	2,946	2,449	5,395	834	639	1,473	3,780	3,088	6,868	3,766	3,084	6,850
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,081	79	1,160	79	52	131	1,160	131	1,291	1,157	131	1,288
Brushes and Brooms ...	616	343	959	180	222	402	796	565	1,361	559	1,330	
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	832	414	1,246	70	46	116	902	460	1,362	885	458	1,343
Musical Instruments ...	1,292	801	2,093	448	163	611	1,740	964	2,704	1,733	963	2,696
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	524	835	1,359	118	108	226	642	943	1,585	642	943	1,585
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	7,291	4,921	12,212	1,729	1,230	2,959	9,020	6,151	15,171	8,954	6,138	15,092
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b> ...	17,065	224	17,289	598	10	608	17,663	234	17,897	17,090	224	17,314
<b>Transport and Communication :-</b>												
Railway Service ...	11,220	251	11,471	640	13	653	11,860	264	12,124	11,551	257	11,808
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	5,441	593	6,034	441	67	508	5,882	650	6,532	5,755	632	6,387
Other Road Passenger Transport	5,599	173	5,772	346	5	351	5,945					

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 16TH MAY, 1938, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 4TH APR., 1938, 24TH MAY, 1937.

I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.†

Main table for I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.†, listing various industries like Fishing, Mining, Brick, Tiles, etc., with detailed statistics.

\* For the purpose of comparison with 24th May, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 16TH MAY, 1938, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 4TH APR., 1938, 24TH MAY, 1937.

II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.†

Table for II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.†, listing Farming, Forestry, etc., with detailed statistics.

\* See footnote \* on page 228. † For 24th May, 1937, separate figures are not available. ‡ See footnote ‡ on page 226. § The percentage for all industries and services combined for May, 1937, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (see also footnote\* on page 228). The percentages for April and May, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table showing principal changes in numbers unemployed, with columns: Industries, Males, Females, Total, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 16th May, 1938, compared with 4th April, 1938.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.\* MAY, 1938.

Table showing new entrants into unemployment insurance, with columns: Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys, Women, Girls, and Total.

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 16TH MAY, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,839	2,601	4,440	1,781	1,861	3,642
South-Eastern ...	694	1,456	2,150	1,260	1,659	2,919
South-Western ...	970	1,015	1,985	1,516	1,283	2,799
Midlands ...	888	3,044	3,932	1,289	3,085	4,374
North-Eastern ...	1,206	2,897	4,103	1,986	4,108	6,094
North-Western ...	3,421	6,256	9,677	3,985	7,645	11,630
Northern ...	3,125	2,918	6,043	4,672	2,941	7,613
Scotland ...	2,237	5,191	7,428	3,224	6,085	9,309
Wales ...	3,020	5,294	8,314	3,724	3,036	6,760
Great Britain	17,400	30,672	48,072	23,437	31,701	55,138
N. Ireland ...	814	2,418	3,232	663	2,492	3,155
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	18,214	33,090	51,304	24,100	34,193	58,293

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. See article on page 48 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 16TH MAY, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,601	3,191	4,792	1,732	2,470	4,202
South-Eastern ...	513	1,523	2,036	707	1,624	2,331
South-Western ...	373	1,036	1,409	482	1,132	1,614
Midlands ...	617	3,232	3,849	821	3,286	4,107
North-Eastern ...	588	2,835	3,423	848	4,027	4,875
North-Western ...	1,723	6,131	7,854	2,423	7,489	9,912
Northern ...	995	2,700	3,696	1,212	2,368	3,580
Scotland ...	1,361	4,915	6,276	1,823	5,719	7,542
Wales ...	690	4,838	5,528	465	1,950	2,415
Special Schemes	—	8	8	—	7	7
Great Britain	8,462	30,409	38,871	10,513	29,932	40,445
N. Ireland ...	553	2,306	2,859	504	2,467	2,971
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	9,015	32,715	41,730	11,017	32,399	43,416

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," (see paragraph below the Table in next column). The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division. The figures relating to insured persons include juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 4 boys and 23 girls aged 14-15, and 2 boys and 43 girls aged 16-17.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. SIX WEEKS ENDED 23RD MAY, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	11,532	10,286	21,818	5,093	4,854	9,947
South-Eastern ...	2,710	2,492	5,202	1,093	1,071	2,164
South-Western ...	2,375	2,376	4,751	930	891	1,821
Midlands ...	4,980	5,071	10,051	3,188	3,386	6,574
North-Eastern ...	3,443	3,650	7,093	1,976	2,123	4,099
North-Western ...	4,845	5,308	10,153	2,432	2,454	4,886
Northern ...	2,122	1,717	3,839	953	749	1,702
Scotland ...	2,861	3,331	6,192	426	519	945
Wales ...	920	778	1,698	364	384	748
Great Britain	35,788	35,019	70,807	16,455	16,431	32,886

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

Division.	Week ended 25th May, 1938.				Month ended 25th May, 1938.				Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1938.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	
London ...	2	—	130	99	—	—	—	—	662
S.-Eastern ...	8	4	132	256	1	—	—	—	1,187
S.-Western ...	7	1	170	253	4	1	13	—	1,221
Midlands ...	4	1	257	118	6	13	32	—	966
N.-Eastern ...	11	6	804	813	4	11	10	—	3,584
N.-Western ...	28	1	3,402	2,095	3	22	47	—	11,439
Northern ...	34	—	2,854	3,169	2	2	16	—	10,943
Scotland ...	34	4	3,168	3,153	—	—	—	—	13,794
Wales ...	27	6	2,422	1,786	—	—	—	—	7,560
Great Britain	155†	23†	13,339	11,742	20	49	121	—	51,356

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

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

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

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>GENERAL SCHEME*</b>				
Fishing ...	9	—	9	—
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	290	2	290	2
All other Mining, etc. ...	24	3	24	3
Total, Mining ...	314	5	314	5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	29	5	33	5
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ...	72	6	73	6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	31	42	32	42
Glass ...	35	40	35	40
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	73	224	75	225
Metal Manufacture ...	154	74	158	74
Engineering, etc.:—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	347	118	375	120
Other Engineering ...	122	62	122	64
Total, Engineering ...	469	180	497	184
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicles ...	181	44	186	45
Other Vehicles ...	30	7	30	7
Total, Vehicles ...	211	51	216	52
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	132	1	135	1
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. All other Metals ...	175	239	175	239
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	477	416	490	416
Total, General Scheme ...	652	655	665	655
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	91	216	91	216
Total, Cotton ...	90	306	90	307
Woolen and Worsted ...	181	522	181	523
Hosiery ...	66	152	66	152
All other Textiles ...	12	271	19	271
Total, Textiles ...	139	527	213	692
Leather and Leather Goods ...	398	1,482	479	1,648
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ... Dress Making and Millinery ...	62	363	64	390
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7	248	7	248
Other Clothing ...	4	315	13	470
Total, Clothing ...	84	79	85	79
Other Clothing ...	20	73	20	73
Total, Clothing ...	177	1,078	189	1,260
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	144	325	147	338
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	39	355	42	356
All other Food and Drink ...	4	33	4	50
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	106	404	110	416
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. All other Woodworking ...	182	99	191	100
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	203	63	208	64
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	23	172	23	180
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	163	339	174	344
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	35	82	36	82
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	221	593	233	606
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ... Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	343	23	354	23
Total, Building and Contracting ...	74	1	74	1
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	24	86	24	86
All Other ...	79	133	80	134
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	103	219	104	220
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	17	6	17	6
Transport and Communication ...	161	15	162	16
Distributive Trades ...	2,914	2,732	3,189	2,801
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* ...	78	40	81	41
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services ...	73	68	75	69
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	101	139	107	141
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service ...	106	490	115	499
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	71	436	76	440
All other Industries and Services ...	56	59	57	60
Total, Miscellaneous ...	269	255	274	258
Total, General Scheme ...	676	1,447	704	1,467
Total	8,092	10,297	8,625	10,801
<b>AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	270	107	288	107
Market Gardening ...	61	82	62	82
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening) ...	35	4	36	4
Total	366	193	386	193

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. The figures do not include unemployed juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 4 boys and 23 girls in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 2nd to 31st May, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit:—

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.		Men.			Total.
		Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
Claims allowed:—					
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,594	1,219	216	6,029	
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	12,519	15,258	2,503	30,280	
Claims disallowed:—					
Contributions conditions:—					
(a) General Scheme ...	66	18	70	154	
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	4	—	5	9	
Not unemployed ...	3,709	1,261	454	5,424	
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,370	1,468	271	6,109	
Total Claims disallowed ...	8,149	2,747	800	11,696	

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES\*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
Claims allowed ...	183	41	8	232
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	8	5	—	13
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Not unemployed ...	293	63	6	362
Other grounds ...	483	86	13	582
Total Claims disallowed ...	785	154	19	958

(2) Other Cases.				
Claims allowed ...	4,559	4,569	964	10,092
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	8	—	—	8
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	—	—	—
Anomalies Orders:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	80	116	4	200
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	96	90	4	190
Class (d)—married women ...	—	5,142	—	5,142
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,410	3,833	2,560	12,803
Employment lost through misconduct ...	2,998	977	1,184	5,159
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,116	1,669	439	3,224
Not unemployed ...	312	57	12	381
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	564	1,275	167	2,006
Other grounds ...	439	107	281	827
Total Claims disallowed ...	12,023	13,266	4,651	29,940

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.			
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,689	8,403	10,092
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	26	71	

APPLICANTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOW-REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

See article on pages 212 and 213.

Table with columns: Sex and Age-group, Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, 6 months but less than 9 months, 9 months but less than 12 months, 1 year but less than 2 years, 2 years but less than 3 years, 3 years but less than 4 years, 4 years but less than 5 years, 5 years or more, Total. Includes sub-sections for GREAT BRITAIN—NUMBERS and GREAT BRITAIN—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IN EACH AGE-GROUP WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED FOR ABOVE PERIODS.

Table showing percentages of total number unemployed for above periods who were in each age-group. Includes sub-sections for GREAT BRITAIN—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER UNEMPLOYED FOR ABOVE PERIODS WHO WERE IN EACH AGE-GROUP and DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—NUMBERS.

Table showing percentages of total number unemployed for above periods who were in each age-group. Includes sub-sections for DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—NUMBERS and LONDON DIVISION.

Table showing percentages of total number unemployed for above periods who were in each age-group. Includes sub-sections for DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—NUMBERS and SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

Table showing percentages of total number unemployed for above periods who were in each age-group. Includes sub-sections for DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—NUMBERS and SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

Table showing percentages of total number unemployed for above periods who were in each age-group. Includes sub-sections for DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—NUMBERS and SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

ANCES AT 28TH FEBRUARY, 1938, WHO HAD BEEN CONTINUOUSLY ON THE FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PERIODS, ANALYSED BY AGE.

See article on pages 212 and 213.

Table with columns: Sex and Age-group, Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, 6 months but less than 9 months, 9 months but less than 12 months, 1 year but less than 2 years, 2 years but less than 3 years, 3 years but less than 4 years, 4 years but less than 5 years, 5 years or more, Total.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—NUMBERS (cont.)

Table showing numbers for MIDLANDS DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

Table showing numbers for NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

Table showing numbers for NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

Table showing numbers for NORTHERN DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

Table showing numbers for SCOTLAND DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

Table showing numbers for WALES DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—PERCENTAGES

Table showing percentages for LONDON DIVISION. Includes sub-sections for Men and Women by age group.

[Table continued on next page.]

APPLICANTS FOR BENEFIT OR ALLOWANCES AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1938, WHO HAD BEEN CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PERIODS, ANALYSED BY AGE—(continued).

See article on pages 212 and 213.

Sex and Age-group	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	1 year but less than 2 years.	2 years but less than 3 years.	3 years but less than 4 years.	4 years but less than 5 years.	5 years or more.	Total.
DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—PERCENTAGES (cont.)										
SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	73.4	16.7	4.9	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
25-44	70.7	16.1	4.8	2.4	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
45-64	63.8	18.2	5.6	3.2	4.5	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	100.0
Total: Men	68.7	17.0	5.1	2.6	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0
Women: 18-24	81.9	16.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	—	—	0.0	100.0
25-44	72.3	23.5	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	—	—	100.0
45-64	64.1	25.7	4.3	2.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	—	100.0
Total: Women	74.4	21.1	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	78.4	14.9	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
25-44	74.5	14.0	4.2	1.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	100.0
45-64	61.2	15.9	5.6	2.8	5.5	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.4	100.0
Total: Men	69.7	14.9	4.6	2.2	3.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	100.0
Women: 18-24	86.4	11.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	—	—	100.0
25-44	77.8	17.3	2.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
45-64	60.9	22.1	5.1	2.9	5.0	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.6	100.0
Total: Women	78.4	15.8	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
MIDLANDS DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	82.8	9.6	3.2	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
25-44	70.8	11.3	4.9	2.8	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	100.0
45-64	49.0	15.4	6.6	4.3	8.5	5.1	3.9	2.8	6.4	100.0
Total: Men	63.7	11.9	5.3	3.2	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.6	3.3	100.0
Women: 18-24	88.5	8.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	—	100.0
25-44	83.2	12.0	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
45-64	72.2	13.1	4.3	2.3	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	100.0
Total: Women	83.4	11.0	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	77.8	12.6	3.7	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0
25-44	66.4	12.7	5.1	3.0	5.6	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	100.0
45-64	48.1	13.0	6.1	4.2	8.7	6.2	4.0	2.7	7.0	100.0
Total: Men	60.4	12.8	5.3	3.3	6.4	4.1	2.4	1.7	3.6	100.0
Women: 18-24	88.6	8.6	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-44	85.3	10.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
45-64	78.4	10.6	3.1	1.9	2.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0
Total: Women	85.1	9.7	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	67.6	14.2	5.5	3.3	4.5	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	100.0
25-44	57.0	12.1	6.2	4.3	7.5	5.9	2.6	1.7	2.7	100.0
45-64	45.3	11.2	6.2	4.9	9.4	7.9	4.3	3.2	7.6	100.0
Total: Men	54.4	12.1	6.1	4.3	7.7	6.1	3.0	2.1	4.2	100.0
Women: 18-24	84.0	10.4	2.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
25-44	78.0	11.3	3.9	1.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	100.0
45-64	59.7	11.7	5.3	3.4	6.6	4.0	2.5	2.2	4.6	100.0
Total: Women	75.6	11.1	3.8	2.1	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	100.0
NORTHERN DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	57.9	18.3	8.2	3.7	5.8	3.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	100.0
25-44	44.0	13.3	7.7	4.2	9.9	7.9	3.6	2.5	6.9	100.0
45-64	29.7	10.3	6.0	4.4	11.6	10.7	6.1	4.7	16.5	100.0
Total: Men	40.4	12.8	7.1	4.2	9.9	8.3	4.3	3.1	9.9	100.0
Women: 18-24	74.9	17.6	4.3	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	—	100.0
25-44	62.1	18.7	6.3	2.6	5.1	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0
45-64	39.3	18.4	7.3	5.6	11.0	7.2	4.6	2.4	4.2	100.0
Total: Women	66.4	18.1	5.3	2.3	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	100.0
SCOTLAND DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	55.5	18.6	7.7	4.0	7.1	4.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	100.0
25-44	44.7	15.1	7.6	4.3	9.5	9.2	2.9	2.1	4.6	100.0
45-64	34.8	13.1	6.3	4.5	10.0	11.6	4.6	3.6	11.5	100.0
Total: Men	43.5	15.2	7.2	4.4	9.2	9.0	3.1	2.3	6.1	100.0
Women: 18-24	66.4	18.6	5.5	2.8	4.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
25-44	57.5	19.8	6.8	3.4	6.0	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	100.0
45-64	42.1	17.7	7.5	5.0	10.6	5.7	3.7	2.0	5.7	100.0
Total: Women	58.3	19.0	6.4	3.4	6.2	3.0	1.4	0.8	1.5	100.0
WALES DIVISION.										
Men: 18-24	65.7	15.5	6.4	3.1	4.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	100.0
25-44	52.0	13.2	7.2	3.7	6.4	4.5	3.2	2.1	5.7	100.0
45-64	32.0	11.4	6.7	4.1	11.4	8.0	6.3	4.9	15.2	100.0
Total: Men	45.8	12.8	6.9	3.8	9.1	5.6	4.1	3.0	8.9	100.0
Women: 18-24	73.0	17.8	4.4	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
25-44	59.6	21.9	5.0	3.5	5.1	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	100.0
45-64	39.8	22.4	7.6	5.9	9.3	5.8	3.8	1.9	3.5	100.0
Total: Women	65.7	19.5	4.8	2.8	3.6	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	100.0

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 217-218 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY.†

In Germany (excluding Austria) a further decline in unemployment was recorded during May. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of May, 1938, was 338,356\* of whom 140,115\* were not fully capable of employment. At the end of the previous month the corresponding figures were 422,530† and 156,341‡, and at the end of May, 1937, 776,321 and 192,425, respectively.

At the end of May, 1938, 183,214\* were in receipt of unemployment benefit, as compared with 237,125 at the end of April, 1938, and 434,968 at the end of May, 1937.

In Austria the number of applicants for employment registered at the public Employment Exchanges at the end of May, 1938, was 351,000, of whom 246,000\* were in receipt of benefit. At the end of May, 1937, the corresponding totals were 303,562 and 215,176. The comparability of these figures is affected by recent changes in the conditions of benefit, as the result of which, it is officially stated, 114,700 persons have been re-admitted to benefit.

## FRANCE.§

Unemployment declined again during May. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 411,835, as compared with 424,636 at the end of April, 1938, and 374,376 at the end of May, 1937.

At the beginning of April, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 3.85 per cent., as compared with 1st April, 1937. In 8,135 undertakings employing 2,299,651 persons, in which, at 1st April, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 20.37. At 1st April, 1937, among 1,757,369 workpeople employed in 6,119 undertakings in which, at that date, the 40-hour week had been applied, the corresponding figure was 3.91 per cent. Among 465,485 workpeople in the remaining 2,077 undertakings in which the 40-hour week had not been applied, 30.93 per cent. were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48.

## BELGIUM.¶

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 922,567 showed that 15.3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in February, 1938, as compared with 16.0 per cent. in January, 1938, and 13.7 per cent. in February, 1937. In addition, 17.8 per cent. were employed intermittently in February, 1938, as compared with 19.4 per cent. in January, 1938, and 9.0 per cent. in February, 1937. In February, 1938, 19.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 20.2 and in February, 1937, 15.1.

## NETHERLANDS.¶¶

Unemployment continued to decline during March. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 555,357 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th March, 1938, 23.1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.0 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 26.3 and 4.7, and in the last week of March, 1937, 25.6 and 3.7. At the end of March, 1938, 391,160 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 372,433 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 440,184, and 420,790, and at the end of March, 1937, 417,628 and 403,365.

## SWITZERLAND.\*\*

A further reduction in unemployment occurred in April. At the end of that month 60,370 applications for employment (42.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 66,631 (46.4 per thousand) at the end of March, 1938, and 70,793 (49.3 per thousand) at the end of April, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,784, 2,819 and 2,992, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 538,794, 9.6 per cent. were wholly, and 4.7 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of March, 1938, the corresponding figures being 13.4 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. at the end of December, 1937, and 12.7 per cent. and 2.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.  
‡ Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich, 13th June, 1938. Berlin.  
§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 8th May, 1937, 13th May, 1938, and 3rd June, 1938. Paris.  
¶ Revue du Travail, May, 1938. Brussels.  
¶¶ Maand-schrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 1938. The Hague.  
\*\* La Vie Economique, May, 1938. Berne.

## POLAND.‡

There was a further decline in unemployment during March. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 489,985, as compared with 546,822 at the end of February, 1938, and 521,793 at the end of March, 1937.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

There was a further substantial decline in unemployment during May. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 285,795, as compared with 361,183 at the end of April, 1938, and 385,061 at the end of May, 1937.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 448,000, 17.9\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1938, as compared with 20.3† per cent. at the end of April, 1938 and 14.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1937.

Norway.¶¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 86,402 show that 26.5 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of March, 1938, as compared with 28.2 per cent. at the end of February, 1938, and 23.2 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

Sweden.\*\*—Of a total of approximately 601,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 10.6\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1938, as compared with 12.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 11.2 per cent. at the end of April, 1937.

## UNITED STATES.††

At the end of April, 1938, 7,253,948 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 7.0 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 31.4 per cent. as compared with April, 1937. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in May, 1938, 19\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 20 per cent. in April, 1938, and 11 per cent. in May, 1937.

## EIRE.†††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 100,076 at 25th April, 1938, to 97,571 at 30th May. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 2nd March to 25th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 31st May, 1937, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 88,480.

## AUSTRALIA.§§

Unemployment continued to decline during the first quarter of 1938. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 8.0, as compared with 8.2 in the preceding quarter, and 9.9 in the first quarter of 1937.

## CANADA.¶¶¶

There was a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of May. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1938, by 10,551 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,024,702, as compared with 1,001,202 at the beginning of April, 1938. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st May, 1938, was 107.4, as compared with 105.0 at 1st April, 1938, and 106.3 at 1st May, 1937.

## NEW ZEALAND.¶¶¶

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 12th February, 1938, was 7,241, as compared with 8,056 at 15th January, 1938, and 28,941 at 13th February, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for January, and February, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.  
‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th May, 1938. Warsaw.  
§ Prager Tagblatt, 5th June, 1938. Prague.  
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 4th June, 1938. Copenhagen.  
¶¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.  
¶¶¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
†† Information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, June, 1938. Washington.  
††† Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.  
§§ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.  
¶¶¶ The May Employment Situation, 1938.  
¶¶¶ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, March, 1938. Wellington.

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

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 May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £41,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 690,200 workpeople, and in a decrease of £2,000 in those of 81,500 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...	359,200	58,500	7,500	1,050
Metal ... ..	110,800	15,450	9,000	450
Building ... ..	157,550	—	16,850	—
Other ... ..	62,650	7,550	7,750	500
Total ... ..	690,200	81,500	41,100	2,000

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Scotland, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase and Cumberland, for whom there were small increases in the percentage additions to basis rates. The decreases affected coal miners in Derbyshire and Warwickshire.

In the metal group the principal increases affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain and tinplate workers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, whose wages were increased in accordance with sliding scales based on selling prices to the extent generally of about 1½ per cent. on current rates for the steel workers and 4 per cent. for the tinplate workers. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in several districts, and iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast and in Scotland. The decreases in this group affected workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales, certain chain makers, and pen makers in Birmingham and district.

In the building group there was a general increase of ¼d. an hour for men employed by civil engineering contractors in England and Wales, and increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and ¾d. an hour for labourers in the building trade at Liverpool and Birkenhead.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the aerated waters trade in England and Wales, for whom the minimum rates prescribed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 2s. a week in the case of adult male and female workers; bakers in several districts for whom there were increases of various amounts; motor drivers and attendants employed in furniture removing and warehousing in England and Wales, whose wages were increased by 3s. a week for adults and 2s. for youths; and coal and coke loaders and horse carmen in London whose tonnage payments were increased by ½d. or 1d. The decreases mainly affected brush and broom workers in Great Britain, for most

classes of whom the statutory minimum rates were reduced under the operation of a sliding scale based on the cost of living.

Of the total estimated increase of £41,100 per week, about £18,100 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; about £450 was the result of arbitration; nearly £100 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; about £6,900 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remaining £15,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry.

Of the total decrease of £2,000, about £1,450 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and the remainder to sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1938.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ... ..	441,700	3,000	£ 58,350	£ 260
Other Mining and Quarrying	46,300	100	9,000	5
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... ..	70,150	100	8,050	5
Iron and Steel ... ..	99,100	16,200	19,300	3,150
Engineering ... ..	14,750	—	1,100	—
Shipbuilding ... ..	107,350	—	10,550	—
Other Metal ... ..	81,900	4,850	10,750	600
Textile ... ..	50,200	79,200	3,750	3,960
Clothing ... ..	2,600	—	250	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	13,450	2,300	1,750	175
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	14,900	—	1,700	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	1,100	—	50	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	894,600	—	93,750	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	9,450	150	800	10
Transport ... ..	376,200	450	41,500	30
Public Administration Services	68,800	100	7,200	5
Other ... ..	101,650	9,000	16,150	650
Total ... ..	2,399,200	115,450	284,000	8,850

In the corresponding five months of 1937, there were net increases of £366,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,910,200 workpeople, and net decreases of £6,505 in those of 60,100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the normal working time of about 2,100 workpeople was reduced by about 2½ hours, on average, per week. The changes reported during the five completed months of 1938 have affected 55,400 workpeople, of whom about 200 have had their hours increased by 2½ per week, and 55,200 their hours reduced by about 3 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Northumberland ...	13 May	Shepherds ... ..	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over and of 1s. per week for others. Minimum rates after change: householders—16s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 44s. at 21 years and over; others—12s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 41s. at 21 years and over.†
			Stewards, horsemen, cattlemen or stockmen.	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: householders—16s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 40s. 6d. at 21 years and over; others, 12s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 37s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
			Other male workers (except casual workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 33s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
	Durham ... ..	14 May	Horsemen 21 years and over ...	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: householders—35s. per week of 50 hours, plus 7s. for all time customarily spent in attention to horses; others—34s. per week of 50 hours, plus 3s. 6d. for time spent in attention to horses, for those who do not receive board and/or lodging, and 34s. per week of 50 hours and time spent in attention to horses (subject to a deduction of 15s. per week) for those in receipt of board and/or lodging.†
			Stockmen and shepherds 21 years and over.	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: householders—45s.; those receiving board and lodging, 38s. (subject to a deduction of 15s. per week); others, 39s. 10d.†
			Other male workers (except casual workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at 14 years increasing to 33s. at 21 and over.†
	Lancashire: Southern Area	1 May	Male workers 16 years of age and over employed with animals.	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 19s. at 16 years increasing to 39s. at 21 and over.†
			Other male workers ... ..	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. 6d. at 21 and over.†
			Other male workers ... ..	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 14 years increasing to 39s. 6d. at 21 and over.†
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	1 May	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 58 hours, 35s. 6d.†
			Other male workers 21 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rate of 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 52 hours, 31s. 6d.†
			Male workers under 21 years of age	Increases in minimum rates of from 2d. to 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 58 hours, 11s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 31s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 years.†

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coal Mining	Cumberland... ..	17 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making the minimum wages 30 per cent. above the basis rates.*
			Northumberland ...	Increase of 0.72 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45.72 per cent. above the basis rates.†
			South Yorkshire ...	Increase of 0.07 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 38.75 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.07 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 38.75 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 37.09 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division, and 33.75 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.†
			Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	Increase of 1.90 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 87.45 per cent. above the basis rates.†
			South Derbyshire... ..	<i>Decrease of 0.43 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 5.16 per cent. above the basis rates.†</i>
	Cannock Chase ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	<i>Decrease of 3.60 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 43.09 per cent. above the basis rates; also subsistence wages reduced by 1d. per day, leaving them 7s. 10d. and 7s. 6d. for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively.†</i>
			Warwickshire ... ..	Increase of 0.15 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46.54 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 44.54 per cent. for all other workers.†
	Scotland ... ..	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 72 per cent. above the basis rates at these collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8½d. per shift.†</i>
				Increase of 2.83 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 138.07 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., engine-men, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.†
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Cumberland... ..	17 May	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making the minimum wages 30 per cent. above the basis rates.
			South Yorkshire ...	Increase of 0.07 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 38.75 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in May.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 71 per cent. above the basis rates.†
				Increase of 13 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 85 per cent. above the standard rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ... ..	9 May	Ironstone miners ... ..	Increase of 2.67 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 41 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 41 per cent. plus 4d. per shift.
			Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	Increase of 5.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire... ..	1 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase of 9 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 71 per cent. above the standard rates.
			Corby, Northamptonshire.	Increase of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham.	9 May	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Increase of 2.67 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 41 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 41 per cent.
				Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change include: slabmen, scrapplers and planing machine men, 1s. 6d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.
	Morley and district, Yorks.	5 May	Sandstone quarryworkers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change include: quarrymen, 1s. 5½d.; crane drivers and saw frame setters, 1s. 4d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 2½d.
			Shepley, nr. Huddersfield.	Increase of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts.
	Aberdeen district and Kemnay.	Pay day in week commencing 23 May. 1st pay day in May.	Granite quarrymen ... ..	Increase of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts.
				Adoption of minimum hourly rates for adults of 1s. 5½d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 3d. for Grades 2, 3 and 4 respectively, and scale of hourly rates adopted for youths, commencing at 5d. at 15 years and increasing to 8½d. at 18 years and to 1s. 1½d. at 20 years, resulting in increases of various amounts.††
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture.	London Area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross).	1st pay day in May.	Cast stone and cast concrete products workers.	Adoption of minimum hourly rates for adults of 1s. 5½d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 3d. for Grades 2, 3 and 4 respectively, and scale of hourly rates adopted for youths, commencing at 5d. at 15 years and increasing to 8½d. at 18 years and to 1s. 1½d. at 20 years, resulting in increases of various amounts.††
			South Wales Area ...	Youths ... ..
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	1 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 2.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 49.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
			Tees-side ... ..	Increase of 5.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in May.	Cokemen and by-product workers... ..	Increase of 5.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
			Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 9 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 71 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire... ..	1 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 9 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 71 per cent. above the standard rates.
			Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase of 2.5 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 45s. plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Bilston, Staffs. ...	30 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 2.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 49.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
			Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
Corby, Northamptonshire.	1 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 6 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard rates.	
		Iron puddlers and millmen... ..	Increase of 7.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55 and 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.	

\* This increase was granted under the terms of a decision of the Independent Chairman of the District (Wages) Board for the Cumberland District. The flat-rate additions previously paid of 6d. per shift for male workers 18 years and over and of 3d. per shift for other male workers and for female workers remained unaltered.

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

†† These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (London Area). The occupations are graded as follows: Grade 1 (skilled)—pattern makers, carvers, modellers and all men whom it is agreed are performing the work of skilled craftsmen to receive the conditions and be paid the district rates for their trades; Grade 2 (superior semi-skilled)—workers making good stone and concrete handling shuttering; Grade 3 (semi-skilled)—makers and casters; Grade 4—labourers and all men making repetition units. In addition piecework rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 27½ per cent. over the minimum day work rate.

‡ These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (South Wales Area).

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

¶ These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (London Area). The occupations are graded as follows: Grade 1 (skilled)—pattern makers, carvers, modellers and all men whom it is agreed are performing the work of skilled craftsmen to receive the conditions and be paid the district rates for their trades; Grade 2 (superior semi-skilled)—workers making good stone and concrete handling shuttering; Grade 3 (semi-skilled)—makers and casters; Grade 4—labourers and all men making repetition units. In addition piecework rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 27½ per cent. over the minimum day work rate.

‡‡ These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (South Wales Area).

§§ This increase took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 1st May.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	West of Scotland ...	30 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 72.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Great Britain† ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 per cent. (basic process) and 25 per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead). Barrow-in-Furness		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Workington ...		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranimen, etc.	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Bilston, Staffs. ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranimen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire. England and Scotland.		Bricklayers employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on the basis rate, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North-East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on the basis rate, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 10.5d. per hour plus 50 per cent.
	North-East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blast-furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for Class "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North-East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each case 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0.75d. per hour; plus in each case 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	South-West Wales ...		Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture— Adult workers ...	Decrease* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 73.75 per cent. on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week and varying inversely with the basis rates from 71.25 per cent. on a basis rate of 30s. to 23.75 per cent. on basis rates of 53s. and over per week.
			Youths 18 and under 21 years	Decrease* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the basis rates.
			Boys under 18 years ...	Decrease* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 28.75 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an ex-gratia bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid).
Oldham ...	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 May	Machinemen ...	Increase of 1s. per week on basis rate.	
Liverpool ...	23 May	Maintenance men who are fully qualified skilled mechanics.	Bonus granted of 3s. above the recognised skilled fitters' rate of the district. Minimum rate after change: 49s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.	
Newark ...	Week commencing 2 May	Engine drillers ...	Adoption of minimum scales of rates of 33s., 36s. and 39s. per week, according to the nature of the work done and the ability of the worker, plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.	
Retford ...	13 May	Platers, riveters and holders-up ...	Increase of 2s. per week on basis rates. Rates after change: platers, 47s.; riveters, 42s.; holders-up, 36s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.	
Engineering	Ipswich, Norwich and Colchester.	Beginning of pay period following 13 May	Plate and machine moulders ...	Adoption of a minimum rate, after two years experience on plate and machine moulding, of 6s. above the labourers' rate. Minimum weekly rates after change: Ipswich, 36s.; Norwich, 34s. 6d.; Colchester, 33s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Basingstoke, Guildford, Reading and Weymouth.	Pay period immediately following 1 May		Increase in the differential rate for toolmakers to 2d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners, and for millwrights 1d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners on starting, rising to a differential of 2d. per hour, after six months' continuous service. Weekly rates after change: toolmakers—Basingstoke, 55s. 0d.; Guildford and Reading, 54s. 9d.; Weymouth, 57s. 3d.; millwrights—Basingstoke, 49s. 2d. rising to 53s. 1d.; Guildford and Reading, 48s. 11d.—52s. 10d.; Weymouth, 51s. 5d.—55s. 4d.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Lymington, and aircraft establishments at Cowes, Southampton, Hamble, Portsmouth and Woodley (Berks.).	Pay period immediately following 22 May	Qualified toolmakers and skilled millwrights.	
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including 1/2 in. diameter.	Decrease† in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 10 per cent. below to 15 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5 1/2d. per hour.
			Workpeople employed in making drolled and tommed chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including 1/2 in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron 1/2 in. up to and including 1/2 in. diameter.	Decrease† in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 10 per cent. below to 15 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest paid adult workers, 1s. 1 1/2d. per hour.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1 May	Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Decrease† of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 72s. 8d. and 63s. 2d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 53s. 2d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 65s. 2d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 57s. 2d.; others, 44s.
			Male timeworkers under 21 years...	Decrease† of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Apprentices ...	Decrease† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.
			Female dayworkers and learners ...	Decrease† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 22s. 7d.
			Female pieceworkers ...	Decrease† of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (24s. 6d. to 24s. 1d.).

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.  
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Increase* of 4.875 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 23.625 per cent. above standard basis rates.†
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece-Goods.	Northern Ireland ...	2 May	Female workers employed on punch hemstitching on Singer machines 71 W3.	Scales of piece prices introduced for certain sizes of white or dyed cotton handkerchiefs including gingham finished zephyrs.‡
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 14 May.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage decreased§ from 59 to 54 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. 3d.; women 18 years and over, 30s. 10d.
Hosiery Finishing.	Nottingham and district.	Pay day in week ending 28 May.	Male and female auxiliary workers and female menders.	Revised scales of wages adopted resulting in increases of 1d. or 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change: female auxiliary workers, 3 1/2d. at 14 years increasing to 8d. at 21 years and over; menders, 4d. at 14 years increasing to 10d. at 21 years and over; male auxiliary workers, 3 1/2d. at 14 years increasing to 1s. 1 1/2d. at 21 years and over.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in June.¶	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage decreased§ from 25.65 to 25.20 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Pay day in week beginning 16 May	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 22 1/2 per cent. on list prices increased§ to 25 per cent.
Baking	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	23 May	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increases§ of 2s. per week for adult male workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for day-work: forehands and ovenmen, 68s., tablehands, 62s.; juniors—factories: 20s. at 17 years increasing to 40s. at 20; small shops—17s. at 17 years increasing to 37s. at 20.
	Coalville, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Leicester, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Nottingham, Nuneaton and Wigston.	2 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for adult male workers. Rates after change: factories—forehands, 76s. 6d., doughmakers, 71s. 6d., machinemen, 70s. 6d., firemen and ovenmen, 69s. 6d., tablehands, 67s. 6d.; ordinary bakeries—forehands, 67s. 6d., secondhands and singlehands, 64s. 6d., tablehands, 62s. 6d.; confectioners 2s. per week extra.
	Barnstaple, Bideford, Dartmouth, Exeter, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth, Torquay and Tiverton.	1st pay day in week commencing 16 May.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Adoption of scales of weekly rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: adult male workers—dough-makers, 57s. 6d. to 63s., tablehands, 53s. 6d. to 59s., allied workers, 52s.; juniors—male workers—11s. or 11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 37s. to 40s. at 20, according to grade of society.
	Cornwall ...	1st pay day in week commencing 16 May.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Cornwall District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Revised scales of weekly rates adopted as follows:—adult male workers—tablehands, 59s., first or singlehands, 5s. per week extra; juniors, 12s. at 14 years increasing to 42s. 6d. at 20.
	Airdrie, Bellshill, Carlisle, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell, Shots and Wishaw.	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 73s.
	Lanarkshire...	28 May	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Lanarkshire Central District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 72s.
	Ayrshire ...	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change for journeymen: Ayr and Kilmarnock co-operative societies, 70s. per week of 45 hours; other co-operative societies and private traders, 69s. per week of 47 hours.
	Fife and Kinross ...	1st pay day in 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 1s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 71s.
	Greenock ...	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 72s.¶
	Perth ...	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 72s. 6d.
Vale of Leven, Dumbarton and Helensburgh.	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for journeymen, 71s. 6d.	
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	England and Wales...	2 May	Male workers ...	Increase in general minimum time rates of 6d. to 2s. per week and of 1/2d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.) in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: 12s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 54s. at 21 and over.**
			Female workers ...	Increase in general minimum time rates of 6d. to 2s. per week and of 1/2d. per hour (9 1/2d. to 9 1/2d.) in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: 12s. 6d. at under 15 years increasing to 29s. at 18 and to 30s. at 19 and over.**
Vehicle Building.	Various districts in Scotland.††	14 May	Bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage-makers, wheelers, wood-cutting machinists, smiths, painters, trimmers, and apprentices.	Increase of 1d. per hour in the national minimum time rate (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7 1/2d.), and of proportional amounts for pieceworkers and apprentices.
Paper Box Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	23 May	Workpeople employed in the paper box trade:— Male workers ... Female workers ...	Increase in general minimum time rates of 6d. to 2s. per week.*** Increases in general minimum time rates of 6d. to 1s. per week, of 1/2d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates, and new scale of piece rates fixed resulting in increases of various amounts.***

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
† Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10 1/2d. per day or less receive in addition an ex-gratia bonus of 7.5 per cent.  
‡ The scales of piece prices introduced took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.  
§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.  
\*\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
\*\*\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.  
†† This increase took effect under an agreement between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and did not apply to craftsmen in districts (comprising most large towns except Aberdeen) where special district standard rates, which are in excess of the national minimum rates are paid.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Building	Liverpool, Birkenhead and district.	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plasterers, plumbers, painters, street masons and paviors, asphalters, navvies, potmen and labourers.	Increases of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker mends), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 9½d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 10d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; plasterers, 1s. 10d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1s. 9½d.; asphalters, 1s. 4½d.; potmen and scaffolders, 1s. 4½d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 4½d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 3½d.*
	London district ...	1st pay day in May.	Road transport workers employed by master builders.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: carmen—1-horse, 61s., 2-horse, 65s.; assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 61s.; motor drivers, 59s. to 78s. according to tonnage; tractors (steam or I.C.) and steam wagon drivers, 77s.; mates or statutory attendants 18 years and over, 64s.; drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers, 6d. per day more. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).†
	Newry ...	12 May	Craftsmen ...	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: Grade I Areas, 1s. 3½d.; II, 1s. 3d.; III, 1s. 2½d.‡
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area)‡	Beginning of 1st full pay week in May.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers and labourers: County of London, 1s. 3½d.; Class I districts, 1s. 3d.; IA, 1s. 2½d.; II, 1s. 2d.; IIA, 1s. 1½d.; III, 1s. 1d.; IIIA, 1s. 0½d.; IV, 1s.§
Civil Engineering.	England and Wales§	Beginning of 1st full pay week in May.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 3½d.; Class I districts, 1s. 3d.; IA, 1s. 2½d.; II, 1s. 2d.; IIA, 1s. 1½d.; III, 1s. 1d.; IIIA, 1s. 0½d.; IV, 1s.§
Electricity Generating Stations.	Greenwich ...	20 Nov. 1937.	Electrical workers employed in tramway and trolleybus generating station, substations and distribution sections of the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: electricians, 1s. 10½d.; electricians' mates, 1s. 6-05d.
Road Passenger Transport.	Various districts in Scotland.¶	1 Mar.	Omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses.	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting generally in an increase of ½d. per hour** except for those operating from the company's Edinburgh Depot and employed before 22nd June, 1931, for whom there was an increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: <i>Scale A</i> : drivers, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. after 12 months; conductors, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. after 12 months; conductresses, 8d. to 8½d. after 6 months; and employed prior to 22nd June, 1931, 1s. 3d.; junior conductors, 8½d. at 18 years to 1s. at 20½ years; conductresses, 8½d. to 9d. after 6 months; conductors (youths), 8½d. at 18 years to 1s. 1d. at 21 years. <i>Scale B</i> (certain subsidiary companies): drivers, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. after 12 months; conductresses, 8d. to 8½d. after 6 months; conductors (youths) 8d. at 18 years to 1s. 0½d. at 21 years. <i>Scale C</i> (Northern subsidiary companies): drivers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. after 12 months; conductresses, 8d. to 8½d. after 6 months; conductors (youths) 8d. at 18 years to 1s. 0½d. at 21 years.
	Glasgow ...	1 May	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation Transport Department.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: motormen and conductors, 63s. to 70s. 6d.; omnibus drivers, 66s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; conductresses, 63s.; car cleaners or washers—day, 61s.; night, 65s. and 68s.††
	Commercial Road Transport.	England and Wales	1st full pay day in May	Motor drivers and statutory attendants employed in the furniture removing and warehousing industry.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay day in May.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	<i>Cost-of-living bonus reduced</i> §§ from 57 to 54 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 59 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers: 64s. 10d. per week inclusive of bonus.
	Hartlepool ...	2 May	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers, 1s. 2d.; roadmen, 1s. 3d.; street sweepers, 1s. 1½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.¶¶	1st pay day in May.	Male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2s. per week in the minimum rates. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade 5 Area, 57s.††† Grade 4, 52s. 6d.; Grade 3A, 50s. 7d.; Grade 3, 46s. 8d.; Grade 2, 44s. 9d.; Grade 1, 40s. 11d.
	Derbyshire ...	4 May	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: road labourers, 1s. 1½d.; road scavengers, 1s. 0½d.
Kent ...	23 May	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Revised rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change for labourers: Group I, 42s.; Group II, 43s.; Group III, 45s.; Group IV, 50s.†	
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 May	Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.	Decrease of ½d. per hour in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1½d.) and of ½d. in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2½d.).
			Other male workers except indentured apprentices.	Decrease of ½d. per hour except for those 18 to 19, 16½ to 17, and under 16 years. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 11d. at 21 years and over.
			Female pan hands ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour in time rates and of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates.
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Decrease of ½d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½ and those 17 and under 18. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over.
			Male and female pieceworkers on certain operations.	Decrease of ½d. in the minimum piece rates from 20 per cent. to 22½ per cent. below the list.
			Apprentices ...	Decrease of ½d. proportional to the above.

\* Further increases of ½d. for craftsmen and ½d. for labourers are to operate as from 1st January, 1939, and 1st January, 1940.  
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
 ‡ This increase was agreed upon by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area. In the Bexley district the increase was 1d. per hour, due to the regrading of the district from Grade III to Grade II.  
 § This increase was agreed upon by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board in December, 1937, when it was decided to increase wages by a general advance of 1d. per hour in two equal instalments, the first ½d. becoming payable in January, 1938. (See February, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE, page 71.) Since that date the operation of the two general wage advances has been postponed in the case of Scotland until 1st January, 1939, when the total advance of 1d. per hour will come into operation, but with the proviso that on any job in Scotland on which the first advance of ½d. has been put into operation it shall continue to be paid. For classification of places, see June, 1936 issue of this GAZETTE (page 227) and the August, 1936, issue (pages 304-5). In a few cases, reported in various issues of this GAZETTE, the classification has been altered since these dates.  
 ¶ This increase is in accordance with an Arbitration Award and is retrospective to the date shown.  
 § The scales of rates described are embodied in an agreement made between an important company (and its subsidiaries) operating in Scotland and the Transport and General Workers' Union and are retrospective to the date shown.  
 \*\* A further increase of ½d. per hour is to operate from 1st September, 1938.  
 †† This increase is the result of a recommendation by the National Joint Industrial Council for Road Passenger Transport (Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses).  
 †‡ These increases result from an Agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Furniture Removing and Warehousing Industry to conform to the wages scales of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).  
 §§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 ¶¶ The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Southern Home Counties District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers). In some instances the increase operated from 1st April.  
 ††† Subject to rate not exceeding the minimum rate of London Area Joint Industrial Council (at present 56s.) during period up to the first pay day following 1st April, 1939.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 May	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease* of 2 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 81½ and 71½ per cent. above the list for time-workers and pieceworkers respectively.
Entertainments	Various towns in England and Wales.†	21 Feb.	Musicians employed at certain variety theatres.	Increase of 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Group A, 69s.; Group B, 70s.; Group C, 72s.
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Northern Ireland ...	9 May	Workpeople employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade.	New scales of general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum time rates after change: 4d. per hour at under 16 years increasing to 11d. at 22 years and over for male workers, and 4d. per hour at under 18 years increasing to 5½d. at 20 years and over for female workers. Also increase of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates, making minimum rates after change 11½d. for male workers and 6½d. for female workers.‡
	England and Wales...	9 May	Certain classes of male nightworkers employed in the milk distributive trade whose ordinary hours entail employment for at least 5 hours a night between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.	Scale of minimum rates fixed.† Minimum weekly rates after change for A, B and C Areas§ respectively: foremen, 58s., 71s. and 77s. 6d.; pasteurizers, 30s., 37s., and 42s., at 18 and under 19 years increasing to 49s., 59s., and 63s. at 21 years and over.
	London ...	2 May	Loaders and horse carmen employed in the coal and coke distributive trade.	Increase of ½d. per ton for loaders and coke carmen and of 1d. per ton for coal carmen. Tonnage rates after change include: loaders—sidings, 1s. 8d. and 1s. 11d.; bays and shoots, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 7d. for large and small sacks respectively; carmen, 1s. 8½d.
	London (Smithfield Meat Market).	26 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the central meat markets.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for regular humpers and adult offal men, of 2s. per week for regular cutters, scalesmen and night men and of 6d. per day for casual men. Minimum rates after change: regular men—humpers, 71s. 6d.; offal men, 66s. 6d.; night cutters, scalesmen and night men, 82s. per week; casual men—humpers, 16s. 6d.; cutters, 18s. 6d.; offal men, 15s. per day. The rates for regular offal men under 21 years remained unchanged, viz., 30s. per week at 15 increasing to 60s. at 20 years.
Retail Distribution.	North Lonsdale district.	1st pay day after 9 May.	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except those employed wholly or mainly as dairy workers).	Adoption of new scales of minimum weekly rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Minimum weekly rates after change include: drivers of one-horse vehicles, 57s.; drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles, 62s.; coal carriers-off and fillers, 57s.; juniors—11s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 41s. at 20 years; junior drivers of light motors—36s. during 1st year, 41s. during the 2nd year, and 48s. 6d. during 3rd year, adult rate payable after 5 years' service or at 21 years whichever is the earlier.
	Macclesfield, Crewe and district.	First pay day in week commencing 1 May.	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except those employed wholly or mainly as dairy workers).	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Minimum weekly rates after change include: stablemen, carriers and coal fillers, 57s.; one-horse carters, 59s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 62s. 6d. 2 tons and under carrying capacity and 65s. 6d. over 2 tons carrying capacity: juniors—11s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 41s. at 20 years.
	Various towns in the Midland Counties.	Pay day in week ending 23 May.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Midland Sectional Council of the Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of various amounts for certain workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for Group I towns   include: males—assistants, 61s. 6d. at 21 years increasing to 66s. at 23 years and over; clerks, 49s. at 20 years increasing to 78s. 6d. at 25 years and over; others 21 years and over, 61s. 6d.; females—clerks, 37s. 6d. at 20 years increasing to 45s. at 23 years and over; others 21 years and over, 39s. juniors—males 12s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 46s. at 20 years, females 11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 20 years.
	Cornwall ...	First pay day in week commencing 4 Apr.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Cornwall District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Revised scales of minimum weekly rates and system of grading adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts for some workers and in no change for others. Revised rates include: male assistants, 44s. 6d. at 21, increasing to 54s. 3d. or 52s. for Grades 1 and 2 respectively at 25 years; female assistants, 27s. 6d. at 21, increasing to 35s. and 32s. for Grades 1 and 2 respectively at 24 years; clerks—Males 44s. 6d. at 21 years increasing to 56s. 3d. or 54s. for Grades 1 and 2 respectively; females 29s. at 21 years increasing to 36s. 9d. or 34s. for Grades 1 and 2 respectively. The rates for workers 20 years and under remained unchanged at 11s. at 14 years increasing to 33s. 3d. at 20 years for males and 8s. at 14 years increasing to 25s. 6d. at 20 years for females, in both Grades 1 and 2.¶

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Baking	Greenock ...	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 1 hour per week (48 to 47).**
Paper Box Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	23 May	Workpeople employed in the paper box trade.	Normal number of hours of work as declared by the Trade Board reduced from 48 to 45 per week.**
Building	Newry ...	12 May	Building trade operatives ...	Decrease of 2 hours per week (48 to 46).**
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Kent ...	23 May	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Winter hours reduced from 48 to 46 per week and winter period extended to six months, resulting in an average reduction over the year of ½ hours per week.**

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 † The theatres affected are Group A:—Swansea Empire, Portsmouth Hippodrome, Wolverhampton Hippodrome; Group B:—Nottingham Empire, Birmingham Empire, Leeds Empire, Hull Palace, Theatre Royal, Nottingham; Group C:—Sheffield Empire, Newcastle Empire, Liverpool Empire, Brighton Hippodrome, Birmingham Hippodrome.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.  
 § The areas are as follows:—Area A.—Areas administered by Rural District Councils, Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils with a population of less than 10,000 other than any area within the Metropolitan Police District; Area B.—Areas other than A and C; Area C.—City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.  
 || The rates for Group II and Group III towns are 7½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively less than these rates.  
 ¶ Grade 1—Penzance, Falmouth, Saltash. Grade 2—St. Columb Road.  
 \*\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."



TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 74, as compared with 83 in the previous month and 90 in May, 1937. In these 74 new disputes about 14,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,900 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 6,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 26 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 100, involving 26,800 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during May, estimated at 185,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	3	30	33	16,000	106,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	8	9	17	2,600	20,000
Textile...	3	2	5	1,000	14,000
Building, etc. ...	3	10	13	1,200	15,000
Transport ...	1	7	8	2,900	5,000
Other ...	8	16	24	3,100	25,000
Total, May, 1938 ...	26	74	100	26,800	185,000
Total, April, 1938 ...	21	83	104	37,400	151,000
Total, May, 1937 ...	25	90	115	73,000	314,000

Causes.—Of the 74 disputes beginning in May, 11, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 15, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons;

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Strippers, other underground and surface workers—Stirling (one colliery).	80	332	6 Jan.	...	Against alleged non-compliance, on the part of a certain contractor, with prevailing system of wage payment.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Stirling (one colliery).	570	111	24 Jan.	...	For reinstatement of a workman who had been suspended.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Deal, Kent (one colliery).	2,287	27	1 May	...	Workpeople's demand that employees recently suspended owing to closing of part of the colliery should be reinstated on ballot system.	No settlement reported.
<b>VEHICLE BUILDING:—</b> Vehicle builders—Various towns in Scotland.§	800	...	15 April	14 May	For an increase in wages of 1d. per hour, and for one week's holiday with pay.	National minimum rate increased by 3d. per hour (see page 239); and one week's holiday with pay, to take effect in 1939, granted.
<b>HOSIERY MANUFACTURE:—</b> Hosiery workers—near Hinckley (one firm).	500	...	18 Mar.	21 May	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
<b>FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Machinists, cabinet makers, fitters, polishers, etc.—Edmonton (one firm).	250	...	14 May	3 June	Against alleged victimisation of trade unionists, and for improvements in wages and other conditions of employment.	Agreement reached providing for reinstatement of all workpeople involved in dispute and for improvements in wages and other conditions of employment.
<b>BUILDING:—</b> Glaziers and wall lining fixers—London.	450	...	25 April	...	Dispute respecting travelling allowances and other working conditions.	No settlement reported.
<b>TRANSPORT:—</b> Omnibus drivers, conductors and cleaners—Edinburgh and surrounding districts¶ (one firm). Casual and permanent dock workers—Bristol.	1,098 1,125	52 375	3 May 16 May	5 May 17 May	Dismissal of a conductor and other alleged grievances. Dispute respecting method of unloading a cargo of cottonseed.	Alleged grievances to be discussed. Work resumed on advice of trade union officials, pending negotiations.
<b>RUBBER INDUSTRY:—</b> Rubber workers—Manchester (one firm).	460	312	23 May	27 May	Dismissal of a moulder, and temporary replacement of other moulders, who had stopped work in sympathy, by office staff.	Dismissed moulder reinstated after he had apologised to his foreman.
<b>ENTERTAINMENTS AND SPORT:—</b> Cinema projectionists—London Area.	700	...	14 April	1 June	Employers' refusal to negotiate, otherwise than through the existing conciliation board, with a trade union not at present represented on the board.	Strike called off by trade union.
Stable-men employed by race-horse trainers—Lambourn and district.	300	...	21 May	...	For an increase in wages of 5s. per week.	No settlement reported.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 64,000 in 1938, and 57,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 111,000 in 1938, and 189,000 in 1937.

‡ 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.

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

¶ Estimated number.

‡ Including Aldrie, Bathgate, Broxburn, Dalkeith, Linlithgow, Musselburgh and Peebles. The stoppage began on 3rd May at depots in the Edinburgh district, and extended on 4th May to other depots.

9, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during May have been effected in the case of 46 new disputes, directly involving 7,900 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 23, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Industry Group.	January to May, 1938.			January to May, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	168	88,000†	383,000	133	77,800†	434,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	200	2,000	4	200	1,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	34	11,600	65,000	54	57,600	484,000
Other Metal ...	27	6,600	52,000	39	9,200	47,000
Textile ...	23	3,900	47,000	40	12,700	72,000
Clothing ...	15	3,600	18,000	12	4,100	40,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	12	2,800	9,000	9	1,700	5,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	12	700	10,000	24	1,500	11,000
Building, etc. ...	43	5,700	38,000	40	3,800	20,000
Transport ...	26	6,300	18,000	26	41,200	727,000
Other ...	41	6,000	47,000	41	5,600	38,000
Total ...	406	135,400†	689,000	422	215,400†	1,879,000

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	...	55%
Food only ...	...	38%

FOOD.

At 1st June the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 30th April. This movement was chiefly the result of reductions in the prices of milk and of a fall in the prices of bread and flour in some localities: to a considerable extent these lower prices were offset by higher prices of potatoes, butter and eggs, and by the general increases in the prices of tea following upon the recent increase in the tea duty.

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 38 per cent. at 1st June, 1938, as compared with 39 per cent. at 30th April, 1938, and 36 per cent. at 1st June, 1937.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st June, 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	30th Apr., 1938.	1st June, 1938.	July, 1914.	30th Apr., 1938.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	- 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 4	1 3½	+ 5½	- 0½
Breast ...	0 6½	0 8	0 8	+ 1½	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	- 0½
Breast ...	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	+ 0½	—
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4	- 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5	- 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3½	- 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 2½	2 4½	+ 10	+ 1½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6	+ 2½	- 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4½	1 5	+ 2½	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8	0 10½	0 10½	+ 2	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	- 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	+ 0½	—
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 7½	+ 2½	+ 1

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st June, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 30th Apr., 1938.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	46	47	46	47
Thin Flank ...	17	19	18	19
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	30	35	32	33
Thin Flank ...	—	7	3	3
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	49	54	52	54
Breast ...	21	22	22	22
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	53	49	51	53
Breast ...	— 4	6	1	2
Bacon (streaky)* ...	37	36	37	39
Fish ...	108	91	99	101
Flour ...	44	47	45	48
Bread ...	58	58	58	62
Tea ...	52	55	54	47
Sugar (granulated) ...	26	19	22	24
Milk ...	66	80	73	92
Butter—				
Fresh ...	14	19	17	15
Salt ...	11	12	12	10
Cheese† ...	23	26	24	25
Margarine ...	- 6	- 9	- 8	- 8
Eggs (fresh) ...	18	13	15	12
Potatoes ...	67	39	53	31
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	38	38	38	39

\* 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.

‡ As compared with July, 1914, the change in the average price was slight, but sufficient to alter the average expressed to the nearest farthing.

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 June, 1938, was approximately 52 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 60 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were reduced in many areas, and averaged about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st June, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st June, 1938, is approximately 55 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 30th April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st June, 1937.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1938:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	72	73	73	74	76	76	77	79
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	45	45
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 38	1 June 1938.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	553	585	575	579	574	Apr. '37
Egypt (Cairo) ...	18	19	14	870†	10	Apr. '37
Finland ...	755	809	792	870†	870†	Apr. '37
France (Paris) ...	391	325	362	500	597	May
„ (other towns) ...	370‡	305‡	352‡	477‡	540	Feb.
Germany ...	20	23	24	25	23	May
„ (Vienna) ...	0	2	0	0	-2‡‡	Apr.
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	23‡	18‡	19‡	30	28	Mar.
Norway ...	33	40	45	61	64	Apr.
Portugal ...	1,805	1,859	1,963	2,444	2,475	Mar.
Sweden ...	25	32	35	41	43	Mar.
Switzerland ...	15	15	20	31	29	Apr.
United States ...	17	27	33	36	26	Apr.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	19	25	27	31††	33	Apr.
Canada ...	1	3	9	17	18	Apr.
Elre ...	34‡	40‡	45‡	54‡	59	Feb.
New Zealand ...	11	18	25	36	41	Apr.
South Africa ...	3	2	1	2	9	Apr.

## 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.\*

Country.	Items on which computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 55	1 June 1938.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	653	May
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	644	Apr.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	73	74	80	84	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	30	Mar.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	867	896	888	952†	955†	Apr.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	411††	369††	404††	530††	588	1st Qr.
„ (other towns) ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	26	May
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	4	Apr.
„ (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	4	Apr.
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	40‡	36‡	31‡	39	38	Mar.
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	391	Feb.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	71	Mar.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	65	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	29	28	30	37	37	Apr.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	37‡	40	43	47‡	47	Dec. '37
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	29	1st Qr. '38
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	26	30	32	Apr.
Elre ...	A,B,C,D,E	52‡	56‡	59‡	70‡	71	May
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	29	33	37	47	51	Apr.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	16	16	16	18	23	Apr.

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.  
‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.  
§ Figures for August.  
¶ The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.  
‡‡ Figure for June.  
\*\* A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.  
†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.  
‡‡ The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.  
‡‡‡ Decrease.

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

MAY, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May, 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 17,545,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with May, 1937, in respect of the same 142 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with May, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties	£ 370,000	£ 31,200	£ 43,500	£ 112,000	£ 58,100	£ 614,800 + 50.0
Yorkshire ...	1,303,800	9,900	77,200	230,800	97,100	1,718,800 + 64.8
Lancs. & Cheshire	795,900	18,900	57,700	273,900	119,500	1,265,900 + 8.5
North and West-Midland Counties	1,130,100	51,000	242,800	213,300	201,200	1,646,400 + 6.0
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	153,300	5,500	32,000	50,500	25,800	267,100 + 52.6
Outer London†...	1,158,000	152,700	108,600	112,900	190,200	1,722,400 - 17.2
South-Eastern Counties	467,100	15,700	15,800	32,400	101,300	632,300 - 5.0
South-Western Counties	232,700	...	3,500	8,000	34,500	278,700 + 37.0
Wales and Mon.	116,700	2,000	200	15,000	12,300	146,200 - 37.9
SCOTLAND ...	376,200	103,000	28,900	116,700	128,400	753,200 - 12.9
TOTAL, May, 1938	6,103,800	389,900	610,200	973,500	968,500	9,045,900 0.5
Total, May, 1937	5,724,400	596,300	707,100	684,500	1,383,100	9,095,400

## APRIL, 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 143 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during April, 1938. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,864,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £3,358,800, compared with £3,682,700 in March, 1938, and £10,977,400 in April, 1937. Of the total for April, 1938, dwelling houses accounted for £5,336,900; factories and workshops, £505,400; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £731,500; churches, schools and public buildings, £745,800; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,039,200. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in April was 10,748, as compared with 10,208 in March, 1938, and 14,480 in April, 1937.

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE table below shows the number of cases† and deaths‡ in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during May under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act:—

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch ...	8
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Tar ...	3
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...	Oil ...	3
Shipbreaking, Printing... ..	...		
Tinning of Metals ...	...	TOTAL ...	14
Other Contact with			
Molten Lead ...	3		
White and Red Lead		CHROME ULCERATION.	
Works ...	2	Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Paint and Colour Works	2	Chromium Plating ...	4
Painting of Buildings ...	1	TOTAL ...	5
TOTAL ...	8	Total, Cases ...	31
OTHER POISONING.			
Aniline ...	1	II. Deaths	
Toxic Jaundice ...	1	LEAD POISONING.	
		Other Contact with Molten	
		Lead ...	1
TOTAL ...	2	Total, Deaths...	1‡
ANTHRAX.			
Handling and Sorting of			
Hides and Skins ...	2		

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Lancs. and Cheshire (two); South-Eastern Counties (one); and Wales and Mon. (one).  
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.  
‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.  
§ In addition, one fatal case of lead poisoning was reported among plumbers not employed in factories.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in May, was 238, as compared with 176\* in the previous month, and with 152 in May, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May numbered 64, as compared with 38 in the previous month, and with 25 in May, 1937.

Category	Number	Category	Number
RAILWAY SERVICE.		Other Metal Trades ...	...
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Cotton ...	2
Engine Drivers, Motormen	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	1
Firemen ...	2	Other Textile Manufacture	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	3
Permanent Way Men ...	9	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Porters ...	...	Food and Drink ...	1
Shunters ...	2	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	3
Mechanics ...	1	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Labourers ...	1	Rubber ...	...
Other Grades ...	2	Gas Works ...	...
Contractors' Servants ...	1	Electric Generating Stations ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19	Other Industries ...	3
MINES		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground ...	133	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	3
Surface ...	6	Buildings ...	10
TOTAL, MINES	139	Warehouses and Railways	1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	8	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	70
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		Construction or Repair of—	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	9	Canal ...	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	5	Miscellaneous Works ...	1
Metal Extracting, and Refining ...	3	TOTAL ...	2
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	8	SEAMEN.	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	8	Trading Vessels—	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ...	4	Sailing ...	1
Shipbuilding ...	2	Steam and Motor ...	60
		Fishing Vessels—	
		Steam and Motor ...	3
		TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	64
		Total (including Seamen) ...	302

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

## Case No. 1784/1938. (3.5.38).

SECTION 26 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—EMPLOYMENT LOST THROUGH TRADE DISPUTE—DISPUTE REGARDING HOURS OF WORK ON SATURDAY CAUSED STOPPAGE OF WORK ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY—STOPPAGE HELD NOT TO HAVE "CONTINUED" BEYOND RESUMPTION OF WORK ON TUESDAY BUT SUBSEQUENT STOPPAGES (IF ANY) TO BE TREATED AS SEPARATE STOPPAGES DUE TO THE SAME DISPUTE.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed; the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit as mentioned hereinafter.

"The claimant is a stoneman employed at the Rising Sun pit at Wallsend, who on Friday, 18th February, 1938, according to the evidence which he gave to the Court of Referees, was employed in the pit from 3.15 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

"There was work for the claimant and other stonemen to perform commencing on Saturday, 19th February, 1938, at 10.45 a.m., but on the instructions of their lodge they did not present themselves for work at that hour or at any time during that day.

"The explanation of their absence is that by paragraph 20 of the

\* Revised figure.

† Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for March, 1938, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1936, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1938 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. Certain sections of the guide have now been revised up to date and are on sale.

County Agreement, made on 15th January, 1927, 'Arrangements shall be made at the colliery for the working of a single shift of normal length on each and every Saturday.'

"The Rising Sun Colliery Lodge came to the conclusion that this paragraph of the County Agreement did not refer to stonemen, and on 30th January, 1938, the lodge passed a resolution that '(1) all stonemen, and chock drawers work 6 hours on Saturdays; (2) all members of the Union be out of the pit by 12 noon on Saturdays and return not earlier than midnight on Saturdays.' This resolution came into effect on Saturday, 5th February, 1938, when the stonemen, chock drawers and conveyor pullers withdrew their labour at 12 noon. This weekly withdrawal of labour on Saturdays lasted for four weeks, after which the resolution of the lodge was rescinded, and normal working on Saturday was resumed on 5th March, 1938.

"As has previously been stated the stonemen on the instruction of their lodge did not present themselves for work at any time on Saturday, 19th February, 1938.

"On these facts the Court of Referees has found:—

(1) that there was a trade dispute during the time the Rising Sun Lodge's resolution of 30th January was in force;

(2) that as a result of that trade dispute there was a stoppage of work from noon to midnight on 19th February, but that from midnight on Saturday onwards the claimant and other stonemen were prepared to work their ordinary shifts;

(3) that the stoppage was not an appreciable interruption of work (Umpire's Decisions 225 and 637);

(4) that the claim should be allowed.

"I cannot agree with the third finding of the Court of Referees. The uncontradicted evidence of the colliery manager given at the Court of Referees is that not only was there a stoppage of work on Saturday, 19th February, 1938, but that the action of the stonemen on that Saturday resulted in the back shift on the following Monday being unable to work.

"The claimant's association has raised several objections in answer to the grounds of appeal advanced by the Chief Insurance Officer against the decision of the Court of Referees. In the first place it is said that the aforesaid agreement on 15th January, 1927, does not relate to stonemen. This was the matter or one of the matters, in dispute which caused the stoppage of work whereby the claimant lost employment.

"Next it is said that requiring the stonemen to work on Saturday morning, 19th February, 1938, was in breach of the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1908 (as amended); consequently benefit should be allowed on the principle of such cases as 306/29.\* There are at least two reasons why this contention cannot prevail. (1) It was never raised before the Court of Referees (cf. Decisions 6546/29† and 3432/33,‡ and I am not prepared to consider an accusation against the colliery management of having been guilty of a criminal offence when such a charge could have been made at the Court of Referees when the management, which was there represented, could have replied to the accusation made against it. (2) The evidence of the hours worked by the stonemen on Friday, 18th February, 1938, to which I have previously referred, indicates that by virtue of subsection (6) of section 1 of the last mentioned Act no breach of the Act would have been committed had the stonemen worked, as required, on Saturday, 19th February, 1938.

"The next objection raised by the claimant's association is directed to the merits of the dispute. These are matters which the Insurance Officer, the Court of Referees and the Umpire have no jurisdiction to entertain (see Decision 3453/28).§

"I must therefore decide that the claimant is disqualified for receiving benefit under section 26 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"There is one matter of importance raised by the Chief Insurance Officer relating to the period of disqualification which should be imposed. Section 26 (1) requires disqualification for the receipt of benefit 'so long as the stoppage of work continues.' The Chief Insurance Officer contends that the stoppage of work continued to 5th March, 1938, when the resolution of the Rising Sun Lodge was rescinded, and that consequently the claimant is disqualified for receiving benefit from 19th February to 4th March, 1938. This contention is based on Decision 6570 (page 13 of pamphlet 34 in Volume III of Umpire's Decisions). Another decision which supports the contention is Decision 4144/29 (page 158 of Volume VIII of Umpire's Decisions). As each of those decisions, has been reported it is not necessary to state the facts on which they are based.

"It is important to bear in mind the words of the subsection relating to the period of disqualification for the receipt of benefit, which are 'so long as the stoppage of work continues.' The disqualification, therefore, operates not for so long as the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work continues, but for so long as the stoppage of work which resulted from the trade dispute continues

to some different and independent dispute or to the original dispute, those who lose employment by reason of the further stoppage of work have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute.

"It follows from what I have said that in my view, and I so hold, the stoppage of work (as apart from the trade dispute) in the case under consideration ceased on the conclusion of the normal working hours of the back shift on Monday, 21st February, 1938, when normal working was resumed and continued at any rate until the following Saturday.

"It is not clear from the evidence whether a similar state of affairs to those of Saturday, 19th February, 1938, arose on Saturday, 26th February, 1938, or whether in accordance with the resolution of the Rising Sun Lodge the stonemasons and others worked a short shift on that day. If a similar state of affairs existed on the latter date the claimant is disqualified for receiving benefit in respect of 19th and 21st February, 1938, and in respect of 26th and 28th February, 1938. If a similar state of affairs did not exist on 26th February, 1938, the claimant is disqualified for receiving benefit in respect of 19th and 21st February, 1938, only."

#### INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) (No. 2) SPECIAL ORDER, 1938.

This Special Order, which was made by the Minister of Labour on 21st May, 1938, reduces the rates of contribution payable under the special scheme in respect of persons of sixteen years of age and over and increases the standard weekly rates of benefit payable under the scheme to persons who have attained the age of eighteen years. The new rates come into force on 1st July, 1938.

#### BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1938.

This Special Order, which was made by the Minister of Labour on 10th June, 1938, is mainly a consolidating Special Order, but includes a few amendments. Inter alia, it increases the benefit allowed to new claimants under the special scheme in respect of adult dependants.

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

In accordance with the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of that Act shall apply to the following three areas, as from 16th May, 1938. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in these areas; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

The two areas are:—

- (1) The Boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Mossley, and Stalybridge;
- (2) The Borough of Glossop, the Urban District of Longdendale, and the Rural District of Tintwistle.

#### TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

##### Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

##### SPECIAL ORDER.\*

##### BAKING TRADE.

**The Trade Boards (Baking) Order, 1938.** Special Order, dated May 17, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 22) and 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) to the Baking Trade.

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") is empowered under and by virtue of subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply if of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade or in any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to that trade:

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto:

Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred as aforesaid and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order:—

1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.†
- 2.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Baking) Order, 1938.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,‡ applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1938, No. 519. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† The Appendix is identical with the "Appendix to Draft Special Order," printed on page 160 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(3) This Order shall come into force on the twentieth day of May, 1938.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

#### CONFIRMING ORDER.

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

Order M.D.S. (23), dated 31st May, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 5th June, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

##### Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B. (15), dated 9th May, 1938, confirming the fixation of general overtime rates for male and female workers and variation of general minimum time-rates for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for female workers, and specifying 23rd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.25), dated 20th May, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for certain male workers.

##### Tobacco Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T. (N.7), dated 1st June, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers.

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

##### Recent Proceedings.

##### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

**HENRY'S STORES, MANCHESTER.**—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks claimed increased rates of pay for the employees of Henry's Stores, Manchester, and 12 days' holiday with pay after 12 months' service, together with three extra days outside the general holiday season. The claim rested on agreements made between the Union and other undertakings in Manchester and Liverpool, the holidays granted by the principal drapery and departmental stores in Manchester, and evidence given by various organisations before the Committee on Holidays with Pay. The claim was opposed by the firm on the ground that the wages paid were equivalent to those paid by firms of similar standing in Manchester and were for a 45½ hour week as against a 48 hour week in other establishments. The Court awarded an increase of 1s. a week on the minimum of the scale for employees under 18 years of age, and an increase of 2s. a week on the minimum for employees of 18 years of age and over. The Court made no change in the existing holidays but confirmed the firm's offer of three days' spring holiday in the case of employees with six months' service or over.—Award No. 1701; dated 4th May, 1938.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN: PULVERISING PLANT ATTENDANTS, STEEL FOUNDRY, CREWE: LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.**—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed increased rates of pay for two pulverising plant attendants employed by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway at their steel foundry, Crewe, on the ground that the rates paid were too low. The Company contended that the rates compared favourably with those paid on a similar plant at Derby and for oil gasmakers. The Court made no change in the rate of pay of the attendant in charge of the plant, but awarded an increase of 2s. a week to the man who normally acts as assistant.—Award No. 1702; dated 16th May, 1938.

##### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

**SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS AT MINOR AND MANIPULATIVE GRADES LIMITED COMPETITIONS APPOINTED TO DEPARTMENTAL CLERICAL CLASSES HAVING SCALES OF PAY NOT SUBJECT TO PROVINCIAL DIFFERENTIATION.**—The staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council claimed that the starting pay of the officers concerned should be computed, if not already serving in London, as if they had been transferred to London in their existing grade, with appropriate advance of salary, before appointment to the clerical class. The award was in favour of the claim.—Award No. 24; dated 2nd May, 1938.

**MALE EXAMINERS: SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT, ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.**—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed an extension of the maximum scale of pay for male examiners in the Scrivenery Department of the Royal Courts of Justice. The Tribunal awarded an extension of the scale to £300 per annum.—Award No. 25; dated 2nd May, 1938.

**DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS, GRADE IV: WAR DEPARTMENT OUTSTATION OFFICES.**—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed increases in the scales of pay and annual leave of grade IV depart-

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937. NEW ORDERS AND RULES.

The Home Secretary has given notice that he has made the following Orders and Rules which come into force on 1st July, 1938, under the Factories Act, 1937:—

No. 485.—Dangerous Machines (Training of Young Persons) Order, prescribing certain machines at which, owing to their dangerous character, young persons must not work unless the requirements of Section 21 of the Act as to training and supervision are complied with.

No. 486.—First Aid in Factories Order, prescribing standards of first aid boxes or cupboards required by Section 45 of the Act to be provided and maintained in factories.

No. 487.—Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, partly exempting certain classes of factory from Section 1 (c) of the Act.

No. 488.—Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, the effect of which is that the Factory Inspectors, instead of the District Councils, will enforce certain general health provisions in Part I of the Act in the case of works subject to certain codes of special regulations specified in the Schedule to the Order.

No. 489.—Hoists Exemption Order, exempting, subject to conditions and limitations, certain classes or descriptions of hoist or hoistway from certain of the requirements of Section 22 of the Act as specified in the Order.

No. 533.—Order adapting certain provisions of the Act in their application to the employment of van boys, errand boys and other young persons to whom Section 98 of the Act applies.

No. 534.—Order prescribing the period after the expiration of which a young person under the age of sixteen taken into employment in a factory may not remain in that employment unless he has been medically examined and certified to be fit for that employment (Section 99 (1)).

No. 535.—Rules relative to examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness under Section 99.

Copies of these Rules and Orders can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this Gazette, price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

#### 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.]

**DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.**—Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth days. March 31st, May 4th and 5th, 1938. [S.O. publications, price 3s. 6d., 5s. and 4s. respectively.]

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1936. Part 2. Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication, price 2s. 6d.]

**HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.**—Committee on Holidays with Pay. Minutes of evidence: index. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

**HOURS OF WORK.**—International Labour Conference, twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938. Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work. (i) Rail Transport. Report V, part II, Vol. I, Section A. (ii) Statistics. Report V, part IV. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; price 5s. and 3s. 6d. respectively.]

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.**—Proposed action by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding various conventions and recommendations. [Cmd. 5745; price 1d.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.**—(i) Draft Unemployment Assistance (Winter Adjustments) Regulations, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour. 2nd June, 1938. [H.C. 137; price 1d.] (ii) Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1937. [Cmd. 5752; price 3s.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—(i) Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1938. 28th April, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] (ii) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of March, 1938. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 3, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

##### ADMIRALTY.

**Acetylene Generating Plants:** Thorn & Hoddle, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Air Compressors:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Motor: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Air Drying, Cooling, and Blowing Plants:** Reavell & Co., Ltd.,

mental clerks employed in War Department outstations. The War Office submitted a counter-claim. The Tribunal awarded improved scales of pay (rising to a maximum of £280 in London) and improved annual leave.—Award No. 26; dated 3rd May, 1938.

**ASSISTANT COLLECTOR GRADES AND SUB-CLERICAL GRADES: COLLECTION BRANCH OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation claimed that the present system of compulsory time off in lieu of overtime payment, subject to certain limitations, should be abolished and payment for all overtime be made in accordance with Civil Service rules. The Tribunal awarded that officers of the assistant collector grade (£396-£515) should be paid for overtime in accordance with the provisions of Industrial Court Award No. 1267, and the grades below in accordance with general Civil Service rules.—Award No. 27; dated 12th May, 1938.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS: MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**—The staff side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council claimed an annual leave allowance of 30 days for employment officers in the Ministry of Labour. The Tribunal awarded that the annual leave allowance should be 28 days, and 30 days after 15 years' service in a grade carrying an annual leave allowance of 24 days or over.—Award No. 28; dated 26th May, 1938.

**DEPARTMENTAL FIRST CLASS OFFICER GRADE: MINISTRY OF LABOUR.**—The staff side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council claimed an increased salary scale for departmental first class officers in the Ministry of Labour. The Tribunal awarded an increased scale of £750 × £25-£882.—Award No. 29; dated 26th May, 1938.

#### OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

**CUMBERLAND DISTRICT (WAGES) BOARD.**—The Cumberland District (Wages) Board having failed to reach agreement upon the application of the Cumberland Miners' Association for an increase of 15 on the prevailing minimum percentage of 27 making a minimum of 42 per cent. to be paid on basis rates, and also upon the appointment under the rules of the Board of an independent chairman under whose presidency the application should be re-discussed by the Board, a request was made to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of an independent chairman.

On 31st March Mr. John Forster was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as independent chairman. Having presided over a meeting of the Board at Workington, at which no agreement was reached, and having considered the evidence submitted by the representatives of the Cumberland Miners' Association and the Cumberland Coal Owners' Association, Mr. Forster awarded that on and from 17th May, 1938, the date of his award, the prevailing minimum percentage of 27 should be increased by 3, making the minimum to be paid on basis rates 30 per cent.

**OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS.**—A difference having arisen between the Prison Commissioners and the Prison Officers' Representative Board regarding the rates of pay of officers employed in His Majesty's prisons in England and Wales, the matter was referred for settlement to a Board of Arbitration appointed by the Minister of Labour under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting, in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the parties, of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., as independent chairman, and one member, as he might direct, from each of the two panels of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. On the invitation of the chairman, Sir Frank Goldstone and Sir David Owen accepted appointments as members of the Board.

On 1st June, 1938, an Award was issued granting improved rates of pay, which were to be operative from 1st May, 1938, and making provision for the transfer of the staff in the service on 1st May, 1938, to the new scales.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

##### Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

##### FATAL ACCIDENT DUE TO IMPERFECTLY INSULATED ELECTRIC CABLE.

A LABOURER employed by a firm on the reconstruction of a theatre at Oldham was killed by electric shock. He was handling a length of insulated electric cable with a portable lamp attached when he received the fatal shock. The cable had been patched in 16 places with insulating tape and in one place with rag, through which protruded a broken strand of wire alive at 250 volts A.C. The cable did not comply with the requirements of Regulation 2 of the Electricity Regulations or Regulation 45 of the Building Regulations, 1926.

Four informations were laid by an Inspector of Factories against the deceased's employers, two under Section 136, and two under Section 85, for breaches of the Regulations. The Magistrates dismissed all the cases and took the view that the cable was suitable for the purpose for which it was used. The Inspector appealed against these decisions. The High Court sustained the Appeal, and remitted the cases to the Magistrates with a direction to find that the offences were proved.

The cases were reheard at Oldham Police Court on 21st February, 1938, when the firm was convicted and fined £5 with 3s. special costs in one case, and 4s. costs in each of the other cases, a total of £5 15s.—*Long v. G. F. Kirk & Co., Ltd.* High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 11th January, 1938.

Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Amplifiers:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Anchors:** Robert Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Darlington. Sub-contractors for Bloms: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Slab: Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe. Sub-contractors for Steel Castings: Thomas Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; Coltness Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Azimuth Circles:** Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Soho, Ltd. (A. Kershaw & Son), Leeds; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Ballast, pig iron:** T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Bearings:** Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Bells, and Buzzers, etc.:** Walter's Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bonella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; P.A.M., Ltd., Merrow, nr. Guildford.—**Binoculars:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bitumen Emulsion:** British Bitumen Emulsion, Ltd., Slough.—**Blankets:** Charles Early & Co., Ltd., Witney.—**Blind Material:** James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blocks, Non-ferrous:** Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Boards, distribution:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boiler:** Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.—**Bottle Rack Storage, etc.:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Andrew Chalmers & Mitchell, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bricks, Glazed:** Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Brushes, Tooth:** W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; C. F. Marshall & Son, London, E.; "Addis," Hertford.—**Cable:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Cambric:** John H. Gillett & Sons, Ltd., Chorley; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Canisters:** Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas, proofing of:** Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barrhead; Dux Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Caps:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London S.W.—**Cases, Packing:** (The) Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Cases, Torch:** Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Henry Reece Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Noah Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; J. Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath. Sub-contractors for Iron Rounds: T. Walmesley & Sons, Bolton.—**Chain, Iron:** Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Clamps, Throat:** Easton & Johnson, Ltd., Taunton. Sub-contractors for Bolts: J. Wiley & Sons, Darlaston.—**Clinometers:** E. R. Watts & Son, London, S.E.—**Clips, Brass:** Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Lawton (Successors), Ltd., Birmingham; Freckleton & Co., Glasgow.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden.—**Clothing, Proofed:** Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.; Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester; Elemco Weatherproofers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cloths, Sponge:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Compass Equipment:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Compasses:** H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrewshire.—**Concentrating Plant:** Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cooking Apparatus:** Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield.—**Cranes:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, nr. Leeds; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear and Switchgear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Cylinders, Oxygen:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**De-aerating Plant:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Water Meter: Geo. Kent Ltd., Luton. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston, Ltd., Rugby.—**Dinghies, Skiff:** Tollesbury Yacht & Boatbuilding Co., Ltd., Tollesbury, Maldon.—**Distemper:** Paripan, Ltd., Egham; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.—**Doors, Watertight:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drawers and Flocks:** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Driers, Liquid:** Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Drills, Twist:** William Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Duck, Flax:** Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Electrical Gear:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; London Electric Firm, South Croydon; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Electrical Installation:** Haddow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Enamelled Ware:** Jury Holloware (Stevens), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport; Tubular Holloware Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Eveson Bros.

(1928), Ltd., Lye. Sub-contractors for Sheet: Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport; Pemberton Tin Plate Co., Ltd., Llanelly; R. B. Byas & Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—**Fencing:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Flour:** J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Fareham Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Fareham.—**Furnaces:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Geo. Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Oil Tanks: Globe Tank & Foundry, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Sub-contractors for Burners: Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend. Sub-contractors for Furnace Linings: J. J. Dyson, Ltd., Sheffield; Burns Fireclay Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Fuses and Fuseholders, etc.:** Reliable Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Kenneth E. Beswick, Ltd., Seven Kings; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton. Sub-contractors for Fibre: Spauldings, Ltd., London, E.C.; Vulcanised Fibre Co., Ltd., Guildford. Sub-contractors for Fireproof Millboard: J. Stell & Sons, Ltd., Keighley. Sub-contractors for Paper Tubes: S. O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Generators and Gear:** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; G. E. Mortley, Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; English Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gratings, Steel:** W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Gunmetal Articles:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Edward Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Thos. Hickin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Thomas Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; John Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool; A. C. James, Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Ogden & Lawson, Worthington; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gymnasium Equipment:** Niels Larsen & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Handcarts and Trolleys:** Herbert Lomas, Ltd., Manchester; Rowland Bros. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Bletchley; H. H. Stark, Ltd., London, E.; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford; Receiver & Manager, T. Baker & Sons (Compton), Ltd., Compton.—**Hearths, Smiths', etc.:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-contractors for Blast Mains: Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Heating Plant, Reconditioning:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Hotcupboards:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Impregnating Plant:** Browns' Dryers (British), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Indicators, Speed:** Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Everett Edgecombe & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Iron, Firebar:** Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Iron Plate Ware:** Thos. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Darlaston Galvanized Hollow-Ware Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Birmingham; Lamb, Hingley & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; McWhirter Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bird Stevens & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Suttons Holloware Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinkley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Jute Goods:** J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; Ogilvy Bros. (Kirriemuir), Ltd., Kirriemuir; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Laboratory and Factory Building:** Geo. Longden & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lagging, Asbestos:** Newalls Insulation Co. (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.), Washington Station.—**Lamp Fittings, etc.:** Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.; John Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Hazel Grove, near Stockport; Satchwell & Gittings, Walsall; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Wembley; Sperry & Co., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ingram & Kemp, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Lampholders and Insulators:** Kersons Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Ormond Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-contractors for Porcelain: Electric & Ordnance Accessories, Ltd., Hanley. Sub-contractors for Bakelite: J. Ferguson & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lamps, Searchlight:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Lanterns and Gear:** W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Bockock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathes:** Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranie Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lavatory Basins, etc.:** Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barrhead; Kilmarnock; Twyford, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Linen Goods:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy;**

Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; John Boath Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; W. Lumdsen & Son, Freuchie and Kirkcaldy.—**Lockers, Kit:** Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Locomotives:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Lorries:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Loudspeakers:** Whiteley Electrical Radio Co., Ltd., Mansfield.—**Machinery, Air Cooling:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Machines, Boring, Milling, Drilling, etc.:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Igranie Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Drilling:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh and London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranie Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. **Machines, Milling:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Pipe Bending:** Hugh Smith & Co. (Possil), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Plate Bending:** Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Machines, Sewing:** Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Clydebank.—**Machines, Shaping:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Motive Unit and Trailers:** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford West.—**Nozzle, Propeller:** R. H. Green & Silley Weir, Ltd., London, E.—**Oil Coolers:** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Onions, Pickled:** John Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Ovens, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Overboots:** Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Overcoats and Watchcoats:** John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle-Staffs.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Packing Rings:** Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Castings: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Panels, etc.:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pendants, Lanterns and Fittings:** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pepper:** Geo. Harker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.—**Press, Screw:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Switchgear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Propellers:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumps:** Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Starters: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Purification Plant:** Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for Valves and Injector: Hattersley (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk. Sub-contractors for Motor: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Sub-contractors for Sterilisation Plant: Wallace & Tiernan, Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for Heater: Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Filters: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Racks, Storage, Steel:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rails and Fishplates:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Railway Material:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Razors:** Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Rectifiers:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Reflectors, parabolic:** C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-contractors for Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Resistances:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Resuscitation Outfits:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rods, Brass and Bronze:** James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakamoor; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Rods, Metal:** Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rugs and Mats:** Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Sashes, etc., Steel:** Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Scarves:** Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Sextants:** Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—**Shackles:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Shaft and Subway:** A. Waddington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Sheets, and Discs, Steel:** Swift, Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Shirts:** Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gorleston. Sub-contractors for Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Firth, Ltd., Leicester.—**Shutters, Rolling:** Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sild, Tinned:** British Fish Cannery, Ltd., Leeds.—**Slates:** Davies Bros., Portmadoc.—**Sounding Gear:** Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Soups, Tinned:** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel:** Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Manchester; Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd.,

Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Fabric Reinforcement:** British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Steelwork:** E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—**Steelyards:** C. W. Brecknell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steering Gear:** Brown Bros & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Stretcher Clumps:** Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Sub-contractors for Eyebolts: Kirkstall Forge, Ltd., Leeds.—**Switchboards:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Switches, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Clifford & Snell (Eng.), Ltd., Sutton; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs. Sub-contractors for Micanite: H. Clarke & Co., Manchester.—**Switchgear:** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tank Installation, Renewal of:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Telephones:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Timber:** Darby Bros., Ltd., Beccles; Albert Turner & Son, Ltd., Sheffield Park, Frant and Baldhorns; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Alton; John Sudd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon; Henry Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead.—**Timber Drying Plant:** G. F. Wells, Sheffield. Sub-contractors for Motors: Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Tinned and Japanned Ware:** Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; McWhirter Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Finklestein, London, E.; H. Fereday & Sons, London, N.; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Tractor:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Travellers, Overhead:** Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Trucks:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubing, Canvas Hose:** George Angus & Co., Ltd., Benthams; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tubing, Rubber:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Urinal Ranges:** H. & C. Davis & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Valves, Wireless:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Wembley and Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End. Sub-contractors for Bulbs: T. J. Grainger, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. Johnstone & Co., Rugby; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-contractors for Caps: Prestware Ltd., Morden; George Tucker Eyelet Co., Birmingham; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors for Filaments: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Valves, Wireless, Parts for:** Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Walsend.—**Varnish:** Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; T. & R. Williamson, Ltd., Ripon; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Gross, Sherwood & Head, Ltd., Barking; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Hanger, Watson & Harris, Ltd., Hull; L. G. Wilkinson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Smith & Walton, Ltd., Haldwin; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ventilators:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vessel, Refit to:** Scotts Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Vessels, Repair of:** Brigham & Cowan, Ltd., South Shields; Shields Engineering & Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Shields.—**Vests:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**Winches:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Sunderland Forge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Wire, Aerial:** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.—**Wire, Welding:** Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Ramsden Camm & Co., Ltd., Brighouse.—**Wirework:** National Iron & Wire Works Co., Ltd., Manchester; Duke, Waring, Crisp & Co., London, S.E.; C. M. Motherell, Plymouth; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; George Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; Procter Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Heaton & Dugard, Ltd., Birmingham; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co. (United Wire Works, Ltd.), Edinburgh; George Baker, Ltd., Birmingham.—**W/T Equipment:** Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Barrows, Drums:** A. C. Bamlett, Ltd., Thirsk.—**Batteries** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bearings:** Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton; Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Bituminous, Binder:** Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bituminous, Emulsion:** J. Greenshields & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Boats:** Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Sittingbourne; Aldons Successors, Ltd., Brightlingsea.—**Boots:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Waverley Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boring and Turning Mill:** G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Bottles, Steel:** Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Braid:** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Bronze, Phosphor:** C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Builders' Ironmongery:**

Comyn Ching & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Bulbs**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., or Wembley.—**Buttons**: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric**: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Canvas**: Baxter Bros., Dundee; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath.—**Carts, Leatherbound**: Boxmakers (Pendleton), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cases W.P.**: Ross Bros. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth, Drab**: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Cloth, Leather**: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Coke Handling Plant**: Birtley Co., Ltd., Birtley.—**Compressors, Air**: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Conduit**: Monmore Green Rolling Mills Co. (1924), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Copper Ingot**: Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Covers, Water-bottle**: L. Silbertson & Sons, London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cranes**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley; T. Smith & Sons (Ridley), Ltd., Leeds.—**Decking for Bridges**: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Dowels**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Drill**: Fothergill & Harvey, Manchester.—**Drilling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Town & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Drums, Cable**: W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—**Dumpers**: E. Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Epidiascopes**: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Excavator**: Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Extinguishers, Fire and Refills**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Money's Patents, Ltd., London, E.—**Fans, Blowing**: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Felt Sheet**: Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury.—**Fireproof Doors**: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Fish Frying Apparatus**: Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Oldbury.—**Furnaces**: British Furnaces Limited, Chesterfield.—**Generators**: Lancs. Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Goldsize and Varnish**: E. T. Hamer & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Haversacks**: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Jerseys, Pullover**: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**Khaki Drill Clothing**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and/or Swindon; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle (Staffs.).—**Knives, Clasp**: J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lamps**: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathe Tools**: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes**: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Linoleum**: Dundee Floorcloth Linoleum Co., Dundee; North British Lino Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Lockers, Steel**: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Locomotive**: Hunstet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Machines, Shot Blasting**: Tilghmans Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Manhole Covers**: Dover Engineering Works, Ltd., Dover.—**Masts, Duralumin**: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Matchets**: S. & J. Kitchen, Sheffield.—**Metal Rod**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Milling Machines**: Cincinatti Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester.—**Miniature Range**: S. E. Opperman, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Motor Cycles**: Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motors, Electric**: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester and Glasgow.—**Nickel, Copper, Alloy**: H. Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Ovens**: Turley & Williams (1925), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Packs**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paint**: Bitulac, Ltd., E. Boldon.—**Planing Machines**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; London Bros., Ltd., Johnstone; Swift Summerville, Ltd., Halifax.—**Pots, Cooking**: S. J. & E. Fellowes, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Presses**: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Pumps**: Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa; Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Punching Gear**: Birtley Co., Ltd., Birtley.—**Rags, Cotton**: S. D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.—**Rails**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Reels, Cable**: Hearl, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Reservoirs, Compressed Air**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Road Rollers**: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Rope**: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Ropes, Towing, Steel**: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Screws**: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Serge**: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—**Shaping Machine**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Sheets, Ground**: G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shirting, Angola**: J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Slotting Machines**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Socks, Worsted**: H. L. Driver, Ltd., Sibley; M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Kegworth; A. Yates & Co., Sibley.—**Stands, Lamp**: Blunt & Wray, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Steam Superheater**: T. Sugden, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Cutters**: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Steel Joists**: Lancashire Steel Corp., Ltd., Manchester.—**Steel Sashes**: J. Thompsons (Beacon Windows), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Steel Strip**: British Rolling Mills, Ltd., Tipton; Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh.—**Steel, Various**: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Coghlan Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Leeds; Industrial Steel, Ltd., Sheffield; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield; Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel, Peech and Tozer Branch), Rotherham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Newton; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Lancashire Steel Corp., Ltd., Inham.—**Sticks, Crook**: Chadwick &

Shapcott, Ltd., Waltham Cross.—**Stoves**: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larnbert.—**Substation Equipment**: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Surgical Dressings**: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull and Hollinwood; R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; G. Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport.—**Switchboard**: Erricson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston.—**Tables**: Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.—**Tables, Barrack—Tops**: Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes; Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Tanks, Storage, etc.**: A. F. Craig & Co., Ltd., Paisley; Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; M. & W. Grazebrook, Ltd., Dudley.—**Tanks, Washing**: M. & W. Grazebrook, Ltd., Dudley.—**Targots, Frames**: Aimers, McLean & Co., Ltd., Galashiels.—**Tartan, Highland**: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Telephone Headgear**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes**: Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Transformers**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford.—**Trestles**: B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trucks**: Superbuilt Products, Ltd., Harefield.—**Tube Boring Machines**: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Twin Burners**: Turley & Williams (1925), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tyres**: Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.—**Valises**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Washers, Copper and Asbestos**: Hall & Hall, Ltd., Hampton.—**Water Softening Plant**: Horsley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Web Equipment**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Zinc Oxide**: Morris Ashby, Ltd., Dartford.—**Building and Works Services**:—Blackdown—Fire Station and Barracks: T. J. Lovell & Son, Marlow; Ballymena—Road making: McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Belfast. Branton—Floor surfacing: Rolls Products, Ltd., London, N.W. Catterick Camp—Office Blocks: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Glasgow Military Hospital—Kitchen and Dining Block: L. Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank. Colchester Regimental Institute—Alterations and additions: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton. Bulford—Erection of Offices: Building & Public Works Const. Co., Ltd., Swindon. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy: Married Officers' Quarters: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Hereford R.O.F.—Construction of Cubicles: A. M. Coles (Contr's), Ltd., Plymouth. Hereford R.O.F.—Erection of Factory: Griggs & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Blackdown—Offices, Workshops, etc.: C. F. Day, Ltd., London, N. Beverley—Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Markwell, Holmes & Hayter, Ltd., Hull. Chilwell—Buildings: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Catterick Camp—Serjeants' Messes and Regimental Institutes: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Irvine—Erection of Buildings: W. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Tidworth—Artificers' Work: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Exeter—Improvements to dining accommodation: Woodman & Son, Exeter. Northern Command—Steelwork for Sheds: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne. Corsham—Timber Buildings: Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading. Ashton-under-Lyne—Modernization work: J. Ridyard & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Corsham—Construction of a sewage system: Building & Public Works Const. Co., Ltd., Swindon. Woolwich—Structural alterations: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—Construction of Building Block: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Northern Command—Vehicle and Store Sheds: S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley. Bulford—Provision of Soldiers' Room and Shops: Building & Public Works Co., Ltd., Swindon. Netley—Steel Piling and Repairs to Sea Wall: J. Havard & Co., Ltd., Poole. Hilsea—Officers' Mess and Regt. Institute: A. H. Banfield, Wareham. Netley—Conversion of Married Officers' Quarters: H. C. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Southampton. Cardiff—Offices and Stores: Davies & Davies, Cardiff. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines—Sitting Room Accommodation: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Chatham—Wood-framed hutments: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Arborfield Cross—Wooden-framed hutments: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Tidworth—Erection of vehicle sheds: Rice & Sons, Ltd., Brighton. Christchurch—Erection of Workshop: James Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Shrivernham—Erection of various buildings: John Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol. Irvine—Additional quarters: Wm. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Tidworth—Officers' Quarters: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot, Badajos Barracks—Alteration to married soldiers' quarters: J. Chuter, Farnham. Aldershot, Supply Depot—Renewal of Insulation and Cold Storage Chambers: Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Woolwich—Repairs to slated roofs: Williams, Smith & Evans, Ltd., London, S.E. Irvine—Demolition and construction of buildings: A. M. McDougall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Chilwell—Construction of roads, etc.: Walker & Son, Long Eaton. Northern Command—Sheds: T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield. Sussex T.A. Camps—Temporary Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Tidworth—Married Quarters: Building & Public Works Const. Co., Ltd., Blackpool. Holywood—Foundations and steelwork for sheds: R. J. McKinney, Ltd., Belfast. Catterick Camp—Erection of Sandhurst Block: G. Dougill & Sons, Ltd., Darlington. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Fenham Barracks—Erection of gymnasium: S. Buy, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aldershot, Maida Barracks—Sanitary annexes: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Chilwell—Heavy Repair Workshops: Middleton & Co. (Blackpool), Ltd., Blackpool. Burrow Head Camp—Huts: Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow; Temporary Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Woodhouselee—Temporary Camp: Berwick Building Co., Berwick-on-Tweed. York, Infantry Barracks—Improvements to Serjeants' Mess, etc.: T. Feather & Co., Bradford. Lincoln—Term Contract: W. A. Major, Gainsborough. Colchester—Provision of Office: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Colchester, Reed Hall: Installation of electric lighting: J. Holder & Co., Ltd., London, W. Canterbury—Periodical services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Aldershot, Tournai Barracks—Reconstruction of Serjeants' Mess, etc.: J. Chuter, Farnham; Re-

construction of cookhouse: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Tidworth—Construction of Pellet Range: Building & Public Works Const. Co., Ltd., Swindon. Woolwich, Maidstone and Biggin Hill—Repairs to roads, paths and parades: W. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Trawsfynydd—Alterations to Officers' Quarters: W. Bagg, Porthcawl.

## AIR MINISTRY.

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Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Spares and Tests**: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft Trainers, Aircraft Spares, Modifications and Tests**: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Airscrews**: Rotol Airscrews, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Airscrews and Constant Speed Units**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Altimeters**: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Angles, Steel**: District Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Apparatus, Automatic Printing**: C. Graber, Tunbridge Wells.—**Attachments, Bench Securing**: Jos. Bradbury & Sons, Baintree; **Bags, Cotton**: J. & W. Tudge, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Barometers, Kew Pattern**: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Batteries**: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Bellows, Inflating**: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Belting for Cradles, Hydrogen Cylinder**: J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Bolts**: Dangerfield & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boots, Ankle**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; Horrell & Son, Raunds, Wellingborough; Owen Smith, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Raunds, Wellingborough.—**Boots, Flying Knee**: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Manfield & Son, Ltd., Northampton.—**Boxes**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; E. W. King & Son, Newport, Mon.; Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Doncaster, Yorks.—Building Work and External Services: Frank Haslam, Ltd., Doncaster. Cranfield, Beds.—Drainage: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Various Stations—Bulk Petrol Installations: Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Thetford, Norfolk—Building Work: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Various Stations—Grass Cutting and Drying: Midland Grass Drying Co., Ltd., Northampton. Penrhos, Mon.—Building Work: Moore & Son, Sale, Cheshire. Middle Wallop, Hants.—Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucksall. Leonfield, Yorks.—Drainage of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Feltwell, Suffolk, Marham, Norfolk—Building Work for Bulk Petrol Storage Installations: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Bawdsey, Suffolk—Various Buildings and External Services: Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Catfoss, Yorks.—Married Quarters and External Services: A. J. Darneley & Son, Ltd., Hull. Felixstowe, Suffolk—Bulk Petrol Storage Installations: Simmons & Hawker, Ltd., London, S.W. Brafferton, Yorks.—Building Work: Markwell, Holmes & Hayter, Ltd., Hull. Southburn, Yorks.—Building Work: Markwell, Holmes & Hayter, Ltd., Hull. Yeading, Yorks.—District Heating and Hot Water Supply: Selbourne Domestic Engineering Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Waddington, Lines, Scampton, Lines.—Artificers' Works: Rudd & Son, Ltd., Grantham. Stradishall, Suffolk—Building Work for Bulk Petrol Storage Installation: Arthur J. Arnold, Westcliff-on-Sea. Kemble, Glos.—District Heating: G. N. 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Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Fabric, Silk, Proofing of**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Fans, Electric Ceiling**: Revo. Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Fertiliser Compound**: Wm. Lillico & Son, Croydon; Yorkshire Farmers, Ltd., York; Pattello Higgs & Co., Orpington; Edward Webb & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Film, Sound, Copies**: Brent Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Floats, Flame**: British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry.—**Grass Seed**: Little & Ballantyne, Ltd., Carlisle; McMaster & Frankish, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Grates, Back to Back**: J. S. & F. 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Hindhead-Bordon; Wolverhampton-Shrewsbury; Aberystwyth-Pencader : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Farnham-Bordon, Wolverhampton-Shrewsbury, Aberystwyth-Pencader : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. for Loading Coils; King's Lynn-Newmarket : Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit Laying, etc. :** Stanstead Abbots and Stanstead Abbots-Roydon : G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Rhoose (Glam.) : Barnes Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Tumble (Carmarthen) : Bennett Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Swansea; Denmark Hill, Bromley Road, etc. : J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey; Sunderland and Horden : G. H. Bramwell, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; London-Derby (Eastern District) (Sections I, II, III, IV) : C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey; Stornoway Radio Link : Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory; London-Derby (Eastern District) (Secs. III, IV), London-Derby (N. Mid.) (Section VI) : J. 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