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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.*

EMPLOYMENT at 13th September showed little change as compared with 23rd August.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 13th September, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,599,000*. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 7,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but an increase of about 473,000 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 13th September, 1937, there were 1,090,967 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 30,020 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 204,029 as compared with 21st September, 1936. The total on 13th September, 1937 was made up of 862,945 men, 36,665 boys, 154,078 women, and 37,279 girls.

Numbers Temporarily stopped.—At 13th September, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 116,892 men, 2,982 boys, 67,461 women, and 4,402 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work, making a total of 191,737. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 1,432 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and a decrease of 28,183 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 13th September, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 54,972 men, 146 boys, 1,366 women, and 16 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration, making a total of 56,500. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 1,391 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 3,527 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,339,204 persons on the registers at 13th September, 1937, included 592,038 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,543 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 47,809 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,707 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,705 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 544,496 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 791 persons with applications for allowances under consideration, and 149,363 other persons, of whom 37,624 were under 16 years of age.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment, and the statistics of numbers and percentages unemployed, at 13th September, have been compiled on the basis of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed (see page 379). So far as practicable, allowance is made for the effect of the change in comparisons with earlier dates. The estimate of the numbers in employment is subject to revision when statistics as to the total number of insured persons become available on the basis of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books beginning in July, 1937.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.0 at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.1 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 1.8 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between 23rd August and 13th September, in coal mining, in the motor vehicle and pottery industries and in dressmaking. On the other hand there was a decline in employment in the building industry, hotel, boarding-house, &c., service, the distributive trades, stove and grate manufacture, ship building and repairing, the cotton, wool and tailoring industries, fishing, and certain food manufacturing industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September resulted in an increase of about £65,700 in the weekly full-time wages of over 380,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £23,600 in those of 180,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were dock workers, laundry workers, workers employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trade, coal miners in Leicestershire and Somerset, and the lower-paid card and ring room operatives in the cotton spinning industry. The workpeople whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the nine completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £528,000 per week in the full time rates of 4,290,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October 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 58 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, and 48 per cent. at 1st October, 1936. The corresponding percentages for food only were 43, 40, and 32, respectively.

The upward movement since 1st September was chiefly the result of increases in the prices of eggs, milk, butter, bacon and coal.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 103. In addition 24 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 127 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 59,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in September is estimated at about 228,000 working days.

ENQUIRY INTO WORKING-CLASS FAMILY BUDGETS.

AN Enquiry is now being undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain a representative collection of "budgets" giving particulars of the weekly expenditure of working-class households.

OBJECTS OF THE ENQUIRY.

The main object of this enquiry is to provide the material required for a revision of the basis of the official statistics, generally known as the "cost-of-living index figures," showing the percentage changes from month to month in working-class costs of living. These statistics, which are widely used in the regulation of wages,* were instituted in the early months of the war in order to provide, month by month, an indication of the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families; and they have since been regularly compiled on the same basis, and published in the monthly issues of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette." In view of the changes which have taken place in modes of living and habits of expenditure since 1914 it has now become desirable that the basis on which the statistics are compiled should be revised to correspond more closely with present-day standards of living. For this purpose it is necessary that information should be collected showing in what proportions working-class expenditure is now distributed over the various items included in the budgets of working-class households. Although such information has been collected in a considerable number of overseas countries during recent years, there has been no comprehensive official enquiry in Great Britain since 1918, when consumption and expenditure were greatly affected by the abnormal conditions arising out of the war; and the only previous official enquiry was made as long ago as 1904. The enquiry which is now to be made will enable the Department to ascertain what changes are necessary, in the light of present-day conditions, in the list of items of expenditure now included within the scope of the cost-of-living statistics, and in the numerical "weights," representing the relative importance of the separate items, used in the calculation of the index figures.

The enquiry is also expected to provide information, as to the kinds and amounts of food bought by working-class households, which will be of special value to the Health Departments of the Government in the study of problems of diet and nutrition. An Advisory Committee on Nutrition which was appointed by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland in May, 1935, has reported† that it is essential that early steps should be taken to collect more information than is at present available about the consumption of food by different sections of the population. It is hoped that the enquiry which is now being undertaken will provide information of this kind.

METHODS OF ENQUIRY.

In determining the methods by which the enquiry is to be conducted, the Minister has had the advice of an influential Committee, including representatives of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, the Trades Union Congress General Council, the Co-operative movement, retail traders, statisticians and the Government Departments concerned. The recommendations of this Committee have been adopted by the Minister, and the procedure which is being followed is outlined below.

It would be impracticable to collect particulars of the expenditure of all working-class households throughout Great Britain. A representative selection has been taken of over 30,000 adult wage earners and small-salary earners, distributed over all districts; and, with certain exceptions noted below, these persons have been visited during the first half of October and invited to supply particulars of their household expenditure (or of their own expenditure if they are living alone) during the week ending 23rd October, 1937. Those who supply this information will be invited to furnish particulars also for three later weeks at quarterly intervals, in January, April and July, 1938.

The great majority of the households who are being asked for information are those of persons insured against unemployment, including manual workers generally and non-manual workers with incomes not exceeding £250 a year; the enquiry covers agricultural workers as well as workers engaged in industrial, commercial, etc., occupations. Arrangements have also been made to include some of the principal classes of manual workers, and of non-manual workers with salaries not exceeding £250 a year, who are not insured against unemployment (e.g., employees in the permanent service of railway companies, local authorities, public utility undertakings, and Government Departments). In order to ensure, so far as possible, that the households, and individuals, who are asked to supply budgets shall be generally representative and that different types of families shall be included in approximately correct proportions, the principle of random sampling has been adopted in compiling the lists of persons to be approached. From the registers of adult workers insured against unemployment, the required number of names have been taken at regular intervals, and similar methods have, so far as practicable, been employed in compiling the list of uninsured wage-earners and small-salary earners to be visited. The households visited will include some in which the principal wage earner is unemployed at the date of the enquiry; but the lists of names and addresses have been examined, before the enquiry began, in order to eliminate those who were known to be applicants for unemployment assistance allowances, and these persons will not be visited.

* In a considerable number of industries, employing nearly 1½ million work-people, the collective agreements between employers and workpeople include provision for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with the movements of the cost-of-living index figures.
† Advisory Committee on Nutrition: First Report, March, 1937. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. net.

VISITS TO HOUSEHOLDS.

The enquiries are being organised through the Employment Exchanges, assisted by informal local advisory committees and by groups of voluntary helpers who are visiting the households and collecting the budgets. Valuable assistance in the collection of budgets is also being rendered by various organisations who are in close contact with working-class households. During the first half of October, the voluntary helpers have been visiting the households, explaining the enquiry in detail, and inviting them to keep a record of all expenditure during the week ending 23rd October and to enter the particulars on printed forms provided for the purpose. The households will be visited again during that week and given any assistance they may require in filling up the forms. Shortly after the end of the week the visitors will call to collect the completed budgets and to see, so far as practicable, that no items of expenditure have been omitted.

Households, which, when visited, are found to include lodgers (not related to the family) who are provided with meals by the households with whom they are living are not being asked to supply budgets; nor will lodgers who pay an inclusive charge for rent and food, or who live as part of the household of a parent whose name is not on the list of persons to be approached, be asked to provide budgets. Single adults who live alone, however, and make their own arrangements for food are included within the scope of the enquiry.

In districts in which budgets are obtained from only a small proportion of the total number of households visited, further households, taken from a reserve list, will be visited and invited to supply budgets.

THE ENQUIRY FORMS.

The budget forms on which the information is to be supplied ask for:—

- the composition of the household—the sex and age (if under 18) of each person and, in the case of wage or salary earners, their occupation and industry and the number of days worked in the previous week;
- housing—the rent (or purchase payments) and rates, number of rooms in the house or dwelling, number of rooms let (if any) and rent received;
- expenditure on food—the quantity and cost of each item bought, a separate page being provided for each day of the week;
- expenditure on gas and electricity;
- expenditure during the week on fuel, clothing, furnishing and utensils, fares, amusements, and various other items, a printed list of each of the main items being provided, with a space for "other expenditure";
- garden, allotment, etc., produce—the quantities of eggs, vegetables, fruit, etc., raised and consumed in the household during the week;

There is a page of instructions for the guidance of the householder, who is assured that all information supplied will be treated as strictly confidential. The names and addresses of householders supplying information will not appear on the forms.

The personal expenditure of some members of the family, particularly the wage earners or salary earners, may not be completely known to the housewife or other person who fills up the form. Arrangements are being made for the individuals concerned to supply, confidentially, particulars of their personal expenditure on a separate form, which may be handed personally to the visitor or posted to the Ministry of Labour.

As expenditure on clothing may vary widely in different weeks, it is desired to obtain, from as many households as possible, records of such expenditure week by week over a longer period. Those households which supply budgets for the week ending 23rd October will accordingly be asked if they would be prepared to give the Department particulars of such expenditure for the next twelve weeks. Those who agree to do so will be supplied week by week, with special forms for this purpose.

ENQUIRIES AT QUARTERLY INTERVALS.

As expenditure on many articles varies at different periods of the year, the information obtained in October must be supplemented by data relating to other seasons of the year. Households which supply budgets for the week ending 23rd October, 1937, will accordingly be visited again in January, 1938, and invited to supply similar particulars for a week in that month. This procedure will be repeated in April and July, 1938.

PAYMENTS FOR BUDGETS.

The persons who are asked to supply budgets will be informed that the Ministry of Labour will be prepared to pay 2s. 6d. for each completed budget supplied on the official enquiry forms, in recognition of the time and labour involved in keeping the necessary records and in filling up the forms. A similar payment will be made for each budget supplied in January, April and July, 1938, and to those households which supply budgets for all these four weeks a further payment of 2s. 6d. (making 12s. 6d. in all) will be made.

ENQUIRIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour are arranging for a similar collection of budgets, in order that the enquiry may cover the whole of the United Kingdom.

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR COUNTING THE UNEMPLOYED.

As was announced by the Minister of Labour in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 29th July, 1937, the method of taking the count of the unemployed has been revised, with the object of ensuring, with closer accuracy, that persons on the Employment Exchange registers, but not actually unemployed on the day of the count, are not included in the total.

Until the revised method was introduced, a person had been counted as unemployed, for the purpose of the statistics of employment and unemployment, if, on the day of the count, his registration documents were included in the live files of an Employment Exchange. For many years it has not been practicable, or necessary, to require daily attendance at an Exchange to furnish proof of unemployment or maintain registration, and attendance has generally been limited to two or three days in the week. At a large number of offices attendance has not been required on Monday—the day of the week on which the count is invariably taken. For convenience of internal working it was accordingly necessary to adopt some rule for determining at what point documents should be removed from the live files, and, in cases where there was no specific evidence that employment had been obtained, each individual was treated as being on the live register if he had attended at the Exchange within the last three consecutive days (including the day of the count).

This meant, in a number of cases, that although there was no positive evidence of unemployment on the day of the count, some persons were counted as unemployed on that day if they had attended at the Exchange on the preceding Friday, which is a common day of attendance, or on the preceding Saturday. The adoption of this kind of rule simplified considerably the work of the Exchanges, but it had the effect of inflating the figures of unemployment by including some persons who were not in fact unemployed on the day of the count.

It has not been easy to find a remedy for this position without disproportionate expense and interference with the normal work of the Exchanges, but what appears to be a satisfactory method of doing so at small cost has now been found. It consists essentially in marking specially the cases of uncertainty and ascertaining, in the week following the day of the count, as in the majority of cases it is possible to do, whether the day of the count was in fact a day of unemployment. The cases in which it was not a day of unemployment are then to be excluded from the figures. This procedure necessarily increases by one week the interval between the day of the count and the publication of the figures. As a rule the figures will in future relate to a Monday near the middle of each month.

In making this change the opportunity has been taken of introducing uniformity into the method of taking the count, and including certain cases in which persons on the register, and unemployed on the Monday, have not been included owing to the special manner in which their unemployment is recorded.

In order to ascertain as far as possible the effect of the change in procedure, counts were taken on 13th September, 1937, by both methods. The total of 1,388,600 persons, aged 14 and over, on the register in Great Britain (including insured and uninsured persons) obtained under the original method was shown to be reduced by 49,396, or 3.6 per cent. The total of 1,315,069 insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed was reduced by 43,687, or 3.3 per cent.

The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain was reduced from 10.1 to 9.7.

Figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given on page 387.

It was to be expected that as the persons formerly included, but now excluded from the figures, were persons who had obtained work on the day of the count, the change would have a greater effect on the number included in the total who were intermittently unemployed, than on the numbers of those unemployed for longer periods. It would also have a greater effect on the numbers entitled to insurance benefit, included in the total, than on the numbers who were applicants for unemployment assistance allowances.

The following Table gives for Great Britain the numbers included in the count on 13th September, 1937, on both bases, analysed to show separately the numbers classified as wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and those normally in casual employment, with the differences resulting from the change in procedure expressed as percentages of the numbers obtained by the original procedure.

	Original Basis.	Revised Basis.	Differences.	
			Number.	Per cent. of Col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wholly unemployed ...	1,118,905	1,090,967	- 27,938	- 2.5
Temporarily stopped ...	203,939	191,737	- 12,202	- 6.0
Casuals ...	65,756	56,500	- 9,256	- 14.1
TOTAL ...	1,388,600	1,339,204	- 49,396	- 3.6

The greatest proportionate decrease due to the change in method thus occurred in the section of the register which is made up of persons who are normally in casual employment. In this group nearly one in seven of those originally counted as unemployed on 13th September were found, later in the week, to have been at work on that day. Employment in that group is normally of an intermittent character. Among those classified as temporarily stopped, 6 per cent. of the number counted as unemployed on the original basis were found to be at work on the day of the count, as compared with 2.5 per cent. among those classified as wholly unemployed.

There was little difference in the relative effect of the new procedure on the figures for men and women respectively, but there was a greater proportionate reduction in the figures for juveniles than in those for adults.

The following Table shows the effect of the change on the numbers, included in the total, of applicants for insurance benefit and applicants for unemployment assistance allowances respectively:—

	Original Basis.	Revised Basis.	Differences.	
			Number.	Per cent. of Col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Applicants for Benefit:				
General scheme ...	627,581	588,617	- 38,964	- 6.2
Agricultural scheme ...	6,779	6,423	- 356	- 5.3
Applicants for Unemployment Assistance Allowances ...	569,949	563,979	- 5,970	- 1.0

Of the reduction, due to the change in procedure, in the number of applicants of all kinds counted as unemployed, over 80 per cent. occurred in the figures of applicants for unemployment insurance benefit.

The Table on pages 398 and 399 indicates the effect of the change in procedure on the figures for the various industries. It shows for each industry the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed on both the original basis and the revised basis, together with the differences between the two sets of figures and these differences expressed as percentages of the numbers obtained on the original basis. The Table also shows the percentage rates of unemployment for each industry at 13th September on both bases, and the differences between these two sets of figures.

It will be seen that the change has had a greater effect in some industries than in others. The numbers unemployed in the port transport industry, where large numbers of casual workers are employed, show a reduction of 12.6 per cent. Other industries in which the percentage change was particularly marked were lace, boot and shoe manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, and fishing: in these industries the percentage changes ranged between 8.4 per cent. and 10.3 per cent.; they are mostly industries in which the numbers unemployed classified as temporarily stopped at 13th September formed a high proportion of the total numbers recorded as unemployed in those particular industries. On the other hand, in a considerable number of industries the change in procedure brought about a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed of only 1 or 2 per cent.

It will be observed that, while in the cotton preparing and spinning industry the change led to a reduction of 3.1 per cent. in the numbers recorded as unemployed, in the cotton manufacturing section there was an apparent increase of 16.1 per cent. This is due to the fact that under the original procedure no account could be taken of considerable numbers of workpeople in the weaving section who became unemployed through the closing of establishments on 13th September due to local holidays. Under the revised procedure information as to their unemployment on that day became available later in the week, and they were accordingly included in the figures. Figures are not available which would show the effect of the change in procedure on the numbers unemployed in the cotton weaving section if the special circumstances of 13th September referred to above had not existed, but it is probably safe to assume that the effect would be similar to that shown by the decrease for the spinning section.

It will also be observed that, although the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry included a considerable proportion of temporary stoppages, yet the change in procedure reduced the numbers recorded as unemployed in that industry by 1.0 per cent. only. This is largely due to the fact that in certain areas, where special arrangements have been in operation for taking proof of unemployment, a number of coal miners on short-time were included in the count, on 13th September, who were excluded from the figures under the old procedure.

TWENTY-SECOND ABSTRACT OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

The Twenty-second Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom has recently been published. Within a little more than two hundred pages this Abstract provides, in compact form, a comprehensive summary of the official statistics relating to labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether compiled by the Ministry of Labour or by other Government Departments.

The statistics are presented in 14 main sections, dealing respectively with population; employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance; wages and hours of labour; profit-sharing and co-partnership; wholesale and retail prices and cost of living; strikes and lock-outs; employers' associations, trade unions and other employees' associations; co-operative societies, building societies and friendly societies; national health insurance; widows', orphans' and old age pensions; industrial accidents and diseases, and workmen's compensation; poor relief; migration; and building plans approved.

The Abstract may be purchased, directly or through a bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses given on the cover of this GAZETTE. The price is 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d. post free).

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 404 statistical Tables are given showing the number and membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1936.* Unions with members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but having their head offices elsewhere, are wholly excluded from the statistics.

The statistics are compiled by the Ministry of Labour from returns supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Number of Unions in 1936 in comparison with 1935.

On the above basis, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1936 was 1,041, as compared with 1,054 at the end of 1935. Seventeen small unions, with a total membership of 1,627 at the end of 1935, were reported as having been dissolved in 1936; while 12 unions, with an aggregate membership of 85,000 at the end of 1935, ceased to exist in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. As a result of some of these amalgamations, two new unions were formed, with an aggregate membership of 83,500; and 14 other unions were formed in 1936, with an aggregate membership of 10,000. Of the total of 1,041 unions at the end of 1936, 22 had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1936 in comparison with 1935.

At the end of 1936 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 5,308,000, as compared with 4,868,000 at the end of 1935, making an increase of 440,000, equivalent to 9.0 per cent., on the 1935 total. The number of males was 4,506,000, an increase of over 400,000, or 9.8 per cent., as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 802,000, an increase of nearly 39,000, or 5.1 per cent.

The above total of 5,308,000 includes about 37,000 members in Irish Free State branches and about 33,000 in overseas branches of certain unions, (compared with 35,000 in the Irish Free State and 31,000 in overseas branches in the previous year). The membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 5,238,000 at the end of 1936, as compared with 4,802,000 at the end of 1935; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for nearly 80,000 at the end of 1936, as compared with 76,000 in 1935.

The total memberships given above include a number of persons who are members of more than one union and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but from the information available it would appear improbable that the total duplication in the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is more than about 25,000.

Industrial Distribution of Membership.

The industrial, etc., distribution of trade unions and of their membership (male, female and total) is given in detail in the Tables on page 404. As explained in the note at the head of those Tables, the grouping adopted is that used in the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based on the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. Many unions are represented in more than one industry, but for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The group with the largest membership, viz., 975,000, is that for "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour", and of this membership 928,000 is accounted for by two unions, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers; these unions are represented, to a greater or lesser extent, in most industries, but the figures for the other industrial groups are necessarily exclusive of the memberships of these two unions.

Apart from the above mentioned group, the mining and quarrying and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding groups each totalled nearly 700,000; while the national and local government group accounted for over 500,000, and the textile and railway groups each had between 400,000 and 500,000 members.

Of the total female membership, over 70 per cent. was comprised within the textile, clothing, teaching, and national and local government groups.

Table I on page 404 shows the aggregate memberships in each of 33 groups at the end of 1936 and 1935, respectively, with separate totals for males and for females, and also in each case the percentage change between these two dates. There were increases in the aggregate membership of all groups, with the exception of four of the textile groups. Among the more important groups, aggregate increases of over 15 per cent. were recorded in the membership of the two groups comprised under "metals, machines, conveyances, etc.," and in the "other transport and general labour" group; other

* All figures shown for 1936, in the Tables referred to, and in this article, are provisional, and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

substantial increases of from 7 to 12 per cent. occurred in the coal mining, national and local government, railway service, building, etc., and commerce and distribution groups. The large decrease of over 78 per cent. in the membership of the wool, worsted and shoddy group was mainly due to the transfer of the membership of a union formerly classified in the wool, etc., group to the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., group, in consequence of its amalgamation with other unions, with a larger membership in this latter group, the figures for which group showed a corresponding increase for the same reason.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 404 shows the total membership (also sub-divided into male and female) in each of the main groups of unions at the end of 1913 and 1920, and of each of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936. In comparison with 1920, the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point, the aggregate total membership had declined by 3,040,000 (36 per cent.) at the end of 1936, all groups showing decreases excepting the national and local government and the teaching groups, which had increased by 10 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, as compared with 1913, the aggregate total membership at the end of 1936 had increased by 1,173,000 (28 per cent.), the female membership having increased between these two years by 369,000 (85 per cent.) and the male membership by 804,000 (22 per cent.). Between 1913 and 1936, while the membership in the mining and in the cotton groups decreased, that in the "other transport and general labour" group increased by a total of 409,000, or 72 per cent. (some of this increase being due to the absorption of unions which had previously been classified in other groups). The paper, printing, etc., group, the commerce, distribution and finance group, the national and local government group, and the teaching group each increased by over 100 per cent. between 1913 and 1936.

Totals for 1892-1936.

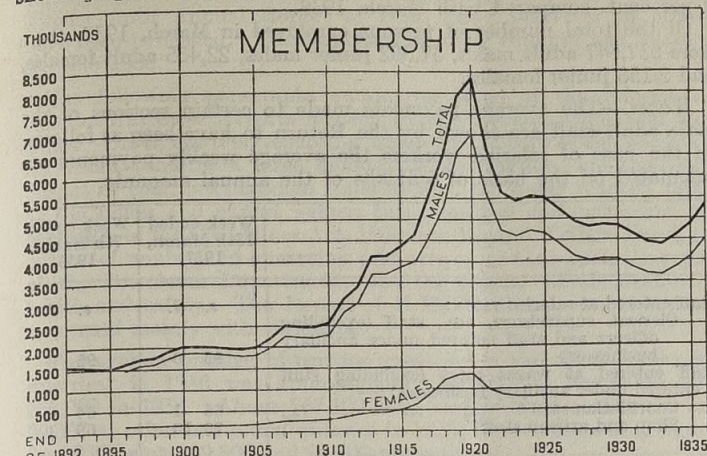
The following Table shows the total number of unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of each year from 1892 to 1936, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. The figures include the membership of Irish Free State and overseas branches of these unions.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1892 ...	1,233	1,576	1,576	1,576	-1.1
1893 ...	1,279	1,559	1,559	1,559	-1.9
1894 ...	1,314	1,539	1,539	1,539	-1.7
1895 ...	1,340	1,504	1,504	1,504	+7.0
1896 ...	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+7.6
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+1.2
1898 ...	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+9.1
1899 ...	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+5.8
1900 ...	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+0.1
1901 ...	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	-0.6
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	-1.0
1903 ...	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	+1.3
1904 ...	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	+1.6
1905 ...	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+10.7
1906 ...	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+13.7
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+1.1
1908 ...	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	-0.3
1909 ...	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	+3.5
1910 ...	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+22.4
1911 ...	1,290	2,804	355	3,159	+8.8
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+21.0
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+0.3
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+5.2
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+6.5
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+18.4
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+18.8
1918 ...	1,254	5,324	1,209	6,533	+21.3
1919 ...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+5.3
1920 ...	1,384	7,006	1,342	8,348	-20.6
1921 ...	1,275	5,627	1,005	6,632	-15.2
1922 ...	1,232	4,753	872	5,625	+2.1
1923 ...	1,192	4,607	822	5,429	-0.7
1924 ...	1,194	4,730	814	5,544	-0.7
1925 ...	1,176	4,671	835	5,506	-2.3
1926 ...	1,164	4,407	812	5,219	-5.2
1927 ...	1,159	4,125	794	4,919	-2.7
1928 ...	1,142	4,011	795	4,806	-1.1
1929 ...	1,134	4,056	802	4,858	+0.3
1930 ...	1,122	4,049	793	4,842	-4.5
1931 ...	1,109	3,859	765	4,624	-3.9
1932 ...	1,082	3,629	745	4,374	-1.2
1933 ...	1,082	3,662	730	4,392	+4.0
1934 ...	1,065	3,854	737	4,591	+6.5
1935 ...	1,054	4,105	763	4,868	+6.0
1936 ...	1,041	4,506	802	5,308	+9.0

The reduction in the number of trade unions from a maximum of 1,384 reached at the end of 1920, to 1,041 at the end of 1936 is largely due to amalgamations, and to the absorption of some of the smaller unions by larger unions. At the end of 1936 there were 38 unions, each with a membership of over 20,000, accounting for a total membership of nearly 3,750,000, or over 70 per cent. of the aggregate membership of all unions.

The yearly increases in the aggregate membership of unions since the end of 1933 have more than balanced the declines which occurred in the years 1931-3; and by the end of 1936 the aggregate membership had reached a figure in excess of that for any year since 1925.

The fluctuations in membership during the period 1892-1936 are shown graphically below:-



FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1936* the gross total membership of federations of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 2,836,000.† Corresponding figures are given below for each year since 1913:-

End of Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate of Gross Total Membership†	End of Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate of Gross Total Membership†
1913	125	4,370,000	1925	78	4,165,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1926	78	3,871,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1927	75	3,408,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1928	68	3,288,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1929	69	3,220,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1930	67	3,253,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1931	67	3,093,000
1920	112	10,731,000	1932	65	2,885,000
1921	101	8,606,000	1933	66	2,756,000
1922	91	6,220,000	1934	65	2,712,000
1923	88	5,558,000	1935	63	2,730,000
1924	86	4,412,000	1936	63	2,836,000

From the above Table it will be seen that there was an almost continuous fall in the number of federations from the end of 1917 to the end of 1928; this reduction was largely the result of amalgamations. Since 1928 the number has diminished only slightly. The gross membership more than doubled between 1913 and 1920, but after the latter year showed an almost steady decline until 1935; in 1936 there was an appreciable increase.

At the end of 1936 the largest federations were the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of over 500,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which affiliated 92 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 338,000. Other large federations included were the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of the United Kingdom; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (covering various organisations in the cotton industry); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

In many instances trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation, and therefore a large number of trade union members are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the following Table, in which the industrial grouping used on page 404 has been followed, the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated trade union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of federations to which the trade union is affiliated:-

Group of Trade Unions	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted).		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted).		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	33	31	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying	679	629	649	595	96	95
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	686	592	234	151	34	26
Textile	429	432	407	411	95	95
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe)	176	167	19	18	11	11
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture	58	55	37	39	64	71
Paper, Printing, etc.	204	195	194	185	95	95
Building	298	275	264	214	89	78
Railway Service	452	417	61	60	13	14
Other Transport and General Labour	1,052	911	120	129	11	14
Commerce, Finance, etc.	324	296	95	92	29	31
National and Local Government	519	480	128	103	25	21
Teaching	246	243	4	4	2	2
Miscellaneous	152	145	34	34	22	23
Totals	5,308	4,868	2,246	2,035	42	42

From the above Table it will be seen that 42 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions was federated in 1936, as in 1935.

* See note on page 380.
† Excluding certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices in the Irish Free State or overseas.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1936 AND 1937.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following figures, taken from the Preliminary Statement of the Agricultural Returns for England and Wales,* show the number of agricultural workers on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on 4th June, 1937: the figures are subject to revision. The corresponding (final) figures for 4th June, 1936, are also given for purposes of comparison.

Age and Sex of Workers.	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		Total.	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Male workers:-						
21 years old and over	394,800	401,500	57,900	57,900	452,700	459,400
Under 21 years old	94,500	100,700	7,300	8,000	101,800	108,700
Total, male workers	489,300	502,200	65,200	65,900	554,500	568,100
Women and girls ...	46,200	44,600	30,400	27,900	76,600	72,500
Total, all classes	535,500	546,800	95,600	93,800	631,100	640,600

The greatest proportional decline was among male workers under 21 years of age: the decline was one of 6,200 (or 6.2 per cent.) for regular workers, and of 700 (or 8.7 per cent.) for casual workers. The number of adult male workers decreased by 6,700, or 1.7 per cent., for regular workers; among casual male workers over 21 years of age there was no change in numbers. For women and girls there was an actual increase in numbers among both regular and casual workers, the total increase being 4,100, or 5.7 per cent.

SCOTLAND.

The following Table, taken from the Agricultural Returns for Scotland, gives the corresponding figures for Scotland; in this case also the figures for 1937 are preliminary and subject to revision:-

Age and Sex of Workers.	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		Total.	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Male workers:-						
21 years old and over	59,300	59,700	6,900	6,400	66,200	66,100
Under 21 years old	19,200	19,900	2,700	2,800	21,900	22,700
Total, male workers	78,500	79,600	9,600	9,200	88,100	88,800
Women and girls ...	16,300	16,400	5,800	5,400	22,100	21,800
Total, all classes	94,800	96,000	15,400	14,600	110,200	110,600

Here also the greatest proportional reduction was among male workers under 21 years of age, who declined by about 3½ per cent. for both regular and casual workers. Other classes of casual workers increased by between 7 and 8 per cent. Regular workers (other than male workers under 21 years of age) showed a reduction, but of less than 1 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report on proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the year ended 30th September, 1936.

The Report states that the upward movement in the minimum rates of wages which began at the close of 1933, following the cuts in the rates made during the previous two years, continued during the year under review. By September, 1936, the average of the weekly minimum rates of wages fixed by the 47 Wages Committees for ordinary adult male workers had reached the figure of 32s. 2d., as against 31s. 10d. at 30th September, 1935, and the lowest point of 30s. 6½d. reached during 1933. Further increases occurred after 30th September, 1936, and by 31st March, 1937, the average had reached 32s. 7d.

These averages of the weekly minimum rates take no account of overtime payments or of additional remuneration for special classes of workers, and therefore do not represent the average aggregate earnings. Estimates based on cases investigated by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that in 1935-36, for 2,601 ordinary adult male workers whose wages were investigated, the average total weekly earnings were 34s. 7d.; for 1,024 horsemen, 37s. 4d.; and for 846 stockmen, 39s. 8d. The Report adds the warning that the limitations of the data on which these figures are based are such that they must not be taken as anything more than indications of the comparative earnings of different classes of workers.

Appendices to the Report show, *inter alia*, for the several Wages Committee areas, the minimum and overtime rates of wages in operation and the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned in payment of the minimum rates, and the values attached thereto.

* Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1937. Ministry

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1935.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper* containing statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1935. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work, and shipping—in regard to which particulars of compensation are received from or on behalf of employers under section 42 of the consolidating Act of 1925. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical, and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns: for example, building, road transport, and agriculture.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts who were employed in Great Britain in the seven groups of industries to which the returns relate was 7,231,870 in 1935, as compared with 7,050,177 in 1934, and with 6,716,637 in 1933.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the number of cases of compensation, the total compensation paid, and the percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed, in each of the seven groups of industries covered by the returns for the years 1934 and 1935:—

Groups of Industries.	Persons Employed.		Cases of Compensation.		Total Compensation paid.		Proportion of Cases of Compensation to Numbers Employed.	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
	000's	000's	000's	000's	£000's	£000's	%	%
Shipping ...	171	153	9	8	275	239	5.12	5.16
Factories ...	5,488	5,343	194	179	2,249	2,102	3.54	3.34
Docks ...	99	99	10	11	268	243	10.42	10.56
Mines ...	770	785	178	175	2,892	2,660	23.12	22.30
Quarries ...	66	66	7	6	106	91	9.92	9.11
Constructional work ...	199	156	9	8	177	187	4.46	5.05
Railways ...	439	438	18	17	242	253	4.22	3.95
Total ...	7,232	7,050	425	404	6,209	5,775	5.88	5.73

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1935 was £290, and the average in disablement cases £12 18s. (including £96 for lump-sum payments, and £3 11s. for weekly payments).

Industrial Diseases.—The general statistics include particulars of compensation payments in respect both of industrial accidents and of certain industrial diseases, viz., those scheduled under section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. Statistics regarding the diseases so scheduled show that, in the year 1935, compensation was paid in the seven groups of industries in 17 fatal cases, to the amount of £4,170, and in 19,081 disablement cases, to the amount of £545,221. The 17 fatal cases included eight of epitheliomatous cancer or scrotal epithelioma, and three of lead poisoning. The bulk of the disablement cases occurred, as in previous years, in the mining industry; 44 per cent. of the total number were cases of miner's nystagmus, and another 37 per cent. were due to other diseases to which miners are particularly subject.

Silicosis and Asbestosis.—Four special schemes of compensation for silicosis were in operation in 1935, and separate particulars (which are excluded from the general Tables) are given as to the compensation paid under these schemes. The total number of cases in which compensation was paid under these schemes in 1935 was 1,930; of which 194 were fatal cases, 1,284 were disablement cases continued from previous years, and 452 were new disablement cases. Compensation was paid to the amount of £147,699, of which £47,069 was in fatal cases, and £100,630 in disablement cases.

In 1935, compensation for asbestosis was paid in two fatal cases to the amount of £315, and in 43 disablement cases to the amount of £1,518.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return† prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return shows, for the week ended 13th March, 1937, the total number of persons employed by the railway companies (including the London Passenger Transport Board in respect of their railways), and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades, and gives corresponding figures for the week ended 7th March, 1936. Particulars are also given of the average wages of selected grades at the same dates.

Numbers employed.—The total numbers of persons employed‡ in one week of each of the past 10 years were as shown below:—

Year	Number	Year	Number
March, 1928	677,148	March, 1933	566,300
" 1929	642,137	" 1934	575,048
" 1930	656,530	" 1935	580,766
" 1931	615,592	" 1936	585,611
" 1932	597,971	" 1937	599,652

These totals include all persons in the service of the undertakings in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases

* Cmd. 5557. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post free).
† Railways (Staff). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 1d., post free).
‡ Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal, who numbered 1,428 in March, 1937.

where employees were paid for less than the complete week. It will be seen that the numbers employed showed an increase of about 2 per cent. compared with March, 1936.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1937, there were 537,647 adult males, 37,392 junior males, 22,455 adult females, and 2,158 junior females.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows. In the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amounts.

	Week ended 13th March, 1937.	Week ended 7th March, 1936.
Staff entered at salaried rates:—	s. d.	s. d.
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses) ...	93 0	92 0
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses):—		
Conciliation staff* ...	66 1	64 5
Shop and artisan staff ...	70 10	69 1

The total salaries and wages paid in 1936 amounted to £104,012,591, compared with £101,295,242 in 1935.

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in some of the principal grades at March, 1937, and March, 1936, are shown in the Table below. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. As the result of agreements made in 1934, the deductions were partially discontinued as from the first full pay following 1st October, 1934, and further partial restorations were made in January, 1935, and in July and August, 1936. The average weekly wages shown below are the gross amounts before the deductions are made, but the effects of the deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments.

Class.	Week ended 13th March, 1937.		Week ended 7th March, 1936.	
	Average weekly wage.†	Average weekly payments.†	Average weekly wage.†	Average weekly payments.†
Traffic department:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Guards (goods and passenger) ...	64 8	75 3	64 10	74 0
Porters (grade 2) ...	40 11	45 2	40 6	44 5
Parcel porters (not leading) ...	50 0	53 10	50 0	53 4
Shunters (goods and passenger) (class 1) ...	65 0	70 3	65 0	69 1
Shunters (goods and passenger) (class 3) ...	55 0	60 1	55 0	59 4
Signalmen ...	59 9	67 10	59 8	66 4
Ticket collectors (class 1) ...	58 1	64 8	58 1	64 5
Goods and cartage staff:				
Carters ...	50 8	59 2	50 9	57 1
Checkers ...	54 5	61 7	54 6	59 6
Loaders and sheeters ...	49 11	58 10	50 0	57 2
Porters ...	45 1	51 3	44 5	49 4
Permanent-way department:				
Gangers ...	52 1	60 6	52 0	57 7
Sub-gangers ...	47 3	54 7	46 5	51 6
Lengthmen ...	44 7	50 5	43 11	47 11
Relayers ...	45 4	56 8	44 6	53 7
Labourers ...	45 3	52 10	44 9	51 3
Locomotive department:				
Engine cleaners ...	51 11	54 4	52 8	54 9
Engine drivers and motormen ...	86 9	100 10	87 6	99 4
Firemen and assistant motormen ...	68 2	78 11	69 4	78 2
Carriage and wagon department:				
Carriage cleaners ...	43 4	51 9	42 8	50 4
Carriage and wagon examiners ...	56 9	61 11	56 9	61 0
Locomotive shed staff:				
Labourers ...	45 2	48 0	44 5	46 5
Coalmen, fire-droppers, fire-lighters and gland packers ...	49 1	59 1	48 10	57 6
Signal and telegraph staff:				
Linemen ...	64 9	76 3	64 9	73 8
Mechanics and artisans:—				
Locomotive, carriage and wagon:—				
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers ...	60 8	79 2	60 6	77 11
Erectors, fitters and turners ...	63 9	83 3	63 7	80 11
Erectors, fitters' and turners' assistants ...	51 6	61 6	51 5	60 5
Labourers ...	46 6	58 10	46 2	57 3
Machinists and machinemem ...	55 11	78 4	55 8	75 3
Painters ...	56 2	77 3	56 0	74 7
Smiths ...	65 0	83 5	64 9	80 11
Scissors ...	50 9	68 10	50 6	65 10
Civil engineering:				
Carpenters, joiners and shipwrights ...	61 10	67 3	61 9	64 7
Labourers ...	47 8	54 1	47 4	54 1
Painters ...	53 11	58 8	53 9	57 3

* Including grades covered by the Conciliation Scheme in operation before the war.
† See the paragraphs preceding the Table.

MINES AND QUARRIES, 1936.

THE Sixteenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines* have been published. The Reports are in one volume† and relate to the year 1936.

The following paragraphs summarise some of the information contained in these Reports relating to employment, wages and accidents. Other matters, regarding which the Report of the Secretary for Mines contains a large amount of information, are the world output of coal, international trade in coal, the home market, prices at the mines and export values, fuel treatment and utilisation, the operation of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the Miners' Welfare Fund, the output of mining and quarrying products other than coal, the report of the Petroleum Department, and the general administration of health and safety. The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines is concerned mainly with accidents.

The average number of persons employed in and about mines and quarries‡ in 1936 was approximately 866,400, as compared with 865,000 in 1935. About 767,100 were employed at coal mines and 99,300 at other mines and quarries in 1936, the corresponding figures for 1935 being 769,500 and 95,500 respectively.

The figures for 1936 are analysed in the following Table:—

	Coal Mines.	Other Mines & Quarries.†	Total.
Wage-earners:—			
Below ground at mines and inside at quarries ...	597,197	63,221	660,418
Above ground at mines and outside at quarries ...	154,523	31,611	186,134
Total ...	751,720	94,832	846,552
Clerks and Salaried Persons ...	15,371	4,489	19,860
Total {Mines ... Quarries ...}	767,091	22,917 76,404	866,412

Of approximately 99,300 persons employed at mines and quarries other than those producing coal, about 66,800 were at mines and quarries producing minerals used mainly for building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc.; 8,800 at mines and quarries producing iron ore and ironstone; and 8,700 at those producing minerals (other than metalliferous ores) used mainly in iron and steel making and other smelting processes.

Nearly nine-tenths of the total number of persons employed at mines and quarries were employed at coal mines. At coal mines, although the average number employed showed a further slight reduction, the numbers for four successive quarterly dates showed a progressive improvement in 1936 as compared with 1935. On 14th March the number employed in 1936 was approximately 8,000 below the number in 1935, and on 13th June 5,000 below; on 12th September the numbers were practically equal; and on 12th December the figure for 1936 was above that for 1935, by nearly 3,700. Moreover, employment was more regular in 1936, so that the total volume of employment (number of persons employed combined with regularity of work) was 2½ per cent. greater in 1936 than in 1935. As compared with 1929, however, the volume of employment showed a decline of 21 per cent.

The earnings of coal miners showed a considerable advance during the year, amounting to about 9d. per shift on the average: this was mainly due to the operation of the flat-rate increases which became payable as from 1st January, 1936.

The average output of saleable coal per man-shift worked was 25.54 cwt. in 1936, as compared with 23.35 cwt. in 1935; the average cash earnings were 10s. 0½d., as compared with 9s. 3½d.; and the average cash earnings per person employed per annum were £131 4s. 1d., as compared with £118 8s. 1d. It should be noted that these are cash earnings, exclusive of allowances in kind, the value of which was 4½d. per shift, or £5 1s. 4d. per annum.

The figures given above are averages for Great Britain as a whole. Average cash earnings in the several districts ranged from 8s. 5½d. per shift in Northumberland and 8s. 7d. in Durham to 11s. 3d. in Yorkshire and to 11s. 4½d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; while yearly averages ranged from £116 1s. 9d. in Durham and £120 10s. 1d. in Northumberland to £146 9s. 1d. in Scotland. These discrepancies were partly counterbalanced by the value of allowances in kind, which varied greatly, ranging from almost negligible amounts in Lancashire and Cheshire and in Scotland to sums between £13 and £16 a year in Northumberland and Durham.

The proportion of the total output cut by machines in 1936 was 55 per cent., and the proportion mechanically conveyed 48 per cent., as compared with 51 per cent. and 43 per cent., respectively, in 1935. Since 1928 the proportion of machine-cut coal has more than doubled, and the proportion mechanically conveyed and loaded is now four times as great.

Accidents at Mines and Quarries.—At mines under the Coal Mines Act, the number of persons killed in 1936 was 790, and the number injured (and disabled for more than three days) 135,968, as compared with 861 and 133,756, respectively, in 1935. More than nine-tenths of the accidents occurred underground. Of the fatal accidents to

* As regards mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911; H.M. Chief Inspector's Report under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations Acts and the Quarries Act has been published separately (H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net; 1s. 1d., post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net (4s. 4d., post-free).
‡ In this article the figures relating to quarries are exclusive of quarries less than 20 feet deep, except for metalliferous minerals and a few others of special importance.

underground workers more than half (380 out of 732) were due to falls of ground, and 23 per cent. to underground haulage accidents; for non-fatal accidents the proportions were 38 per cent. for falls of ground, and 27 per cent. for underground haulage accidents. The accidents (fatal and non-fatal) at mines (except stratified ironstone mines) under the Coal Mines Act in 1936 corresponded to a rate of 67.0 per 100,000 man-shifts worked, for all workers, as compared with 67.5 in 1935; for underground workers only the rates were 82.1 and 82.5, respectively.

At mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act 12 persons were killed and 1,195 were injured in 1936, as compared with 25 and 1,105, respectively, in 1935. At quarries the number of persons killed was 76, and the number injured 6,156, as compared with 51 and 5,546, respectively, in 1935.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME: REPORT FOR 1936.

THE MINES DEPARTMENT has issued the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, for the year 1936; together with the Tenth Annual Report of the Selection Committee under the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1936.*

MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

The revenue of the Miners' Welfare Fund is derived from (i) a levy of ½d. a ton on the output of coal; (ii) a levy on royalties at the rate of a shilling in the pound; and (iii) interest on unexpended balances. Under the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the Welfare Committee are required to make two preliminary appropriations each year from the proceeds of the output levy: (i) such sum as will, together with the proceeds of the levy on royalties for each year, amount to £375,000, which is to be applied to providing pithead baths; and (ii) a sum of £20,000, which is to be applied to research into methods of improving the health and safety of workers in or about coal mines. The proceeds of the levy on royalties, supplemented by the above-mentioned appropriation from the output levy, are devoted to the provision of pithead baths, with accommodation for drying men's working clothes, and canteens.

The total receipts from the output levy in 1936 (including arrears from earlier years), were £463,350, of which £159,546 was appropriated to the Baths Fund and £20,000 to research. Of the remaining sum (£283,804), four-fifths, or £227,043, was, as usual, credited to the District Funds, to be used locally, and the remaining one-fifth (£56,761) to the General Fund.

The total receipts of the levy on output, from the initiation of the Fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1936, amounted to £12,678,359; the amount of the royalties welfare levy, from 1926 to 31st December, 1936, was £1,914,000; while interest on the balances of both funds amounted to £1,383,983, making a total of £15,976,342. Of this total £10,098,648 has been credited to the District Funds; £2,188,472 to the General Fund (excluding £460,920 transferred to the Baths Fund); and £3,689,222 to the Baths Fund.

District Funds.—Of £374,782 allocated from district funds in 1936, £167,488 was devoted to recreation, £87,615 to baths and other pithead welfare objects, and £84,259 to "health" (including convalescent homes and funds, and hospitals). Of £9,672,267 allocated from district funds since the inception of the scheme, £5,304,228 was devoted to recreation and £3,407,564 to "health."

Pithead Baths.—The total allocation for pithead baths during the year 1936 was £553,653, and the total allocations from the institution of the Fund to the end of the year 1936 were £4,250,282. The Committee are pressing forward with a programme of construction of new installations, for which there is an insistent demand, at the rate of approximately £625,000 a year for the next eight years.

General Fund.—The total amount allocated from the General Fund during the year 1936 was £73,994, of which £44,996 was for research and £28,998 for education. The total amount allocated from the General Fund from the inception of the scheme to the end of 1936 was £2,111,573, of which £1,040,155 was for education and £937,005 for research; these sums are exclusive of £460,920 transferred from the General Fund to the Baths Fund. The allocations for research include a grant made each year to the Safety in Mines Research Board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The total number of applications for scholarships, under the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, for competition in the twelve months ended 31st October, 1936, was 497, or 146 less than in the previous year. Of this number, 93 were from workers in or about coal mines, and 404 from sons or daughters of such workers; 49 per cent. of the candidates were from South Wales and Monmouthshire. The number of scholarships awarded was seven to mine workers and eight to children of mine workers. In addition, the Selection Committee which is charged with the duty of administering the scholarship scheme awarded nineteen exhibitions (two to mine workers and seventeen to children of mine workers) to meritorious but unsuccessful candidates for the scholarships.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 9d., post-free).

OUTPUT, COSTS, PROCEEDS AND WAGES IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1937,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 58,910,882 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 54,941,844 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being used for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £40,045,772, equivalent to 14s. 6.93d. per ton, of which 9s. 11.08d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £42,582,525, equivalent to 15s. 6.01d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,536,753, or 11.08d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 741,469, and the number of man-shifts worked was 50,427,347. The average output per man-shift worked was 23.36 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 9.74d. The average value of allowances in kind was 4.52d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, together with the average value of allowances in kind. The corresponding figures for the second quarter of 1936 are given for comparison:—

District.	April-June, 1937.		April-June, 1936.	
	Average earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.
Scotland	s. d. 10 10-20	d. 0-34	s. d. 9 6-64	d. 0-34
Northumberland	8 10-87	12-18	8 5-66	11-52
Durham	8 11-97	13-36	8 6-94	13-73
South Wales and Mon.† ...	10 5-95	2-20	9 8-85	2-40
Yorkshire	11 9-41	3-60	11 2-58	3-62
North Derbyshire and Notts.	13 8-93	3-59	11 6-20	3-99
South Derbyshire, Leicester-shire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire	11 6-11	4-43	11 0-96	4-40
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs.	10 6-72	0-26	10 4-12	0-35
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent ...	9 10-47	2-72	9 6-56	2-49
All Districts	10 9-74	4-52	10 0-22	4-60

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1936.

The results of the Census of Seamen for 15th June, 1936, have been published.‡ The census shows the number of seamen in employment on that date on sea-going vessels other than yachts (i.e., on sea-trading vessels, and fishing vessels), registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.

Sea-trading Vessels.—The total number employed on sea-trading vessels on the census date in 1936 was 149,041, as compared with 169,211 in 1931 and 152,793 in 1935. In addition to the vessels employed on 15th June, 1936, however, there were 681 vessels (of 100 tons gross and over) which were employed at some other time in 1936; and the total number of the first crews of these vessels in 1936 was 36,755. If the total number of seamen recorded at the census as employed on sea-trading vessels be added to the numbers of the first crews of all such vessels not employed on 15th June but employed at some other time during the year, a total of 185,900 is reached. This total is about 2,600 more than the corresponding figure for 1935, but 26,700 less than in 1931. It is suggested in the Report, however, that part of the decline as compared with 1931 may be due to the fact that the 1931 figure relates to an earlier date in the year, viz., 26th April, the date of the general Population Census: the decline attributable to this cause may be of the order of 1 per cent.

Of the 149,041 seamen employed on 15th June, 1936, the number employed in steam vessels was 125,955 (against 149,350 in 1931), in motor vessels 22,584 (against 19,016 in 1931), and in sailing vessels 502 (against 845 in 1931).

The total of 149,041 in 1936 included 101,887 British (of whom 25,773 were officers and 76,114 other ratings); 5,394 foreigners (of whom 198 were officers and 5,196 other ratings); and 41,760 lascars.

Fishing Vessels.—The number of seamen employed on fishing vessels registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, on 15th June, 1936, was 23,720, as compared with 21,293 on 26th April, 1931. There are no corresponding figures for intermediate years, as the crews of fishing vessels are enumerated only at quinquennial censuses. The numbers of foreigners included in these totals were only 173 in 1931 and 120 in 1936. Fishermen employed on fishing vessels registered only under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, are excluded from the census: these are mostly small craft engaged in local fishing.

* Cmd. 5559. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July.

‡ Census of Seamen: June 15, 1936. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post-free).

POOR RELIEF IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1937.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1937, was 1,255,202. This compares with 1,252,034 at the end of December, 1936, and with 1,328,432 at the end of March, 1936.

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (i.e., given to them while resident in their own homes). The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of outdoor (domiciliary) relief in England and Wales in March, 1937, with comparative totals for March and December, 1936; these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	45,894	11
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	91,480	22
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	45,639	11
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	63,809	16
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	203,331	50
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
Mar., 1937	450,153	110
Dec., 1936	444,090	109
Mar., 1936	518,050	128
5. All other persons:—		
Mar., 1937	649,739	159
Dec., 1936	647,981	159
Mar., 1936	647,116	159
Totals (all persons):—		
Mar., 1937	1,099,892	269
Dec., 1936	1,092,041	268
Mar., 1936	1,165,166	287

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the number of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the first quarter of 1937. The corresponding total figures for each month in the fourth quarter of 1936 and in the first quarter of 1936 are also given:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts... ..	24,655	24,242	23,591
(b) Wives and dependent children	39,907	38,735	37,519
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ...	17,653	17,631	16,901
(b) Wives and dependent children	22,514	22,435	21,745
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:—			
I. (a) Able-bodied unemployed	3,232	3,251	2,950
(b) Wives and dependent children	4,160	3,993	3,572
II. (a) Other persons	26,692	27,971	27,043
(b) Wives and dependent children	59,371	61,353	58,507
4. Totals of above three classes:—			
First quarter, 1937... ..	198,184	199,611	191,828
Fourth quarter, 1936	189,490	193,199	192,683
First quarter, 1936	215,446	216,279	209,134
5. All other persons:—			
First quarter, 1937	127,717	128,328	127,723
Fourth quarter, 1936	124,967	125,503	126,131
First quarter, 1936	122,320	122,445	123,345
Totals (all persons):—			
First quarter, 1937	325,901	327,939	319,551
Fourth quarter, 1936	314,457	318,702	318,824
First quarter, 1936	337,766	337,724	332,479

FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRIALISTS IN THE SPECIAL AREAS.

The Commissioners for the Special Areas in England and Wales, and in Scotland, have issued a booklet entitled "New Fields for Industry," which gives at a glance a description of the inducements which are now offered to new industries in these areas.

The advantages of the areas in respect of labour supply, natural resources, raw materials and communications are emphasized. Sites and factories are available on a rental basis not only on the Trading Estates (which have been established at Team Valley near Gateshead,

* Statement showing the number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending March, 1937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 21,180 and 10,921 respectively, at the end of March, 1937. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only.

§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

at Hillington, near Glasgow, and at Treforest, near Cardiff) but also elsewhere in the Areas, to industrialists desirous of establishing new undertakings. In addition to this saving of capital outlay, industrialists can obtain from the Commissioners contributions towards rent, rates and income tax, and may also be granted by the Treasury a remission of the National Defence Contribution. Loans are available from the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, Limited, and from the Special, etc., Areas Advisory Committee on behalf of the Treasury.

The booklet also contains a series of maps showing the situation and extent of the Special Areas. The Industrial Officers of the Commissioners, who can be communicated with at Broadway Buildings (Telephone No.: Whitehall 1552), will be pleased to give advice and discuss possibilities with interested firms.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained from (i) The Secretary, Commissioner for Special Areas (England and Wales), Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.; or from (ii) The Secretary, Commissioner for Special Areas in Scotland, 13, Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, 7.

COMPULSORY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE.

The procedure for the compulsory conciliation and arbitration of collective labour disputes in France instituted by an Act dated 31st December, 1936, and a Decree dated 16th January, 1937, has been amended in certain respects by a Decree dated 18th September, 1937. The earlier legislation,* as reported in the issues of this GAZETTE for January and February, 1937, established conciliation machinery organised in three stages: (i) county or inter-county conciliation committees, comprising representatives of the local organisations of employers and workers concerned; (ii) joint conciliation committees, comprising representatives of the national federations of employers' and workers' organisations in the industry concerned; and (iii) a national inter-occupational conciliation committee, comprising representatives of the two principal national confederations of employers' and workers' organisations in the various industries and occupations. If through these conciliation organs, in their successive stages, no settlement of the dispute could be reached, arbitration proceedings were to be instituted, and a settlement was to be effected by an award of the arbitrators, or, if they were unable to agree, by the award of an umpire. According to a statement by the Minister of Labour, the amendments effected by the new Decree are designed, in the light of experience, to expedite the settlement of disputes by accelerating the functioning of the established machinery. For this purpose the Decree stipulates that, if the county or joint conciliation committees decide, by a majority vote, that the full process of conciliation through all its stages would serve no useful purpose, they may call upon the parties to the dispute to have direct recourse to arbitration under the established procedure. Provision is also made for the arbitration machinery to come into operation automatically, if the representatives of one of the parties to the dispute refuse to appear before any of the appropriate conciliation committees. Moreover, authority is given to the Minister of Labour to institute arbitration proceedings forthwith in any case in which one of the federations concerned, or either of the two national confederations of employers and workers, fails to comply with an instruction, by registered letter, to provide for its representation on a joint conciliation committee or the national inter-occupational conciliation committee, as the case may be.

In order also to obviate delays in the designation of persons authorised by the federations of employers' and workers' organisations to represent them on the joint conciliation committees, the Decree provides for the preparation and submission to the Minister of Labour of standing lists of such persons. Finally, the two national confederations are required to extend the lists, submitted by them, of persons from among whom arbitrators may be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Such lists must now include 40, instead of 15, persons, of whom at least three-fourths must be, or have been, engaged in an industrial or commercial occupation.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Forty-Hour Working Week for Dock Workers.—In January, 1937, the working time of dock workers at Antwerp and other Belgian ports was, by agreement, reduced to 7½ hours a day for those employed by the day and 7 hours a shift for those employed on the three-shift system. Negotiations for the introduction of the working week of 40 hours for all dock workers in Antwerp have been in progress for some time between the competent representative organisations, under the provisions of the Act of 9th July, 1936, for the progressive reduction to 40 hours a week of the actual working time of manual workers in industries in which work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous or exacting conditions (see this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 282). Agreement having been reached, a Royal Decree was signed on 28th September by which the normal working time of all dock workers in the port, as from 1st October, 1937, is fixed at 7 hours a day and an average of 40 hours for a week of six days. Provision is made for the granting of exemptions from the restrictions of the Decree by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, after consultation with the National Committee for the Port of Antwerp. An agreement has since been concluded for an increase of 2 francs a day in the wages of dock workers at this port.

A working week of 40 hours, without reduction in earnings, was the validity of this legislation was extended up to 31st December, 1937, by an Act dated 18th July, 1937.

instituted by agreement in the port of Ghent on 1st October, the normal duration of working time being fixed at 7 hours on five days of the week and at 5 hours on Saturdays.

FRANCE.

Further Temporary Extension of Working Time in Coal Mines.—In view of the continued shortage in the output of coal, the organisations of employers and workers in the French coal-mining industry agreed to a further temporary extension in the normal time of attendance of mine workers, similar in character to that authorised by the Ministerial Order of 13th February, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for April, 1937, page 137). The agreement was confirmed by a Ministerial Order dated 1st September, 1937, which authorises an extension, between that date and 15th January, 1938, of 31 hours in the normal time of attendance of underground workers in coal mines, to take the form of supplementary working days in which the normal daily time of attendance, 7 hours 45 minutes, is to be observed. Provision is made in the Order for a corresponding increase in the number of shifts of surface workers where necessary. In the Nord and Pas-de-Calais coalfield, it was agreed that the first of these supplementary working days should fall on Monday, 27th September. At a number of pits in the Anzin area, however, the miners refused to attend for work on the day in question.

POLAND.

Wage Increases in Textile Industry.—A dispute which arose in the Polish textile industry was referred to an arbitration committee by the Minister of Social Welfare. An award was issued by the committee on 3rd August, and subsequently confirmed by the Minister, which granted increases in the rates of wages fixed by existing collective agreements of 10 per cent. for cotton operatives and of from 5 to 10 per cent. for silk and artificial silk operatives, and authorised certain variations in the rates according to locality and type of undertaking. Some questions respecting the payment of wages during statutory holidays were also decided. The award is operative until 1st July, 1938, and may be renewed for a further year. On 17th August, the Minister of Social Welfare declared the award, which covers the Lodz, Warsaw and Kielce areas, to be generally binding on all textile undertakings within these areas. The wage increases affect about 120,000 textile workers.

WAGES IN FINLAND, 1936.

The Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs, in collaboration with the employers' organisations, has carried out an enquiry into earnings in 1936 in the principal branches of the metal and engineering, paper pulp and paper, and sawmilling industries in Finland, the results of which were published in the June, 1937, issue of *Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja*, the official journal of the Ministry. It is proposed to publish this enquiry at regular intervals, and extend it to other branches of industry as opportunity offers.

The results of the enquiry are summarised in the Table below, which shows the average hourly and yearly earnings, inclusive of payments for overtime and piecework, production bonuses, and the value of payments in kind, in 1936, of male and female workers over 18 years of age in the respective branches of industry throughout Finland. The statistics are inclusive of the earnings of unskilled workers, for whom, however, separate particulars are not available.

Industry.	Number of workers covered.	Average hourly earnings.		Average yearly earnings.	
		Finnish Marks.	Finnish Marks.	Finnish Marks.	Finnish Marks.
Smelting, etc., of metals:—					
Male workers	2,075	5-81	1,766	14,410	
Female workers	268	3-35	164	8,615	
Engineering:—					
Male workers	7,333	7-45	5,076	17,960	
Female workers	773	4-73	684	11,108	
Paper pulp manufacture:—					
Mechanical process					
Male workers	1,088	6-20	2,364	15,956	
Female workers	420	3-33	1,009	8,572	
Sulphite process					
Male workers	2,583	6-65	4,684	17,388	
Female workers	507	3-74	1,051	9,296	
Sulphate process					
Male workers	984	7-25	2,204	18,283	
Female workers	222	3-61	497	8,955	
Paper manufacture:—					
Male workers	4,155	6-69	7,180	16,918	
Female workers	1,004	3-29	1,848	8,116	
Sawmilling and planing:—					
Male workers	9,849	6-03	8,481	13,879	
Female workers	4,344	3-20	2,946	7,151	

Comparison is possible between the results of the present enquiry and data obtained in earlier investigations into hourly earnings in the industries included in the Table. In the metal and engineering industries, in spite of an increase in the proportion of unskilled workers, average hourly earnings have increased, since the date of the earlier enquiry (1926), by 16 per cent. for male workers and 15 per cent. for female workers. In the sawmilling industry, increases in average hourly earnings of 12 per cent. for male workers and 15 per cent. for female workers have occurred since 1924, the date of the previous enquiry. In the paper pulp and paper industry, the former enquiry related to 1928, the crest of an economic cycle, and the level of hourly earnings has since fallen by 4.6 per cent. for male workers and 3.3 per cent. for female workers. In assessing the changes in purchasing power represented by these fluctuations in nominal wages, account must be taken of the considerable fall in the cost of living which has occurred in Finland during recent years, the official index figure of cost of living showing, in 1936, a decline of 14.7 per cent. compared with 1924, 15.6 per cent. compared with 1926, and 19.1 per cent. compared with 1928.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th September showed little change as compared with 23rd August. There was, an improvement in employment in coal mining, in the motor vehicle and pottery industries, and in dressmaking. On the other hand, employment declined in the building industry, hotel, boarding house, etc. service, the distributive trades, stove and grate manufacture, ship building and repairing, the cotton, wool and tailoring industries, fishing, and certain food manufacturing industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 13th September, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,599,000.* On a comparable basis† there was a decrease of about 7,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but an increase of about 473,000 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th September, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped) was 10.0†. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.1 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 1.8 as compared with 21st September, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 13th September, 1937, was 9.7†. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.2 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 1.8 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

At 13th September, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers† of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,090,967 wholly unemployed, 191,737 temporarily stopped, and 56,500 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,339,204. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 29,979 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 235,739 as compared with 21st September, 1936. The total was made up of 1,034,809 men, 39,793 boys, 222,905 women, and 41,697 girls.

The total of 1,339,204† persons on the registers at 13th September, 1937, included 592,038 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,543 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 47,809 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,707 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,705 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 544,496 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 791 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 149,363 other persons, of whom 37,624 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 13th September, 1937, was 1,403,506. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 29,839 as compared with 23rd August, but a decrease of 235,709 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further improvement in September as compared with the previous month and was fairly good for the time of year in most districts.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment during September showed little change and remained good. In iron and steel manufacture there was a slight improvement during September as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry also employment improved and was fair; there was little change in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment during September showed little general change and was good on the whole. It continued very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; fair in marine engineering; and moderate in constructional engineering and in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a slight decline on the whole during September.

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

* This estimate is subject to revision when statistics as to the total number of insured persons become available on the basis of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books beginning in July, 1937. See also first part of note † below.

† The estimates of the numbers in employment, and the statistics as to the numbers and percentages unemployed for 13th September, 1937, have been compiled on the basis of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed (see page 379). So far as practicable allowance has been made for the change in comparisons with earlier dates. It should also be noted that the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 23rd August and 13th September, 1937, quoted in this issue have been computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at July, 1936. Revised percentages, based on the total numbers insured at July, 1937, will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a decline in September but remained fairly good.

In the wool textile industry, contrary to the usual trend at this season of the year, employment showed a slight decline. In the carpet section it remained good generally.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and continued good on the whole. There was a further slight decline in the lace trade, but employment was still fairly good. Employment in the silk manufacturing industry improved and was fairly good; in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was a slight decline, but employment was good. In the linen trade employment showed little change and remained slack; in the jute trade also there was little change and employment continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed little change and remained slack with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a further slight decline, and was moderate on the whole. There was an improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and employment, generally, was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trades showed some improvement, and was moderate. In the glove and corset trades there was a further slight decline, but employment was good at most centres. In the hat trade employment showed a further improvement and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change and was fairly good on the whole; a slight decline in some districts was counterbalanced by an improvement in others.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed little change, and was fairly good on the whole; in other sections there was a slight improvement and employment was good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight decline on the whole, due mainly to seasonal slackening in the painting and decorating branch. In individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, good with carpenters, plasterers, masons and plumbers, fair with slaters and tilers, and moderate with painters. In brick manufacture employment during September showed a slight decline, but was still good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed an improvement and continued good; with millswayers it declined slightly, but was still good on the whole, while with coachbuilders it showed little change and remained fair generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further slight decline as compared with August, but was still good generally. With printers it remained good on the whole. In the bookbinding industry there was an improvement and employment was good.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed an improvement in all sections and was fair on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment declined slightly and was moderate; there was little change in other sections and employment continued fairly good.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen was bad on the whole; there was a marked decline compared with August, mainly owing to the termination of the Scottish herring fishing season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock workers employment during September showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. Among seamen it showed little change during September.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,* aged 16-64, and the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 13th September, 1937:—

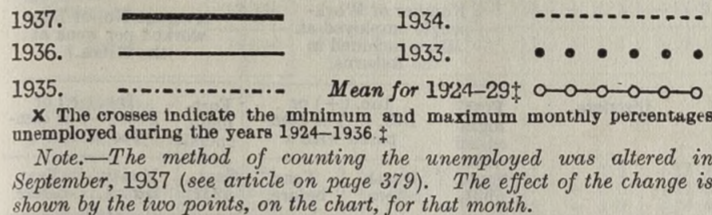
Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64* at 13th Sept., 1937.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 13th Sept., 1937.†		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.
Great Britain:—						
London ...	6.3	3.7	5.5	144,696	+ 1,718	- 5,736
South-Eastern ...	5.8	4.3	5.4	60,405	+ 6,096	+ 1,155
South-Western ...	6.9	4.6	6.4	63,647	+ 2,126	- 9,999
Midlands ...	7.4	5.9	7.0	137,763	- 1,384	- 25,559
North-Eastern ...	10.4	7.2	9.5	139,094	+ 328	- 30,506
North-Western ...	15.2	10.9	13.8	300,078	+ 8,792	- 44,644
Northern ...	17.3	9.3	16.1	138,464	+ 2,156	- 37,561
Scotland ...	16.2	10.4	14.6	223,480	+ 6,943	- 34,619
Wales ...	20.6	11.8	19.6	131,577	+ 3,204	- 48,270
Special Schemes	1.8	0.4	1.4	—	—	—
Total ...	10.8	6.9	9.7	1,339,204	+ 29,979	- 235,739
Northern Ireland	23.1	19.0	21.6	64,302	- 140	+ 30
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.0	7.3	10.0	1,403,506	+ 29,839	- 235,709

* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme: see also footnote † in previous column.
† See footnote † in previous column.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

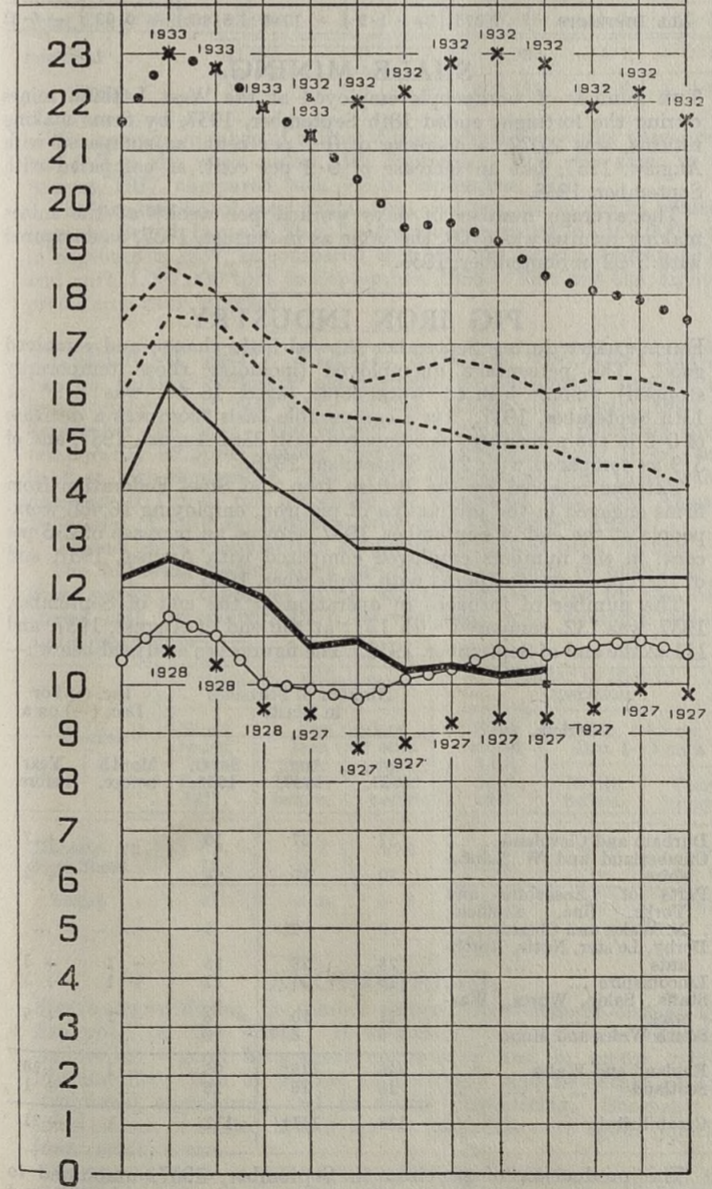
Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64: Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1936							
21 September	13.6	8.2	10.4	1.7	12.1	1,689,715	1,624,339
26 October ...	13.6	8.0	10.6	1.5	12.1	1,677,127	1,611,810
23 November ...	13.7	8.1	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,693,945	1,623,602
14 December 1937.	13.8	7.7	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,702,673	1,628,719
25 January ...	14.0	8.6	11.2	1.4	12.6	1,766,362	1,689,223
22 February ...	13.6	8.3	10.9	1.3	12.2	1,703,926	1,627,845
15 March ...	13.3	7.7	10.5	1.3	11.8	1,676,825	1,601,201
19 April ...	12.1	7.2	9.8	1.0	10.8	1,525,708	1,454,443
24 May ...	12.3	7.3	9.3	1.6	10.9	1,519,260	1,451,330
21 June ...	11.6	6.8	8.7	1.6	10.3	1,423,439	1,356,598
26 July ...	11.5	7.4	8.5	1.9	10.4	1,445,328	1,379,459
23 August ...	11.2	7.4	8.6	1.6	10.2	1,424,167	1,358,621
13 September Old Basis†	11.4	7.5	8.8	1.5	10.3	1,454,006	1,388,600
New Basis†	11.0	7.3	8.5	1.5	10.0	1,403,506	1,339,204

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



* The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1936 †

Note.—The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379). The effect of the change is shown by the two points, on the chart, for that month.



* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. The percentages for July, 1936, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1936, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to the changes since that date in the number insured. The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379). The effect of the change is shown by the separate figures, and the two points, on the chart, for that month.
† See article on page 379.
‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

* ANALYSIS FOR 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

—	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (18 years and over)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (18 years and over)	Total.
	A. Insured on Register:—				
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:					
(a) General scheme ...	429,830	12,609	133,973	9,181	585,593
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	5,406	287	683	69	6,445
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants† ...	486,465	1,896	30,800	1,370	520,531
(b) Insurance benefit claimants disallowed ...	1,377	79	234	15	1,705
3. Claims under consideration ...	29,237	2,127	14,664	1,781	47,809
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	42,156	2,167	20,371	2,745	67,439
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	5,948	—	5,579	11,527
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	16,840	605	5,568	952	23,965
6. Applications under consideration ...	466	50	166	109	791
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) aged 16 and over ...	23,032	3,398	16,446	4,426	47,302
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	10,627	—	15,470	26,097
C. Total on Register ...	1,034,809	39,793	222,905	41,697	1,339,204
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
8. Aged 16-64:					
(a) Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4(a) †)	994,471	19,165	200,725	15,161	1,229,522
9. Two-months file ‡	28,168	2,624	25,510	3,054	59,356
10. Special Schemes—claimants to benefit ...	1,879	7	185	4	2,075
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,024,518	21,796	226,420	18,219	1,290,953
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	5,948	—	5,579	11,527
(b) Two-months file ...	—	2,181	—	2,766	4,947
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,024,518	29,925	226,420	26,564	1,307,427

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

* ANALYSIS FOR 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

—	13th September, 1937.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in total as compared with 23rd Aug., 1937.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men ...	862,945	116,892	54,972	1,034,809 + 22,929
Boys ...	34,665	2,982	147	37,794 + 1,911
Women ...	154,078	67,461	1,366	222,905 + 9,895
Girls ...	37,279	4,402	16	41,697 - 734
Total ...	1,090,967	191,737	56,500	1,339,204 + 29,979
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men ...	902,365	118,277	56,606	1,077,248 + 22,279
Boys ...	38,775	3,034	146	41,955 + 1,911
Women ...	170,144	69,862	1,409	241,415 + 10,156
Girls ...	38,304	4,568	16	42,888 - 685
Total ...	1,149,588	195,741	58,177	1,403,506 + 29,839

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

—	Four weeks ended 20th Sept., 1937.		Period 22nd September, 1936, to 20th September, 1937.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.‡	
			Number.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	115,837	103,906	1,734,968	+ 29,348	1,582,486	+ 2,891
Boys ...	23,229	21,709	6,717	—	377,279	- 2,153
Women ...	57,235	42,138	755,226	+ 36,251	558,236	+ 15,262
Girls ...	27,136	20,214	330,609	+ 8,007	249,941	- 23
Total	229,437	187,967	3,190,927	+ 80,323	2,667,942	+ 15,977

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.
† These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 2,543 at 13th September, 1937) and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.
‡ Including 1,786 private gardeners (1,714 men, 66 boys, and 6 women).
§ See explanation on page 394. The figures include 105 private gardeners (90 men and 15 boys).
¶ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 20th September, 1937, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,269 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in September and was fairly good for the time of year in most districts. Between 23rd August and 13th September there was a marked decrease in the number of workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped in Yorkshire.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.1* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis, the percentages wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped both decreased by 0.2, a total decrease of 0.4 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 8.2 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

The numbers and percentages unemployed* among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 13th September, 1937, and the increases or decreases on a comparable basis as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and with 21st September, 1936, are shown in the following Table :-

Area.	Insured persons (aged 16-64) recorded as unemployed at 13th September, 1937.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages* as compared with a		Month before.	Year before.
	Numbers.*	Percentages.*	Month before.	Year before.		
Great Britain ...	85,899	31.258	9.6	3.5	13.1	- 0.4
England and Wales ...	72,857	29,209	9.2	3.7	12.9	- 0.4
Scotland ...	13,042	2,049	12.2	1.9	14.1	- 0.3
Principal Districts in England and Wales.						
Northumberland ...	3,578	124	7.4	0.2	7.6	- 0.1
Durham ...	10,706	652	8.6	0.5	9.1	- 0.3
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,923	11	21.3	0.1	21.4	- 0.5
Westmorland and Yorkshire ...	8,930	7,805	6.0	5.2	11.2	- 21.8
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	9,305	9,058	12.7	12.3	25.0	+ 1.0
Derbyshire ...	2,379	2,511	4.4	4.7	9.1	- 0.9
Notts. and Leicester ...	3,704	3,119	6.5	5.5	12.0	+ 0.3
Warwickshire ...	592	102	4.1	0.7	4.8	- 0.2
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	3,225	2,634	5.5	4.5	10.0	- 0.3
Glos. and Somerset ...	712	33	6.9	0.4	7.3	- 2.6
Kent ...	185	13	2.5	0.2	2.7	- 0.1
Wales and Monmouth ...	26,694	3,144	14.7	1.8	16.5	+ 0.5

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 18th September, 1937, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.		Month before.	Year before.
	18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ...	45,087	+ 0.2	5.41	- 0.03	5.45	+ 0.28
Durham ...	116,034	+ 0.4	5.45	- 0.01	5.45	+ 0.28
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,624	+ 1.8	5.56	- 0.18	5.56	- 0.10
South Yorkshire ...	98,059	+ 0.3	4.19	- 0.31	4.19	+ 0.28
West Yorkshire ...	41,920	+ 0.0	4.84	+ 0.60	4.84	+ 0.51
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,308	+ 0.3	4.65	- 0.06	4.65	+ 0.14
Derbyshire ...	44,087	+ 0.0	4.07	+ 0.27	4.07	+ 0.25
Notts. and Leicester ...	53,102	+ 0.3	4.55	+ 0.38	4.55	+ 0.38
Warwick ...	58,815	+ 0.0	5.45	+ 0.03	5.45	+ 0.03
North Staffordshire ...	23,431	+ 0.7	5.24	+ 0.23	5.24	+ 0.16
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	26,807	+ 0.1	4.60	+ 0.13	4.60	+ 0.32
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,620	- 1.2	5.31	- 0.10	5.31	+ 0.50
Kent ...	7,030	- 0.5	5.50	- 0.06	5.50	- 0.05
North Wales ...	9,724	- 1.3	5.44	+ 0.22	5.44	- 0.19
South Wales and Mon. ...	135,366	+ 0.6	5.82	- 0.03	5.82	+ 0.42
ENGLAND AND WALES	692,014	+ 0.3	5.04	+ 0.01	5.04	+ 0.30
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. and East Lothians ...	13,245	+ 1.2	5.27	- 0.34	5.27	+ 0.21
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,275	+ 0.7	5.60	+ 0.15	5.60	- 0.07
Rest of Scotland ...	53,186	+ 0.7	5.62	- 0.26	5.62	+ 0.32
SCOTLAND	89,706	+ 0.8	5.57	- 0.16	5.57	+ 0.21
GREAT BRITAIN	781,720	+ 0.4	5.10	- 0.01	5.10	+ 0.29

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.
† The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc. were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 18th September, 1937, was 0.68 of a day per week, of which 0.43 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st August, 1937, were 0.67 and 0.51 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 19th September, 1936, 0.98 and 0.75 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 18th September, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,881,200 tons, as compared with 16,776,300 tons in the four weeks ended 21st August, 1937, and 17,563,200 tons in the four weeks ended 19th September, 1936.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 7.7* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.2 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 2.7 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		Month before.	Year before.
	Fortnight ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Cleveland ...	3,127	+ 0.8	5.89	...	5.89	+ 0.02
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,007	+ 1.3	6.00	...	6.00	+ 0.06
Other Districts ...	1,941	+ 2.1	5.67	...	5.67	- 0.12
ALL DISTRICTS	7,075	+ 1.3	5.86	+ 0.02	5.86	- 0.03

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 18th September, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,072, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with August, 1937, but an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with September, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6.00, the same as in August, 1937, as compared with 5.92 in September, 1936.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change and remained good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.9* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 0.5 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 3.9 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,486 workpeople at the end of September, 1937, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1937, and of 18.6 per cent. compared with September, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of September, 1937, was 132, compared with 131† at the end of August, 1937, and 111 at the end of September, 1936. The figures are analysed below :-

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Month before.	Year before.
	Sept., 1937.	Aug., 1937.	Sept., 1936.	Month before.		
Durham and Cleveland ...	37	37	30	...	37	+ 7
Cumberland and W. Lancashire ...	10	10	8	...	10	+ 2
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield, N. Wales and Cheshire) ...	9	9†	9	...	9	...
Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants ...	28	29	25	- 1	28	+ 3
Lincolnshire ...	15	14	12	+ 1	15	+ 3
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick ...	11	10	6	+ 1	11	+ 5
South Wales and Mon. ...	6	6	6	...	6	...
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	116	115†	96	+ 1	116	+ 20
SCOTLAND ...	16	16	15	...	16	+ 1
GREAT BRITAIN ...	132	131†	111	+ 1	132	+ 21

The production of pig iron in September, 1937, amounted to 726,600 tons, compared with 714,000† tons in August, 1937, and 650,800 tons in September, 1936.

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.
† See footnote † in previous column.
‡ Revised figures.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month and was much better than a year ago. Temporary stoppages owing to shortages of material continued to be reported from some districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.4* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 0.1 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 3.5 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.†		Month before.	Year before.
	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	9,064	+ 2.0	53,673	+ 2.1	53,673	+ 10.5
Puddling Forges ...	962	+ 6.3	4,704	+ 9.6	4,704	+ 2.0
Rolling Mills ...	25,122	+ 0.1	137,397	- 0.0	137,397	+ 5.7
Forging and Pressing	1,626	+ 0.1	8,927	- 0.7	8,927	+ 11.6
Founding	9,795	+ 1.4	56,577	+ 1.4	56,577	+ 15.5
Other Departments	11,653	+ 0.3	66,359	+ 0.5	66,359	+ 7.8
Mechanics, Labourers ...	17,354	+ 4.1	101,134	+ 4.2	101,134	+ 12.2
TOTAL ...	75,574	+ 1.5	428,771	+ 1.6	428,771	+ 9.8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	13,394	+ 0.4	77,943	+ 0.6	77,943	+ 13.7
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	23,804	- 0.2	134,334	+ 0.0	134,334	+ 11.6
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,614	+ 6.5	24,553	+ 8.2	24,553	+ 24.1
Staffordshire ...	6,222	+ 2.3	34,461	+ 2.7	34,461	+ 1.0
Other Midland Counties	6,487	+ 1.9	37,293	+ 0.1	37,293	+ 11.5
Wales and Mon. ...	8,966	+ 1.1	50,884	+ 1.1	50,884	+ 2.6
Total, Eng. & Wales	63,930	+ 1.0	362,476	+ 1.1	362,476	+ 10.3
Scotland ...	11,644	+ 4.0	66,295	+ 4.1	66,295	+ 7.1
TOTAL ...	75,574	+ 1.5	428,771	+ 1.6	428,771	+ 9.8

The average number of shifts‡ during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 13th September, 1937, the same as in August, 1937, compared with 5.6 in September, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,163,000 tons in September, 1937, as compared with 987,700 tons in August, 1937, and with 1,027,000 tons in September, 1936. This was the highest production ever reported.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in September showed an improvement, and was fair; it was considerably better than in September last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.6* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 1.5 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 12.0 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 18th September, 1937, as compared with a month before, and a year before :-

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Month before.	Year before.
	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Tinplate ...	69	+ 2	402	+ 15	402	+ 56
Steel Sheet ...	12	...	106	...	106	+ 6
TOTAL ...	81	+ 2	508	+ 15	508	+ 62

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little general change and was good on the whole. It continued very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; fair in marine engineering; and moderate in constructional engineering and in textile engineering. Shortages of some classes of skilled labour and of materials were again reported from certain areas.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all the principal sections of the industry except motor vehicle manufacture, where little change was recorded; it was also better in all administrative divisions except the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed* (including those temporarily stopped) at 13th September, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increases or decreases on a comparable basis as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and 21st September, 1936 :-

strative divisions except the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed* (including those temporarily stopped) at 13th September, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increases or decreases on a comparable basis as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 13th September, 1937.*						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 ...	2,748	431	56	232	2,096	5,563	-1,192	- 730
South-Eastern ...	1,138	176	129	110	1,097	2,850	+ 122	+ 28
South-Western ...	732	111	287	110	1,416	2,656	+ 1,107	+ 170
Midlands ...	2,655	637	23	588	7,082	10,985	+ 110	+ 481
North-Eastern ...	3,832	147	202	193	546	4,920	- 144	- 2,071
North-Western ...	7,855	879	171	498	1,745	11,148	+ 112	+ 6,266
Northern ...	2,944	365	1,510	722	489	6,030	85	+ 1,876
Scotland ...	5,348	227	1,457	1,038	943	9,013	+ 62	+ 2,303
Wales ...	567	78	23	184	406	1,258	- 108	- 403
Northern Ireland ...	647	79	622	56	333	1,737	+ 35	- 619
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	28,466	3,130	4,520	3,731	16,153	56,000	-2,190	- 14,551

Percentages Unemployed at 13th September, 1937.*

Division.	1937.		1936.		1937.		1936.	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
London ...	2.7	2.						

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline in September, but remained fairly good; it was considerably better than in September of last year. Shortages of labour, especially juvenile labour in the spinning department, were again reported at many centres.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 12.3* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 1.0 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 4.3 as compared with 21st September, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding figures were 10.9*, + 0.8, and - 3.6; in the manufacturing department they were 13.7*, + 1.2, and - 5.6.

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 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,518	- 0.3	+ 1.2	20,148	+ 0.5	+ 12.4
Spinning ...	22,749	- 0.5	+ 1.4	39,182	+ 0.3	+ 12.5
Weaving ...	21,028	- 1.0	+ 1.7	38,327	- 1.0	+ 11.9
Other ...	7,212	- 0.3	+ 3.9	16,145	- 0.8	+ 5.6
Total ...	62,507	- 0.6	+ 1.8	113,802	- 0.3	+ 11.3
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,515	+ 0.3	- 3.8	8,041	- 1.2	+ 4.3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,658	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	9,875	+ 0.0	+ 15.8
Oldham ...	9,648	- 0.2	+ 1.6	19,246	+ 0.9	+ 12.9
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,030	+ 0.7	- 1.4	11,499	+ 4.4	+ 11.1
Manchester ...	3,814	- 0.3	...	6,710	- 0.2	+ 9.8
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham ...	3,398	- 0.9	+ 0.2	6,010	+ 4.7	+ 7.5
Cole and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,915	+ 0.9	- 0.1	4,044	+ 0.8	+ 13.4
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,859	- 7.5	- 7.1	3,047	- 2.5	- 6.4
Other Districts ...	2,869	- 0.9	+ 5.9	4,443	- 3.6	+ 8.2
Total ...	62,507	- 0.6	+ 1.8	113,802	- 0.3	+ 11.3

Returns from firms employing about 62,250 workpeople in the week ended 18th September, 1937, showed that about 6 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge employment remained fairly good. At Stockport there was some increase in short time working. At Glossop and at Hyde employment continued good.

In the Oldham district employment continued good in the spinning department. In the manufacturing department employment continued good in some sections, and fairly good generally.

In the Bolton district a few firms extended the holiday stoppage. Employment continued good with cardroom workers and spinners. It declined with weavers, winders and warpers in certain sections, but was still fair on the whole. At Leigh employment remained generally good. At Bury and at Rochdale it remained good.

At Preston, Great Harwood and Padiham employment showed little general change, and was fairly good. At Blackburn a number of mills extended the holiday stoppage; employment, however, was much better than a year ago. At Chorley, Darwen, Colne and Nelson also a number of firms extended the holiday stoppage. At Accrington there was a slight improvement, and employment was good. At Burnley employment declined slightly; it was better however, than a year ago. In the Rossendale Valley employment improved, and was fair.

In Yorkshire employment declined. At Huddersfield it was slack with both spinners and doublers. At Todmorden it continued good.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 13th September, 1937† :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th September, 1937 †				Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	851	1,673	152	1,240	3,916
Spinning ...	5,256	1,477	1,602	1,483	9,818
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	885	2,934	922	4,384	9,125
Weaving ...	2,999	5,589	2,832	5,180	16,600
Other Processes ...	566	231	187	148	1,132
Total ...	10,557	11,904	5,695	12,435	40,591

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.

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

‡ Figures compiled on new basis (see page 379). Comparable figures for a month earlier are not available.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CONTRARY to the usual trend at this season of the year, employment in September showed a slight decline. This is reported to have been largely due to the withholding of orders as a result of the recent fall in the prices of raw wool. The decline in September occurred mainly in the preparing and spinning departments and had not, as yet, seriously affected the manufacturing department.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 9.8* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.6 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 1.4 as compared with 21st September, 1936. In the carpet section the percentage unemployed was 5.7* ; there was a reduction, on a comparable basis, of 0.1 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and no change as compared with 21st September, 1936.

Worsted Section.—Employment was slack in the combing department, but remained fairly good in other departments.

Returns from employers for the week ended 18th September, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 18½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 9½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 36 per cent. were on short time, losing 18½ hours each on the average, and 6½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the spinning department 16 per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 14 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were : short time†, 15 per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 4 per cent. and 5½ hours.

Employment with woollers was reported as bad, and worse than in the previous month; among woollers there was a sharp decline in employment. In both the spinning and weaving departments employment remained fairly good.

At Bradford and Shipley employment declined, particularly in the woollens department. At Halifax and at Keighley employment declined and was slack. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment improved, though short time was still largely worked.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued to be fairly good.

Returns from employers for the week ended 18th September, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 17 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 17 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the spinning department 13 per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 27 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were : short time, † 22 per cent. and 7 hours; overtime, 9½ per cent. and 5 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district, and at Leeds, employment remained fairly good. In the Heavy Woollen District it declined slightly, but continued to be good.

In the blanket trade employment declined; it was fair in Yorkshire, and slack at Witney. With flannel workers employment was fair. In the West of England employment remained good. In the South of Scotland employment improved, though short time was still largely worked.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good generally.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers :-

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Per cent.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).		Per cent.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,673	- 5.3	89.5	21,012	- 15.9	70.2
Spinning ...	36,387	+ 0.3	83.4	55,895	- 1.0	86.2
Weaving ...	15,097	+ 4.0	84.6	30,123	+ 7.2	81.7
Other Depts. ...	9,380	+ 1.0	100.9	21,287	+ 2.3	84.9
Not Specified ...	1,396	- 3.8	79.8	2,749	- 6.5	60.8
Total—Worsted	71,933	+ 0.2	88.4	131,066	- 1.7	81.4
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	985	- 0.8	74.8	2,240	- 1.8	80.8
Spinning ...	12,695	- 1.6	91.7	28,365	- 1.5	105.0
Weaving ...	22,182	- 0.4	97.1	41,949	+ 0.3	104.7
Other Depts. ...	15,790	+ 0.2	88.6	35,997	- 0.5	95.3
Not Specified ...	2,047	- 0.7	85.6	4,269	- 1.4	89.8
Total—Woollen	53,699	- 0.5	92.4	112,820	- 0.5	100.3
CARPET SECTION...	12,719	+ 0.1	140.5	25,219	+ 0.1	148.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,351	- 0.1	92.8	269,105	- 1.0	92.5

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.

† The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps" or tending one loom instead of two.

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change, and was fairly good on the whole; a slight decline in some districts was counterbalanced by an improvement in others.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.1* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 0.5 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 1.6 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

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

Districts :	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
		Per cent.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).		Per cent.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	31,238	- 0.9	87.4	59,313	- 5.1	76.1
Huddersfield ...	7,176	+ 5.9	90.4	13,838	+ 15.7	80.4
Halifax ...	7,996	+ 1.7	77.8	13,921	+ 0.3	75.2
Leeds ...	7,527	- 0.5	90.0	13,832	- 1.5	92.7
Keighley ...	7,089	- 1.6	88.8	12,148	- 4.8	89.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,557	- 0.3	107.9	5,955	- 7.0	100.0
Total—Worsted	64,583	+ 0.1	87.5	118,107	- 2.1	79.9
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
West of England and Midlands ...	4,705	+ 0.5	93.7	8,240	- 2.2	84.3
Lancashire ...	350	- 0.3	121.6	671	+ 0.6	128.6
Scotland ...	2,295	+ 2.9	101.4	4,048	+ 12.9	143.0
Total—Woollen	71,933	+ 0.2	88.4	131,066	- 1.7	81.4
CARPET SECTION ...	12,719	+ 0.1	140.5	25,219	+ 0.1	148.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,351	- 0.1	92.8	269,105	- 1.0	92.5

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 18th September, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st August, 1937 :-

Districts :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	- 6.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.3	- 0.9
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 4.0	- 0.0	+ 6.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	- 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.2
TOTAL ...	- 5.3	+ 0.3	+ 4.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.2
WOOLLEN SECTION :					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	- 1.9	+ 0.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	- 4.3	- 1.9	- 0.6	- 2.0
Leeds ...	—	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.7	- 0.4
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	- 2.3	0.2	+ 1.3	0.8
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	- 2.5	- 0.2	+ 1.7	- 0.1
TOTAL ...	—	- 1.6	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.5

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 employment exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 13th September, 1937† :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th Sept., 1937 †				Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Wool Sorting ...	79	7	379	6	471
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	283	58	283	71	695
Wool Combing ...	201	187	703	498	1,589
Wool Carding ...	259	25	347	35	666
Woolen Spinning ...	170	43	287	79	579
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	211	598	244	1,490	2,543
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	59	14	157	38	268
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	40	146	102	518	806
Woolen Weaving ...	104	81	144	665	994
Worsted Weaving ...	54	119	63	1,113	1,349
Other Processes ...	49	45	382	83	989
Total ...	1,939	1,323	3,091	4,596	10,949

* See footnote † in second column on page 390.

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

‡ See footnote † in next column.

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th September, 1937 †				Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :					
Preparing Department ...	109	24	111	16	260
Rough Stuff Department ...	246	10	138	5	399
Clicking Department ...	532	6	767	1	1,306
Closing Department ...	11	558	2	801	1,372
Making Department ...	1,313	22	716	24	2,075
Finishing Department ...	856	442	466	289	2,053
Slipper Making ...	165	101	345	156	767
Clog Making ...	9	—	1	1	11
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	662	1	56	1	720
Total ...	3,903	1,164	2,602	1,294	8,963

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.

† Figures compiled on revised basis (see page 379). Comparable figures for a month earlier are not available.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight decline, but was still good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7.3* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.5 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and a decrease of 0.7 as compared with 21st September, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Midlands and Eastern Counties	8,642	- 3.9	- 1.0	24,970	- 1.8	+ 0.1
Rest of Great Britain	3,942	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	10,664	+ 0.5	+ 3.3
Total	12,584	- 2.6	- 0.6	35,634	- 1.1	+ 1.1

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,529 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight decline on the whole, due mainly to seasonal slackening in the painting and decorating branch of the industry. Compared with the previous month there was a decline in employment in all administrative divisions except Northern Ireland, and with all occupations except masons and plasterers. There was little change on the whole compared with September, 1936.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, good with carpenters, plasterers, masons and plumbers, fair with slaters and tilers, and moderate with painters. Shortages of skilled operatives were again reported in some districts. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was fair; there was, however, a high proportion of unemployment among navvies and general labourers and certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 13th September, 1937, and the increases or decreases on a comparable basis as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and 21st September, 1936 :-

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 13th Sept., 1937.*	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.*	Percentage Unemployed*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Occupations.						
Carpenters	142,740	7,374	203	5.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Bricklayers	97,570	4,677	194	4.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Masons	22,200	1,204	42	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.9
Slaters and Tilers	8,840	784	82	8.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Plasterers	34,550	1,788	78	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Painters	134,540	16,157	484	12.0	+ 2.8	+ 0.3
Plumbers	41,250	3,092	139	7.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	291,350	30,191	946	10.4	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	106,300	26,064	472	24.5	+ 1.1	- 0.4
All other occupations	140,340	25,897	855	18.5	+ 0.5	- 2.6
Total	1,019,680	117,228	3,495	11.5	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Divisions.						
London	243,010	24,289	37	10.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.8
South-Eastern	138,900	10,092	83	7.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
South-Western	110,870	8,509	156	7.7	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Midlands	124,530	9,759	630	7.8	+ 0.4	- 0.7
North-Eastern	82,190	8,182	648	10.0	+ 0.5	- 0.8
North-Western	123,380	20,093	208	16.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
Northern	49,250	8,899	450	18.1	+ 0.8	- 1.4
Scotland	95,500	13,121	530	14.0	+ 0.8	- 1.8
Wales	33,510	7,676	141	22.9	+ 0.8	- 1.9
Northern Ireland	20,540	6,608	12	32.2	- 0.5	+ 3.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,019,680	117,228	3,495	11.5	+ 0.8	- 0.1

Building Plans Approved.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during September have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,408,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in September, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,093,800, compared with £9,018,300 in September, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for September, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 412 of this issue.

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed an improvement in all sections of the industry, and was fair on the whole. At Bristol and at Derby employment continued good; at Worcester there was an increase in short-time working, but employment was fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.2* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 1.9 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and no change as compared with 21st September, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th Sept., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES.						
China	2,121	+ 4.9	+ 1.7	3,794	+ 7.9	+ 5.3
Earthenware	7,058	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	14,135	+ 2.0	+ 6.8
Other Branches	2,376	+ 4.1	+ 11.5	4,720	+ 6.7	+ 14.3
TOTAL	11,555	+ 2.4	+ 3.6	22,649	+ 3.9	+ 8.0
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	9,095	+ 2.8	+ 2.3	16,567	+ 5.4	+ 6.4
Other districts	2,470	+ 1.1	+ 8.8	6,082	- 0.1	+ 12.6
TOTAL	11,565	+ 2.4	+ 3.6	22,649	+ 3.9	+ 8.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 11,485 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,319, or 11½ per cent., were working on an average 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 18th September, 1937; on the other hand, 1,050, or about 9 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was still good generally. It was better than in September, 1936.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with August, and remained good on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. With lithographic artists it continued fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with August and was good on the whole; it was much better than in September, 1936.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.3* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.3 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 0.8 as compared with 21st September, 1936. The percentage unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries was 5.5* on a comparable basis there was no change as compared with 23rd August, 1937, but a decrease of 1.0 as compared with 21st September, 1936. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries the percentage was 3.6*, with decreases of 0.1 and 0.7 respectively.

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

Unions.	No. of Members at end of Sept., 1937.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Sept., 1937.	Aug., 1937.	Sept., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London Counties, Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	34,622	2.4	2.2	3.6	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	14,239	4.4	4.4	5.4	...	- 1.0
Scotland	7,727	2.5	2.7	2.5	- 0.2	...
Other Districts	5,220	2.2	2.7	5.0	- 0.5	- 2.8
Total	72,269	2.8	2.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Lithographic Printing	11,884	4.5	3.6	5.0	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Bookbinding	7,991	4.9	5.2	7.6	- 0.3	- 2.7
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	30,153	1.2	1.3	1.6	- 0.1	- 0.4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement, but was still slack.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service was 22.9* at 13th September, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 0.4 in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937, and of 0.8 as compared with

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 13th September, 1937* :-

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 13th September, 1937.*			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals* as compared with		
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	23rd Aug., 1937.	21st Sept., 1936.	
London Division	113,632	25,932	5,132	144,696	+ 1,718	- 5,736
<i>South-Eastern</i>						
Division	46,955	9,239	4,211	60,405	+ 6,096	+ 1,155
Brighton	2,707	687	282	3,576	+ 236	+ 111
Chatham	1,703	465	270	2,438	+ 229	+ 9
Ipwich	1,708	216	127	2,051	+ 207	+ 82
Norwich	4,670	981	244	5,895	+ 75	+ 217
Reading	1,644	316	147	2,104	+ 7	+ 13
Rest of Division	34,523	6,574	3,141	44,238	+ 5,506	+ 931
<i>South-Western</i>						
Division	50,306	8,784	4,557	63,647	+ 2,126	- 9,999
Bristol	9,073	1,660	918	11,651	+ 93	+ 2,279
Plymouth	4,775	862	287	5,924	+ 343	+ 998
Portsmouth	4,051	857	454	5,172	+ 442	+ 565
Southampton	4,769	453	199	5,421	+ 234	+ 110
Swindon	570	83	105	758	+ 27	+ 137
Rest of Division	27,068	5,059	2,594	34,721	+ 1,227	+ 6,130
<i>Midlands Division</i>	103,815	29,201	4,747	137,763	+ 1,384	- 25,559
Birmingham	13,658	3,750	582	17,990	+ 120	+ 1,488
Coventry	2,700	543	39	3,282	+ 55	+ 839
<i>Health and Halesowen</i>						
Derby	1,092	469	20	1,581	+ 113	+ 143
Leicester	1,613	569	160	2,342	+ 61	+ 597
Leicester	5,013	2,981	124	8,118	+ 183	+ 563
Northampton	2,547	731	100	3,378	+ 337	+ 518
Notttingham	8,535	1,897	156	10,588	+ 3	+ 2,541
Sheffield	890	375	29	1,294	+ 87	+ 345
Stoke-on-Trent	11,071	5,064	284	16,419	+ 1,083	+ 134
Walsall	3,346	564	109	4,019	+ 239	+ 1,463
West Bromwich	961	149	10	1,120	+ 83	+ 488
Wolverhampton	2,822	658	150	3,630	+ 104	+ 1,714
Rest of Division	49,567	11,451	2,984	64,002	+ 1,220	+ 16,338
<i>North-Eastern</i>						
Division	107,449	24,873	6,772	139,094	+ 328	- 30,506
Barnsley	6,008	334	460	6,802	+ 188	+ 2,846
Bradford	7,505	3,563	227	11,295	+ 1,446	+ 127
Dewsbury	1,464	514	45	2,023	+ 64	+ 147
Doncaster	3,970	348	602	4,920	+ 1,916	+ 791
Grimsby	4,288	422	521	5,231	+ 258	+ 149
Hull	1,273	793	63	2,129	+ 34	+ 61
Huddersfield	1,703	1,113	132	2,948	+ 687	+ 268
Hull	10,377	1,336	682	12,395	+ 377	+ 663
Leeds	12,444	5,007	331	17,782	+ 1,500	+ 3,134
Lincoln	1,572	351	174	2,097	+ 10	+ 552
Rotherham	3,643	256	364	4,263	+ 791	+ 791
Sheffield	12,270	2,462	373	15,105	+ 1,607	+ 7,512
Wakefield	2,192	569	187	2,948	+ 185	+ 3,008
York	2,095	276	43	2,414	+ 20	+ 148
Rest of Division	36,645	7,529	2,568	46,742	+ 3,583	+ 12,451
<i>North-Western</i>						
Division	215,450	70,586	14,042	300,078	+ 8,792	+ 44,644
Accrington	1,337	974	78	2,439	+ 103	+ 2,446
Ashton-u-Lyne	2,450	980	86	3,516	+ 144	+ 1,213
Barrow	1,199	282	91	1,572	+ 218	+ 1,208
Birkenhead	7,011	773	457	8,241	+ 140	+ 436
Blackburn	4,857	4,845	188	9,891	+ 82	+ 4,884
Blackpool	2,823	5,311	193	3,505	+ 639	+ 1,619
Bolton	5,720	2,466	295	8,551	+ 133	+ 1,461
Burnley	3,744	2,801	203	6,748	+ 327	+ 1,012
Bury	1,550	707	65	2,322	+ 142	+ 1,031
Chorley	2,313	1,402	240	3,955	+ 684	+ 208
Liverpool	59,396	8,796	4,301	72,493	+ 472	+ 7,882
Manchester	24,689	9,767	1,088	35,544	+ 1,14	

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 13th SEPTEMBER, 1937.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

NOTE. The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379). The effect of the change on the figures for different industries is shown in the Table on pages 398 and 399. So far as practicable, allowance is made for the effect of the change when comparison is made with earlier dates.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 13th September, 1937, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, private domestic servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 13th September, 1937, are given on page 401.

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

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64 insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 387 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 387.

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 396 and 397 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at September, 1936, and 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1936, and July, 1935, respectively, while the figures for August and September, 1937, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936.

Revised percentages for August and September, 1937, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1937, will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

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

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.
Fishing	8,597	25	8,622	103	5	108	8,700	30	8,730	8,651	29	8,680
Mining :-												
Coal Mining	85,542	397	85,939	30,894	364	31,258	116,436	761	117,197	116,396	761	117,157
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	748	—	748	88	—	88	836	—	836	828	—	828
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	575	1	576	32	—	32	607	1	608	607	1	608
Stones Quarrying and Mining ...	3,792	12	3,804	696	1	697	4,488	13	4,501	4,475	26	4,501
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	487	1	488	106	—	106	593	1	594	592	1	593
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	583	81	664	449	3	452	1,032	84	1,116	1,006	84	1,090
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,022	12	1,034	82	3	85	1,104	15	1,119	1,098	15	1,113
Total, Mining	92,749	504	93,253	32,347	371	32,718	125,096	875	125,971	124,111	874	124,985
Non-Metallic Mineral Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,336	7	1,343	92	—	92	1,428	7	1,435	1,428	7	1,435
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,208	70	2,278	418	7	425	2,626	77	2,703	2,655	75	2,730
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	628	11	639	117	3	120	745	14	759	748	14	762
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	4,172	88	4,260	627	10	637	4,799	98	4,897	4,788	96	4,884
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	5,991	537	6,528	887	124	1,011	6,878	661	7,539	6,526	661	7,187
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,869	2,352	5,221	1,521	2,984	4,505	4,390	5,336	9,726	4,374	5,332	9,706
Glass :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,636	294	1,930	539	57	596	2,075	351	2,426	2,057	351	2,408
Glass Bottles	1,771	126	1,897	843	34	877	2,614	160	2,774	2,614	160	2,774
Total, Glass	3,307	420	3,727	1,382	91	1,473	4,689	511	5,200	4,671	511	5,182
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals	5,380	783	6,163	436	66	502	5,816	849	6,665	5,694	845	6,539
Explosives	418	144	562	8	25	33	426	169	595	425	169	594
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	843	185	1,028	69	10	79	912	195	1,107	899	195	1,094
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,239	677	3,916	1,000	121	1,121	4,239	798	5,037	4,198	778	4,976
Total, Chemicals, etc.	9,880	1,789	11,669	1,513	222	1,735	11,393	2,011	13,404	11,216	1,987	13,203
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,297	5	1,302	131	—	131	1,428	5	1,433	1,428	5	1,433
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	10,457	118	10,575	7,156	22	7,178	17,613	140	17,753	17,604	140	17,744
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,725	100	1,825	703	11	714	2,429	111	2,540	2,408	110	2,518
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,105	131	1,237	1,350	55	1,405	2,456	185	2,641	2,456	185	2,641
Tin Plates	1,709	35	1,744	1,550	9	1,559	3,255	44	3,300	3,255	44	3,300
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,188	182	1,370	903	29	932	1,691	211	1,902	1,679	211	1,890
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	17,483	571	18,054	11,393	126	11,519	28,876	697	29,573	28,831	696	29,527
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	24,099	1,164	25,263	3,038	165	3,203	27,137	1,329	28,466	26,498	1,321	27,819
Electrical Engineering	2,441	487	2,928	117	85	202	2,553	572	3,125	2,481	570	3,051
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,153	18	4,171	342	2	344	4,300	20	4,320	3,880	18	3,898
Constructional Engineering	3,189	28	3,217	507	7	514	3,695	35	3,731	3,640	35	3,675
Total, Engineering	33,887	1,697	35,584	4,004	259	4,263	37,391	1,956	39,347	36,499	1,944	38,443
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	10,465	766	11,232	4,556	365	4,921	15,022	1,131	16,153	14,701	1,119	15,820
Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,050	90	1,140	74	38	112	1,124	123	1,247	1,058	128	1,186
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,291	21	1,312	348	32	380	1,639	53	1,692	1,616	53	1,669
Total, Vehicles	12,807	877	13,684	4,978	435	5,413	17,785	1,312	19,097	17,376	1,300	18,675
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	34,974	222	35,196	2,861	41	2,902	37,835	263	38,098	35,765	259	36,024

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

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.					
Other Metal Industries :-																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	4,591	348	4,939	3,319	231	3,550	7,910	579	8,489	7,868	578	8,446					
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,570	39	3,609	155	1	156	3,725	40	3,765	3,473	39	3,512					
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,871	2,128	5,999	297	335	632	4,168	2,463	6,631	4,102	2,479	6,581					
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,390	483	1,873	434	113	547	1,824	596	2,420	1,810	594	2,404					
Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	766	499	1,265	187	72	259	953	571	1,524	952	571	1,523					
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	677	357	1,034	138	72	210	815	429	1,244	801	428	1,229					
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	688	15	703	31	2	33	719	17	736	697	17	714					
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	829	471	1,300	137	90	227	966	561	1,527	957	559	1,516					
Metal Industries not separately specified	8,787	3,019	11,806	7,423	871	8,294	10,510	3,890	14,400	10,246	3,881	14,127					
Total, Other Metals	25,169	7,359	32,528	16,221	1,805	18,026	31,590	9,164	40,754	30,906	9,148	40,054					
Textiles :-																	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	7,214	7,198	14,412	2,640	6,035	8,675	9,854	13,233	23,087	9,854	13,233	23,087					
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	4,655	10,253	14,908	4,333	9,212	13,545	9,048	28,513	37,563	9,024	29,462	38,486					
Total, Cotton	11,869	17,451	29,320	7,033	15,247	22,280	18,902	32,698	60,650	18,878	32,692	51,972					
Woolen and Worsted	3,820	3,766	7,586	5,942	8,366	14,308	9,762	12,132	21,894	9,690	12,047	21,737					
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	735	1,066	1,801	550	2,036	2,586	1,285	3,102	4,387	1,281	3,068	4,349					
Artificial Silk Yarn	794	306	1,100	333	472	805	1,127	445	1,572	1,127	445	1,572					
Linen	3,912	8,025	11,937	493	881	1,374	4,405	8,906	13,311	3,833	1,245	5,078					
Tulle	2,135	3,924	6,059	75	408	483	2,210	4,332	6,542	2,209	4,330	6,539					
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	705	1,212	1,917	115	603	718	820	1,815	2,635	666	1,382	2,048					
Hosiery	821	2,819	3,640	936	4,241	5,177	1,757	7,060	8,817	1,731	6,977	8,708					
Lace	224	272	496	434	459	893	658	731	1,389	658	730	1,388					
Carpet	1,098	518	1,616	292	673	965	578	1,191	1,769	578	1,190	1,768					
Other Textiles	1,098	2,353	3,451	222	1,126	1,348	1,320	2,479	3,799	1,280	2,599	3,789					
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,612	2,260	6,872	7,503	2,544	10,047	12,115	4,804	16,919	11,081	5,830	16,911					
Total, Textiles	31,011	43,972	74,983	23,928	36,723	60,651	64,939	80,695	145,634	49,452	70,338	119,790					
Leather and Leather Goods :-																	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,042	527	2,569	909	326	1,235											

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 13TH SEPT. 1937.*			
	PERCENTAGES AT 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.*															
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			23RD AUG., 1937.	21ST SEPT., 1936.	23RD SEPT., 1935.
Fishing	33,650	880	34,530	25.5	2.8	25.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	25.9	3.4	25.3	+ 9.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.8	25.3
Mining :-																
Coal Mining	892,100	3,880	895,980	9.6	10.2	9.6	3.5	9.4	3.5	13.1	19.6	13.1	- 0.4	- 8.2	- 12.7	13.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,790	10,790	21,580	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	+ 0.2	- 2.7	- 14.2	7.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,180	20	4,200	13.8	5.0	13.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	14.5	5.0	14.5	+ 0.2	- 4.9	- 7.9	14.5
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	47,070	420	47,490	8.1	2.9	8.0	1.4	0.2	1.5	9.5	3.1	9.5	+ 0.2	- 2.5	- 9.9	8.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	9,890	10	9,900	4.9	10.0	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.0	10.0	6.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	- 1.1	6.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,550	1,370	11,920	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.1	9.4	6.1	+ 0.8	- 3.3	- 7.6	6.1
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	17,590	170	17,760	5.3	7.1	5.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	6.3	8.8	6.3	+ 0.2	- 2.8	- 6.2	5.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	992,170	8,870	1,001,040	9.3	8.6	9.3	3.3	6.3	3.3	12.6	14.9	12.6	- 0.4	- 7.6	- 12.3	12.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,060	90	14,150	9.5	7.8	9.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	10.2	7.8	10.1	- 0.6	- 4.6	- 5.1	10.1
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	23,910	1,750	25,660	9.2	4.0	8.9	1.8	0.4	1.6	11.0	4.4	10.5	+ 0.4	- 2.7	- 6.2	10.4
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	15,010	490	15,500	4.2	2.2	4.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	5.0	2.9	4.9	+ 0.7	- 1.1	- 6.2	4.6
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	52,980	2,330	55,310	7.9	3.8	7.7	1.2	0.4	1.2	9.1	4.2	8.9	+ 0.3	- 2.6	- 5.8	8.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	96,720	6,150	102,870	6.2	8.7	6.3	0.9	2.0	1.0	7.1	10.7	7.3	+ 0.5	- 0.7	- 3.1	7.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,800	39,940	73,740	8.5	5.9	7.1	4.5	7.5	6.1	13.0	13.4	13.2	- 1.9	...	- 2.7	13.2
Glass :-																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	22,890	6,580	29,470	6.7	4.5	6.2	2.4	0.8	2.0	9.1	5.3	8.2	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 3.7	8.2
Glass Bottles	17,410	2,380	19,790	10.2	5.3	9.6	4.8	1.4	4.4	15.0	6.7	14.0	+ 0.8	- 3.7	- 6.8	14.0
Total, Glass	40,300	8,960	49,260	8.2	4.7	7.6	3.4	1.0	3.0	11.6	5.7	10.6	+ 0.1	- 2.3	- 5.0	10.5
Chemicals, etc. :-																
Chemicals	77,430	27,050	104,480	6.9	2.9	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	7.5	3.1	6.4	+ 0.2	- 1.4	- 4.2	6.3
Explosives	12,860	5,400	18,260	3.3	2.7	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	+ 0.4	- 0.9	- 1.9	3.3
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,550	5,830	24,380	4.5	3.2	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	4.9	3.3	4.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 1.3	4.5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	52,200	20,410	72,610	6.2	3.3	5.4	1.9	0.6	1.5	8.1	3.9	6.9	+ 0.7	- 1.2	- 2.1	6.9
Total, Chemicals, etc. ...	161,040	53,690	214,730	6.1	3.0	5.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	7.1	3.4	6.1	+ 0.1	- 1.2	- 3.1	6.0
Metal Manufacture :-																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	15,980	90	16,070	8.1	5.6	8.1	0.8	...	0.8	8.9	5.6	8.9	- 0.5	- 3.9	- 10.4	8.9
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	165,560	4,400	169,960	6.3	2.7	6.2	4.3	0.5	4.2	10.6	3.2	10.4	- 0.1	- 3.5	- 9.6	10.4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	40,030	3,730	43,760	4.3	2.7	4.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	6.1	3.0	5.8	+ 0.2	- 1.7	- 4.1	5.8
Tin Plates	24,800	2,610	27,410	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.4	2.1	5.1	9.9	7.1	9.6	- 1.5	- 12.0	- 20.0	9.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	29,370	2,020	31,390	5.8	1.7	5.6	5.3	0.5	4.9	11.1	2.2	10.5	+ 0.4	- 3.1	- 5.2	10.5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	20,080	3,630	23,710	5.9	5.0	5.6	2.5	0.8	2.2	8.4	5.8	8.0	+ 0.3	- 2.7	- 8.4	8.0
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	295,820	16,480	312,300	5.9	3.5	5.3	3.9	0.7	3.7	9.3	4.2	9.5	+ 0.1	- 3.9	- 9.3	9.6
Engineering, etc. :-																
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	512,510	47,210	559,720	4.7	2.5	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	5.3	2.8	5.1	...	- 2.3	- 7.1	5.0
Electrical Engineering	79,530	22,170	101,700	3.1	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	...	- 0.5	- 2.8	3.0
Marine Engineering, etc.	49,190	770	49,960	8.5	2.3	8.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	9.1	2.6	9.0	+ 0.1	- 2.4	- 14.4	9.0
Constructional Engineering	34,750	1,370	36,120	9.2	2.0	8.9	1.4	0.6	1.4	10.6	2.6	10.3	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 6.4	10.2
Total, Engineering	675,980	71,520	747,500	5.0	2.4	4.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	6.6	2.7	5.3	...	- 1.9	- 6.9	5.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	284,450	29,550	314,000	3.7	2.6	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	5.3	3.8	5.1	...	- 0.7	- 2.5	5.1
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	11,070	1,650	12,720	9.5	5.0	9.0	0.7	2.3	0.8	10.2	7.8	9.8	+ 0.3	- 0.9	- 3.3	3.4
Total, Vehicles	343,800	32,580	376,380	3.7	2.7	3.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	5.2	4.0	5.1	...	- 0.7	- 2.7	5.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	159,250	2,600	161,850	22.0	8.5	21.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	23.8	10.1	23.5	+ 0.9	- 5.1	- 17.7	23.9
Other Metal Industries :-																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	89,070	9,570	98,640	5.2	3.6	5.0	3.7	2.5	3.6	8.9	6.1	8.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	- 3.3	8.6
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	35,840	2,320	38,160	10.0	1.7	9.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.4	1.7	9.9	+ 0.3	- 0.9	- 4.1	9.5
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	86,520	65,310	151,830	4.5	3.3	4.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.8	3.8	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.7	4.3
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	22,760	10,120	32,880	6.1	4.8	5.7	1.9	1.1	1.7	8.0	5.9	7.4	+ 0.4	- 0.5	- 10.6	7.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	15,050	11,840	26,890	5.1	4.2	4.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	6.3	4.8	5.7	+ 0.1	- 1.9	- 4.2	5.7
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	17,590	11,010	28,600	3.8	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	4.6	3.9	4.3	...	- 1.5	- 2.9	4.3
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	13,780	1,060	14,840	5.0	1.4	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.2	1.6	5.0	...	- 1.1	- 0.7	4.8
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,020	17,460	39,480	3.8	2.7	3.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.4	3.2	3.9	...	- 0.2	- 1.8	3.9
Metal Industries not separately specified	161,590	88,960	250,550	5.4	3.4	4.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	6.5	4.4	5.7	...	- 0.3	- 0.8	5.7
Total, Other Metals	464,220	217,650	681,870	5.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	6.8	4.2	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 3.4	5.9
Textiles :-																
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	83,710	128,550	212,260	8.6	5.6	6.8	3.2	4.7	4.1	11.8	10.3	10.9	+ 0.8	- 3.6	- 9.8	10.9
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	66,680	141,910	208,590	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	+ 1.2	- 5.0	- 11.3	13.7
Total, Cotton	150,390	270,460	420,850	7.9	6.5	7.0	4.7	5.6	5.3	25.4	24.0	24.6	...	- 7.0	- 20.5	23.3
Woolen and Worsted	95,720	129,590	225,310	4.1	2.9	3.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	10.4	9.4	9.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	- 0.2	9.8
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk																
Weaving	18,720	31,110	49,830	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	6.6	5.2	6.9	10.0	8.8	- 1.9	- 0.7	- 1.5	8.8
Artificial Silk Yarn	18,940	11,360	30,300	4.2	2.7	3.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	6.0	3.9	5.2	+ 0.6	- 3.2	- 2.0	5.2
Linen	22,640	51,040	73,680	17.3	15.7	16.2	2.2	1.7	1.9	19.5	17.4	18.1	+ 0.4	- 0.9	- 15.9	13.4
Jute	11,730	18,810	30,540	18.2	20.9	19.8	0.6	2.1	1.6	18.8	23.0	21.4	+ 0.5	- 4.0	- 6.5	21.4
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	7,140	12,200	19,340	9.9	9.9	9.9	1.6	5.0	3.7	11.5	14.9	13.6	+ 1.3	- 2.9	- 2.7	12.3
Hosiery	26,690	91,740	118,430	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.3	6.0	11.3	8.0	9.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	+ 1.7	9.3
Lace	5,830	9,120	14,950	3.8	3.0	3.5	7.5	6.0	6.0	4.5	6.5	5.7	...	- 0.1	- 0.4	5.7
Carpets	12,920	18,310	31,230	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.7	3.1	4.5	7.7	7.4	...	0.4	+ 0.2	7.4
Other Textiles	16,840	35,690	52,530	6.5	6.6	6.6	1.3									

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which, on a comparable basis*, the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 13th September, 1937, differed from the figures for 23rd August, 1937, to the extent of 1,000 or more :-

Table showing principal variations in numbers unemployed by industry, comparing 13th September 1937 with 23rd August 1937. Columns include Industry, Males, Females, and Total.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 13th September, 1937.*

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.

Table showing the number of applicants aged 16-64 who had been on the register for various periods: less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, 6 months but less than 9 months, 9 months but less than 12 months, 12 months or more, and Totals.

Table showing the number of applicants by sex and age group: Men, 18-64; Boys, 16-17; Women, 18-64; Girls, 16-17; and Total.

Table showing the percentage of applicants by sex and age group: Men, 18-64; Boys, 16-17; Women, 18-64; Girls, 16-17; and Total.

Of the 693,219 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 555,000, or 45.9 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

[Note.—Comparisons of the above figures with those for earlier dates, published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, are affected by the new procedure for counting the unemployed (see article on page 379). The reduction in the figures due to this change was relatively greatest among those who had been on the register for short periods.]

* See footnote † in first column on page 386.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

An analysis, for Great Britain as a whole, of the numbers registered as unemployed at 13th September, 1937, according to their position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, is given on page 387. The Tables below give an analysis by Divisions of the number of persons on the register at 13th September, 1937, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

Table showing claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorised for unemployment allowances, divided into General Scheme (New Basis), General Scheme (Old Basis), and Agricultural Scheme (New Basis).

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.† (NEW BASIS)†

Table showing applications authorised for unemployment allowances (New Basis) by division, including Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, and Total aged 16-64.

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (OLD BASIS)†

Table showing applications authorised for unemployment allowances (Old Basis) by division, including Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, and Total aged 16-64.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. SEPTEMBER, 1937.

Table showing new entrants into unemployment insurance by division, including Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, and Total.

* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,543 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. † See article on page 379. ‡ Excluding 1,705 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.*

Table showing juvenile unemployment statistics by division, including Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, and Total.

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 337 of the September issue of this Gazette.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.*

Table showing insured juveniles under 18 years of age recorded as unemployed at 13th September 1937, by division, including Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, and Total.

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment, and were not known to have found employment. The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division. Juveniles insured under the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed are included in the figures.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment by division, including Number of Vacancies Filled, and Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving school.

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

Table showing juveniles in attendance at authorized courses of instruction by division, including Week ended 22nd September 1937, Month ended 22nd Sept. 1937, and Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.

* Figures compiled on new basis (see article on page 379). † Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available. ‡ Of these, sixteen Junior Instruction Centres and eight classes were temporarily closed.

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed* in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 13th September, 1937 :-

Table showing unemployment among boys and girls under 16 years of age in insured industries, including Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 13th September, 1937, by Industry, Great Britain, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

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

The numbers of juveniles under 16 years of age, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 13th September, 1937* (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 399† boys and 127† girls in Great Britain, and 407† boys and 127† girls in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

* See footnote * in previous column.

† Including 28 boys and 4 girls classified as private gardeners.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,529	1,724	234	6,487
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	10,893	11,590	2,187	24,670
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	106	45	214	365
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	44	9	5	58
Not unemployed ...	2,385	825	294	3,504
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,248	1,360	223	4,831
Total Claims disallowed ...	5,783	2,239	736	8,758

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	186	57	4	247
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	10	5	1	16
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Not unemployed ...	251	60	21	332
Other grounds ...	644	146	25	815
Total Claims disallowed ...	906	211	47	1,164

(2) Other Cases.

	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	4,306	3,472	856	8,634
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	7	1	—	8
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	1	1	—	2
Anomalies Orders:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers... ..	267	174	10	451
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	57	73	6	136
Class (d)—married women ...	—	3,151	—	3,151
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	8,135	4,047	3,018	15,200
Employment lost through misconduct	3,475	1,137	1,244	5,856
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,175	1,707	361	3,243
Not unemployed ...	316	69	18	403
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	836	1,397	137	2,370
Other grounds ...	628	240	182	1,050
Total Claims disallowed ...	14,897	11,997	4,976	31,870

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	9,930	15,281	25,211
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... ..	43	81	124
Men ...	6	16	22
Women ...	—	10	10
Juveniles ...	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	49	107	156

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	5,941	2,656	—	8,597
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—				
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	76	254	—	330
(2) Other cases ...	41	126	—	167

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—				
(1) Against allowances... ..	51	74	—	125
(2) Against disallowances ...	36	24	—	60
Appeals by Associations ...	28	55	—	83
Appeals by Claimants ...	44	75	—	119
Total ...	159	228	—	387

* Except in "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases, which are given separately in Parts C and D.

POOR RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in September, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 564,329, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 27.3 per cent. less than in September, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 343, 343 and 470 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief in the two periods of 1937, as compared with September, 1936, was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in September was 443,913, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 23.9 per cent. less than in September, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 120,416, or 0.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 37.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in September numbered 71,187, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 6.1 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 493,142, or 0.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 29.6 per cent. less than in September, 1936.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in September, 1937.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	23,674	72,552	96,226	232	— 3	— 37
Birkenhead ...	753	5,619	6,372	431	— 5	— 155
Birmingham ...	4,355	12,947	17,302	170	— 1	— 17
Blackburn ...	712	2,196	2,908	251	+ 7	— 134
Bolton ...	779	3,475	4,254	246	+ 4	— 61
Bradford ...	1,013	5,954	6,967	240	— 14	— 58
Brighton ...	573	2,105	2,678	182	+ 4	— 5
Bristol ...	1,975	6,587	8,562	209	+ 6	— 16
Burnley ...	315	2,234	2,549	279	+ 6	— 168
Cardiff ...	1,035	8,477	9,512	429	— 3	— 77
Coveyry ...	387	1,618	2,005	103	—	— 13
Croydon ...	723	4,101	4,824	200	+ 1	— 40
Derby ...	556	2,554	3,110	222	+ 2	— 21
East Ham ...	624	3,413	4,037	303	— 3	— 39
Gateshead ...	459	1,375	1,834	159	— 2	— 36
Huddersfield ...	1,455	16,077	17,532	545	—	— 119
Leeds ...	1,112	11,664	12,776	261	+ 1	— 33
Leicester ...	825	3,955	4,780	183	—	— 35
Liverpool ...	4,336	49,638	53,974	638	+ 6	— 430
Manchester ...	2,742	29,346	32,088	431	+ 6	— 139
Middlesbrough ...	336	3,568	3,904	279	— 6	— 100
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	781	11,630	12,411	427	+ 3	— 260
Norwich ...	769	4,379	5,148	416	—	— 270
Nottingham ...	1,079	9,040	10,119	362	— 4	— 39
Oldham ...	858	3,018	3,886	297	—	— 42
Plymouth ...	487	4,668	5,155	249	+ 2	— 67
Portsmouth ...	837	2,578	3,415	136	—	— 12
Preston ...	507	1,742	2,249	195	— 1	— 63
St. Helens... ..	366	4,861	5,227	484	— 8	— 97
Salford ...	510	6,094	6,604	321	+ 4	— 143
Sheffield ...	1,298	20,572	21,870	422	+ 2	— 20
Southampton ...	1,315	4,057	5,372	303	— 3	— 246
Southend-on-Sea ...	317	2,126	2,443	180	+ 10	— 23
South Shields ...	400	4,034	4,434	397	+ 4	— 34
Stockport ...	635	1,567	2,202	167	+ 1	— 25
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,712	8,282	9,994	366	+ 5	— 199
Sunderland ...	741	11,308	12,049	654	— 2	— 110
Swansea ...	269	1,805	2,074	216	—	— 30
Wallasey ...	269	2,418	2,687	253	— 6	— 43
Walsall ...	2,011	10,647	12,658	476	— 2	— 85
West Ham ...	560	2,391	2,951	207	— 7	— 10
Wolverhampton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,768	305,919	347,687	355	—	— 117
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	65,442	378,471	443,913	306	—	— 94
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,329	88,759	93,088	828	— 2	— 530
Edinburgh... ..	694	14,209	14,903	321	+ 14	— 150
Dundee ...	313	6,620	6,933	388	—	— 141
Aberdeen ...	409	5,083	5,492	311	+ 6	— 256
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,745	114,671	120,416	619	+ 2	— 380
Totals for all 47 areas above ...	71,187	493,142	564,329	343	—	— 127

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The usual Table giving particulars of the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund will be found on page 411.

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

† 18th September in London, 25th September in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th September in Scotland.

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. 386-387 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

There was a considerable decline in unemployment during September. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th September, 1937, was 469,000*, as compared with 509,257† at the end of August, 1937, and 1,035,237 at the end of September, 1936.

At 30th September, 1937, 242,000* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 266,685† at the end of August, 1937, and 576,046 at the end of September, 1936.

FRANCE.§

There was a slight decline in unemployment during September. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 333,900, as compared with 334,521 at the end of August, 1937, and 451,439 at the end of September, 1936.

At the beginning of September, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 7.32 per cent. as compared with September, 1936. In 8,494 undertakings, employing 2,226,209 persons, in which, at 1st September, 1937, legislation reducing working 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 9.42. In the remaining undertakings, employing 5,742 persons, in which, at 1st September, 1937, the 40-hour week had not been applied, 30.0 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48. At 1st September, 1936, when the 40-hour week legislation had not been applied, 14.86 per cent. of all the workers then covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 11.91 per cent. 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or more a week.

BELGIUM.¶

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 904,763, showed that 9.3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in July, 1937, as compared with 9.5 per cent. in June, 1937, and 11.4 per cent. in July, 1936. In addition, 8.7 per cent. were employed intermittently in July, 1937, as compared with 8.6 per cent. in June, 1937, and 9.1 per cent. in July, 1936. In July, 1937, 10.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 11.1, and in July, 1936, 14.3.

HOLLAND.¶¶

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 465,459 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st July, 1937, 22.8* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2.9* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.8 and 2.7, and in the last week of July, 1936, 29.5 and 5.9. At the end of July, 1937, 328,685 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 312,907 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 325,053 and 310,616, and at the end of July, 1936, 391,968 and 375,674.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment increased during August. At the end of that month 51,892 applications for employment (36.1 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,244 (34.3 per thousand) at the end of July, 1937, and 79,281 (55.2 per thousand) at the end of August, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,293, 2,436 and 1,389, respectively.

AUSTRIA.††

Unemployment continued to decline during August. At the end of the month 261,840 applicants for employment (149,859 in Vienna) were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 178,081 (89,952 in Vienna) were in receipt of benefit; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 272,819 and 187,360, and at the end of August, 1936, 304,705 and 217,991, respectively.

POLAND.†††

Unemployment declined during July. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 276,781, as compared with 293,025 at the end of June, 1937, and 284,000 at the end of July, 1936.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
 ‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 13th October, 1937. Berlin.
 § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 9th October, 1936, and 8th October, 1937. Paris.
 ¶ Bulletin Mensuel du Placement et du Chômage, September, 1937. Brussels.
 ¶¶ Maandbericht van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August, 1937. The Hague.
 ** La Vie Economique, September, 1937. Berne.
 †† Statistische Nachrichten, 25th September, 1937. Vienna.
 ††† Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th September, 1937. Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

The unemployment situation showed a further improvement during September. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 230,722*, as compared with 233,318† at the end of August, 1937, and 479,268 at the end of September, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during September; it declined in Norway during July, and in Sweden during August.

Denmark.—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 437,000, 16.6* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1937, as compared with 15.1† per cent. at the end of August, 1937, and 12.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1936.

Norway.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions, with a total membership of 83,842, show that 15.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1937, as compared with 15.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1937, and 12.5 per cent. at the end of July, 1936.

Sweden.—Of a total of approximately 561,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 6.2* per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1937, as compared with 6.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1936.

UNITED STATES.**

There was an expansion in the volume of employment and total wages paid during August. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of August, 1937, showed an increase of approximately 0.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments rose during the same period by about 2.5 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for August, 1937, was 102.2, as compared with 101.7 for the previous month, and 93.5 for August, 1936.

At the end of August, 1937, 4,853,350 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decline of 1.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 29.0 per cent. as compared with August, 1936.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See explanatory article on pages 380-1.)

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1936 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is partly estimated, as some trade unions are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females comprised within their total membership. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL UNIONS AT THE END OF 1936 AND 1935, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF 1936 COMPARED WITH 1935.

Group of Unions.*	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1936.	Membership of all Unions at end of—						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1936 compared with end of 1935.		
		1936.			1935.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.†	1	33,135	400	33,535	31,234	240	31,474	+ 6.1	+ 66.7	+ 6.5
Coal Mining ...	95	672,247	1,634	673,881	623,102	1,827	624,929	+ 7.9	- 10.6	+ 7.8
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	7	4,814	279	5,093	3,638	269	3,907	+ 32.5	+ 3.7	+ 30.4
Pottery and Glass ...	17	12,440	7,423	19,863	12,139	7,521	19,660	+ 2.5	- 1.3	+ 1.0
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.—										
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture...	3	86,846	1,342	88,188	73,394	1,098	74,492	+ 18.3	+ 22.2	+ 18.4
Engineering, Ironfoundry, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building ...	94	591,961	5,895	597,856	512,857	5,194	518,051	+ 15.4	+ 13.5	+ 15.4
Textile—										
Cotton ...	166	111,610	153,784	265,394	105,038	162,714	267,752	+ 6.3	- 5.5	- 0.9
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	24	10,729	1,031	11,760	32,133	21,879	54,012	- 66.6	- 95.3	- 78.2†
Flax and Jute ...	19	4,895	16,024	20,919	6,926	14,107	21,033	- 29.3	+ 13.6	- 0.5
Hosiery ...	6	5,047	11,082	16,129	5,323	11,375	16,698	- 5.2	- 2.6	- 3.4
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	26	60,877	33,193	94,070	41,356	11,171	52,527	+ 47.2	+ 197.1	+ 79.1†
Other Textile ...	27	9,906	10,872	20,778	9,896	10,469	20,365	+ 0.1	+ 3.8	+ 2.0
Clothing—										
Boot and Shoe ...	6	64,193	31,079	95,272	62,801	29,253	92,054	+ 2.2	+ 6.2	+ 3.5
Tailoring and Other Clothing ...	16	27,540	52,810	80,350	26,422	48,123	74,545	+ 2.2	+ 9.7	+ 7.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	7	26,037	5,283	31,320	25,038	5,060	30,098	+ 4.0	+ 4.4	+ 4.1
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†—										
Furniture ...	8	25,025	3,311	28,336	22,850	2,853	25,703	+ 9.5	+ 16.1	+ 10.2
Other ...	20	27,755	1,906	29,661	26,904	1,762	28,666	+ 3.2	+ 8.2	+ 3.5
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	27	158,984	44,404	203,388	153,013	41,355	194,368	+ 3.9	+ 7.4	+ 4.6
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—										
Bricklayers and Masons ...	5	64,837	...	64,837	60,066	...	60,066	+ 7.9	...	+ 7.9
Carpenters and Joiners ...	1	120,823	...	120,823	111,780	...	111,780	+ 8.1	...	+ 8.1
Painters and Decorators ...	6	49,110	...	49,110	44,369	...	44,369	+ 10.7	...	+ 10.7
Builders' Labourers ...	4	10,630	...	10,630	9,425	...	9,425	+ 13.4	...	+ 13.4
Other ...	17	52,722	...	52,722	48,867	...	48,867	+ 7.9	...	+ 7.9
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	24	15,421	3,401	18,822	14,839	3,617	18,456	+ 3.9	- 6.0	+ 2.0
Transport and General Labour—										
Railway Service ...	8	445,876	5,921	451,797	411,036	5,401	416,437	+ 8.5	+ 9.6	+ 8.5
Water Transport ...	13	77,243	415	77,658	72,429	180	72,609	+ 6.6	+ 130.6	+ 7.0
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	17	916,294	59,136	975,430	794,476	45,019	839,495	+ 15.3	+ 31.4	+ 16.2
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—										
Commerce and Distribution ...	14	170,898	64,329	235,227	151,906	57,732	209,638	+ 12.5	+ 11.4	+ 12.2
Banking, Insurance, etc. ...	21	79,920	8,737	88,657	77,837	8,108	85,945	+ 2.7	+ 7.8	+ 3.2
National and Local Government||	271	416,043	102,356	518,399	387,542	92,698	480,240	+ 7.4	+ 10.4	+ 7.9
Teaching ...	25	85,972	160,348	246,320	83,684	159,505	243,189	+ 2.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Entertainments and Sport ...	10	21,376	5,437	26,813	19,435	4,394	24,387	+ 9.7	+ 12.1	+ 10.2
Miscellaneous¶	36	44,648	9,893	54,541	43,613	9,376	52,989	+ 2.4	+ 5.5	+ 2.9
TOTALS**	1,041	4,505,914	801,775	5,307,689	4,105,426	762,800	4,868,226	+ 9.8	+ 5.1	+ 9.0

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL UNIONS AT THE END OF 1913, 1920, 1934, 1935 AND 1936.

Group of Unions.*	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1913.	1920.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1913.	1920.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1913.	1920.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.†	20	208	31	31	35	1	3	...	...	...	21	211	31	31	33
Mining and Quarrying ...	919	1,150	599	627	677	1	8	2	2	2	920	1,158	601	629	679
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	559	1,154	542	586	679	1	17	6	6	7	560	1,171	548	592	686
Textile—															
Cotton ...	158	166	112	105	112	214	295	167	163	154	372	461	279	268	266
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	58	86	41	41	61	9	32	11	11	33	67	118	52	52	69
Other Textile ...	48	81	53	54	30	36	174	59	58	39	84	255	112	112	94
Clothing—															
Boot and Shoe ...	83	110	87	89	92	25	126	69	78	84	108	236	156	167	176
Tailoring and Other Clothing ...	45	81	48	50	53	1	6	4	5	5	46	87	52	55	58
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	84	155	150	153	159	7	72	40	42	45	91	227	190	195	204
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†	45	81	48	50	53	1	6	4	5	5	46	87	52	55	58
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	243	563	254	275	298	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	254	275	298
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	53	93	52	52	54	4	...	16	16	16	57	140	68	68	70
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	327	606	393	411	446	...	12	5	6	6	327	618	398	417	452
Transport and General Labour—															
Railway Service ...	146	193	68	72	77	...	1	...	...	...	146	194	68	72	77
Water Transport ...	542	1,512	712	794	916	24	173	38	45	59	566	1,685	750	839	975
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	100	279	217	230	251	20	121	61	66	73	120	400	278	296	324
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—															
Commerce and Distribution ...	211	376	356	388	416	23	95	86	92	103	234	471	442	480	519
Banking, Insurance, etc. ...	49	64	81	84	86	64	136	159	159	160	113	200	240	243	246
National and Local Government||	57	129	58	63	66	3	24	14	14	16	60	153	72	77	82
Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous¶	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS**	3,702	7,006	3,854	4,105	4,506	433	1,342	737	763	802	4,135	8,348	4,591	4,868	5,308

* The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of certain large unions the membership of which is spread over a variety of industries, and which are included for the purpose of this Table under "Transport and General Labour" or "Commerce and Distribution."
 † A considerable number of agricultural workers belong to a general labour union which is classified under "Other Transport and General Labour."
 ‡ Excluding carpenters and joiners, who are classified under "Building."
 § Chemicals, Leather, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.
 ¶ The figures exclude members of teachers', transport and general labour unions, for which see "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."
 ** Including unions of clerks, chemists, foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.
 †† The total membership shown for all trade unions includes the membership of Irish Free State and overseas branches (numbering about 70,000 in 1936, of whom 29,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 9,500 were railway servants), but wholly excludes the membership of unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The totals include a number of persons who are members of more than one union, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. The duplication is almost entirely in the "National and Local Government" and the "Teaching" groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it is improbable that the duplication in the total figures is more than 25,000.
 ††† Comprising the "Pottery and Glass"; "Food, Drink and Tobacco"; and "Other Manufacturing Industries" groups, shown separately in Table I.
 †††† See explanation in text on page 380.

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

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £65,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 380,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £23,600 in those of 180,000 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 ...	12,000	180,000	2,350	23,600
Clothing ...	131,300	—	18,000	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	86,500	—	9,425	—
Transport ...	112,150	—	30,800	—
Other ...	38,750	—	5,125	—
Total ...	380,700	180,000	65,700	23,600

The increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Leicestershire and Somerset, and putters employed in coal mines in Northumberland. The decreases affected coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.

In the clothing group there were increases of varying amounts in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for laundry workers in Great Britain, and for workers employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade and in the shirtmaking trade in Northern Ireland.

In the food, drink and tobacco group the principal increases affected workers employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trade in Great Britain, for whom there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, and bakers employed in Edinburgh and Leith.

In the transport group, dock labourers in Great Britain received an increase of 1s. per day in the case of timeworkers and of 6d. per half-day in the case of pieceworkers.

In the other industry groups there were increases affecting iron puddlers and millmen employed in the North-East Coast area and in the West of Scotland; skilled pipefitters employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering in London; adult male workers in the needle, fish hook and fishing tackle making trade in Redditch and district; makers of the larger sized chains and of anchors in the Cradley Heath and other centres; engineering workers employed in the chemical, etc. industry in Great Britain by firms who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; the lower-paid card and ring room operatives employed in the cotton spinning industry in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire; workpeople employed in the asbestos industry in Great Britain; and workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture in Great Britain and in tanning, currying and leather dressing in Yorkshire. There was also an increase in the hourly rates of wages of organ builders in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which accompanied a reduction in the normal weekly hours of labour, and resulted in a slight increase in the wages for a full week's work.

Of the estimated total increase of £65,700 per week, about £58,200 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £6,150 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople; £800 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remainder (£550) was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

The decreases took effect under sliding scales based on proceeds in the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1937.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first nine months of 1937, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	558,050	—	91,500	—
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	35,700	—	5,650	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	165,950	—	15,000	—
Iron and Steel ...	159,400	—	40,700	—
Engineering† ...	622,880	—	62,150	—
Shipbuilding ...	100,950	—	21,950	—
Other Metal ...	226,750	—	31,500	—
Textile ...	355,650	—	45,650	—

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining— contd.	Leicestershire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0.32 (42.70 to 43.02) in the percentage addition to basis rates.*
	Nottinghamshire ...			Decrease of 11.99 (67.38 to 55.39) in the percentage addition to basis rates.*
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines (other than engine-men, firemen and mechanics).	Decrease of 6.79 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage at the minimum of 38.*
	Newbury District of Somerset.	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.24 in the percentage addition to basis rates leaving the percentage at the minimum of 29.†
Gypsum Mining, etc.	Radstock District of Somerset.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines (other than bailiffs and examiners).	Increase of 9.12 (32.9 to 42.02) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡
	Scotland ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 9.12 (38.4 to 47.52) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡
	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and Newark-on-Trent.	27 Aug.	Gypsum miners, mill hands and stone dressers.	Decrease of 6.88 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage at the minimum of 106.25.§
Glass Manufacture.	Certain districts in England and Scotland.¶	1st pay day in Sept.	Flint glass makers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for dayworkers and of 2d. per ton for pieceworkers.
	Birmingham and district.	21 Aug.	Workpeople employed in sheet and plate glass and mirror manufacture.	Increase of 1d. per hour for skilled timeworkers, of 1/4d. per hour for other timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers include: hand bevelers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 0d.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	6 Sept.	Engineering workers (various grades).	Bonus granted of 6 1/2 per cent. on gross weekly earnings. Weekly rates after change include:—fitters, 70s. 6d.; boiler-makers, 74s. 6d.; strikers, 59s. 9d.; plus 6 1/2 per cent. in each case.**
	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase of 9d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 41s. 9d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area.	27 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages 32 and 29.5 for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland ...	27 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase of 12.5 (50 to 62.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Engineering, Founding, etc.	Otley ...	1st full pay day in Sept.	Loose pattern moulders ...	Increase of 1s. per week in minimum base rate. Rate after change: 50s. per week plus a bonus of 18s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	Worcester ...	24 Sept.	Labourers and semi-skilled men ...	Increase of 1s. per week in base rates. Rate after change for labourers: 27s. per week, plus a bonus of 18s. 6d. for timeworkers.
	East of Scotland ...	1 Sept.	Millwrights and skilled fitters engaged in maintenance of firm's own plant.	Adoption of minimum rate of 1d. per hour above recognised district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change: 50s. 2d. per week plus a bonus of 18s. 6d. for timeworkers.
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	Edinburgh, Leith and district.	1 Sept.	Blacksmiths and hammermen employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, 1s. 7 1/2d. per hour; hammermen, 1s. 3 1/2d.
	Port of London ...	1st full pay week after 8 Sept.	Barge builders and repairers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).
Scissors Manufacture.	Falmouth ...	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Sept.	Engineers employed on ship-repairing.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change for fitters, turners, coppersmiths, brass finishers and patternmakers: 70s. per week.
	Sheffield ...	1st pay following 1 Sept.	Scissors workers ...	Bonus payable on the old piecework price lists for grinding, making, etc., increased by 10 per cent.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross).	1st full pay period following 29 July.	Skilled pipefitters ...	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1/4d.).
	Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture.	Redditch and district	Adult male workers ...	Bonus increased by 2s. per week for those in Grade "A," and by 1s. 6d. per week for those in Grades "B" and "C." Bonuses payable after change for dayworkers and pieceworkers respectively: Grade "A," 6s. and 4s.; Grade "B," 6s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; Grade "C," 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.
Machine Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Midlands and other districts in Great Britain.	3 Sept.	Adult male dayworkers ...	Increase of 1/4d. of 1s. 6d. per week.
	Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Stoke, Pontypridd, Birmingham, St. Helens and Shifnal.	Commercial end-welded dollyed and tommyed chain-makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board). Block chain makers ... Large end-welded stud, open and short link dollyed chain makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers and cable shackle makers ... Side-welded chain makers ... Anchor and grapple makers ...	Revised price list adopted, resulting in an increase of 10 per cent. on the old list. Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices, making prices 10 per cent. above the list of September, 1937. Revised price list adopted, resulting in an increase of 10 per cent. on the old list. Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices, making prices 10 per cent. above the list of September, 1937. Revised price list adopted, resulting in an increase of 5 per cent. on the old list. Increase of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 10 per cent. above the list of September, 1937. Increase of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 10 per cent. above the list of March, 1937. Increase of amounts varying according to size of chain from 2d. to 4 1/2d. per cwt. Increase of 3d. per cwt.

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

† In the case of engine-men, firemen and mechanics the percentage payable on basis rates remained unaltered at 35.

‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 21 years and over of 6d. for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11 1/2d. per day, and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of 4s. 11 1/2d. per day or less, the addition for those under 21 years being 3d. per day. The minimum wage for adult able-bodied workers is 4s. 9d. per shift basis, plus current percentage, plus flat-rate addition.

§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years and over and 1 1/4d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers.

¶ Including Birmingham, Dudley, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Tutbury, Warrington and Edinburgh.

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

*** This increase applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted are subject to the Company's discretion to augmentation under the Company's grading bonus scheme.

†† The increase warranted by the sliding scale was 10 per cent., but owing to the wages previously paid being 5 per cent. in excess of those warranted by the sliding scale the present increase was one of 5 per cent. only.

‡‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§§ This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Edinburgh, Leith and District Ironmongers' Association.

¶¶ A further increase of 1s. per week is to operate in November, 1937.

¶¶¶ This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Black Bolt and Nut Association of Great Britain and the Bright Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cotton Spinning and Preparing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week ending, 11 Sept.	Card and ring room operatives:— Certain lower-paid adult male operatives (e.g. ring jobbers, bobbin carriers, oilers and banders, etc.)	Increase of 3s. per week for those with wages of 30s. per week or less, of 2s. for those with wages of 30s. 1d. to 35s., and of 1s. for those with wages of 35s. 1d. to 40s.
			Ring doffers and/or gaiters-up*	Increase of 2s. per week for those with wages of 18s. per week or less, and of an amount sufficient to raise wages to 20s. for those with wages of more than 18s. and less than 20s. Standard list prices increased by 15 per cent. Standard list prices increased by 7 1/2 per cent.
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st making-up day in Sept.	Can, card or engine head tenters Back tenters ...	Increase of 1d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 1d.; women, 8 1/2d.
			Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry.	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1s. to 4s. per week. Rates after change: 14s. at under 15 years increasing to 58s. at 21 and over.†
Laundering	Great Britain ...	13 Sept.	Male workers ...	New scale of minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases varying from 1s. to 4s. per week; and increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum time rate for casual workers or for workers specially employed for emergency work and in the piecework basis time rate for all workers. Minimum time rates after change: § 12s. at under 15 years increasing to 32s. at 20 years and over; casual or emergency workers, 20 years and over, 8 1/2d.‡
			Pieceworkers ...	Increase in guaranteed time rates of 2s. 3s., or 4s. per week. Rates after change: § 12s. at under 15 years increasing to 28s. at 20 years and over.‡
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland ...	9 Sept.	Male workers:— 22 years and over ... Under 22 years ...	Increase of 1d. per hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates.† New scale of general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of 1/4d. to 2 1/2d. per hour.‡
			Female workers:— Conveyor belt machinists ... Learners ... Other adult workers ...	Adoption of general minimum time rate of 7 1/2d. per hour. New scale of minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of 1s. or 2s. per week.‡ Increase of 1/4d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 6 1/2d.‡
Shirtmaking	Northern Ireland ...	9 Sept.	Male workers:— Experienced cutters ...	Increase of 1d. per hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates.† Increases of 9d. to 9s. per week, according to age, in general minimum time rates, making the rate 56s. at 22 years and over.‡
			Female workers:— Conveyor belt machinists ... Learners ... Pieceworkers (outworkers) ... Other adult workers ...	Adoption of general minimum time rate of 7 1/2d. per hour.† New scale of general minimum rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts.‡ Scale of piecework prices subject to a deduction of 1/12th in lieu of 7 1/2d. previously deducted.‡ Increase of 1/4d. per hour in general minimum time rate (6d. to 6 1/2d.) and in the piecework basis time rate (7d. to 7 1/2d.).‡
Baking	Edinburgh and Leith.	27 Sept.	Adult male bakers and confectioners	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (71s. to 72s. 6d.) of 1s. (74s. to 75s.) and of 1s. (77s. to 78s.) for those starting work at 4 a.m., 3 a.m. and 2 a.m. respectively.
			Male workers and certain classes of female workers.	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1d. per hour, and in piecework basis time rate of 1d. per hour (1s. 2 1/2d. to 1s. 3 1/2d.). Minimum time rates after change: 3d. per hour at under 15 years increasing to 1s. 1d. at 24 years and over.‡
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving.	Great Britain ...	20 Sept.	Other female workers ...	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1/4d. to 1d. per hour, and in piecework basis time rate of 1d. per hour (7 1/2d. to 8 1/2d.). Minimum time rates after change: 2 1/2d. at under 15 years, increasing to 7 1/2d. at 21 years and over.‡
			Workpeople employed in the organ building industry.	Increase of 1 1/2d. per hour for skilled journeymen, of 1d. or 1 1/2d. for improvers, and adoption of a revised schedule of rates for apprentices. Standard rates after change for skilled journeymen: London, 1s. 10d.; Liverpool and Manchester, 1s. 9 1/2d.; other towns, 1s. 9d.‡
Organ Building	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st working week in Sept.	Plumbers ...	Increase varying from 2d. to 5d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 8d.
			Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Increase of 1/4d. per hour due to re-classification from Class 1A to 1 under the classification scheme of the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board.
Tramway and Omnibus Services.	Dundee ...	3 Sept.	Adult conductors employed by the Corporation transport department.	Increase of 4s. per week. Rate after change: 63s. to 66s. according to length of service.
			Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Increase of 1s. per day for timeworkers, and of 6d. per half day for pieceworkers.
Local Authorities (Non-trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Sept.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased from 52 per cent. to 55 per cent. making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 60 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers: 65s. 3d. inclusive of bonus.
			Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of 1d. per hour for adult male timeworkers, and of varying amounts for females and youths according to age. The provision that pieceworkers' rate shall be such as to enable an average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. above time rates to remain. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled adult male timeworkers respectively: 1s. 3 1/2d., 1s. 1 1/2d., 1s. 1 1/4d.
Leather Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Increase of 6 per cent. in piecework rates, and adoption of scale of weekly rates for apprentices. Rates after change: Provinces—skilled men, 1s. 3 1/2d., semi-skilled, 1s. 0 1/2d. London—skilled men, 1s. 4d., semi-skilled, 1s. 1 1/2d. Cutters on day work—during six months' probation, 1s. 4 1/2d., after six months' probation, 1s. 5 1/2d.

* Where any advance has taken place in the wages of ring doffers or gaiters-up since 9 April, 1937, such advance is to be set off against the present increase.

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

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts.

§ The rates for Cornwall and North of Scotland are 2s. per week below these rates.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶¶ In the Bexley District the portion of the area east of the County of London boundary 3 miles south of the Thames to Gravesend was already classified Class 1.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Great Britain	20 Sept.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tipplers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft— Timeworkers Pieceworkers Lightermen in rough goods trade Quay lightermen and watchmen ...	Increase of 1s. per day. Minimum daily rates after change on half-daily basis: Greater Ports, 13s.; Smaller Ports, 12s.* Increase of 6d. per half day.* Increase of 6s. per week. Rate after change: 90s. per week. Increase of 1s. per day in the daily rate, of 7d. per "short night" (between 8 p.m. and 12 p.m.), of 1s. 1d. per "long night" (between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.), other rates increased <i>pro rata</i> . Rates after change: 13s. per day; 7s. 4d. per "short night" and 14s. 5d. per "long night."
	Thames	20 Sept.	Apprentices to quay lightermen ...	Increases of amounts varying according to age and time of duty.
Distributive Trades.	Belfast	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale shoe and leather trade and in the wholesale drapery trade.	Increases of varying amounts, resulting from the adoption of scales of weekly rates (not including commission or bonus) starting at 8s. up to 16 years of age, increasing each year to 40s. and 27s. 6d. at 24 years and over for males and females respectively.†
	Yorkshire, North Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.	1st pay day in week commencing 2 Aug.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North-Eastern District Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union Ltd.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of varying amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change include: males—adult assistants 23 years and over, 64s.; clerks 23 years and over, 68s.; warehousemen 22 years and over, 60s.; females—adult assistants, 21 years and over, 35s. 6d.; clerks 22 years and over, 40s. 6d.

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

Organ Building	District.	1st working week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the organ building industry.	Weekly hours reduced from 47 to 44.‡
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			

* This increase was the result of an agreement made between the National Council of Port Labour Employers and the Transport and General Workers Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers. The classification of ports is as follows:—Greater Ports: Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Garston, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Hartlepool, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Llanelli, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Widnes, Wisbech, Workington and Yarmouth; Smaller Ports: Aberystwyth, Arbroath, Banff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgewater, Briton Ferry, Carlisle, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man Ports, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Newhaven, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Selly Isles, Stornoway, Teignmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wirtown. At some ports differential day work rates (higher than the general minimum rates), of which the following are examples, are in operation for certain classes of men:—London: men employed by ocean ship-owners and master stevedores—stevedores and dockers (not timber work), 7s. 3d. per half day; men employed by the Port of London Authority—deal porters (landing teams), 8s. 9d. per half day; ship men employed by public wharfers and short sea traders, 7s. 3d. per half day. Liverpool: coal heavers, 16s. 8d.; timberworkers, 14s.; stevedores, 15s. per day. Manchester: timbermen aboard ship, 14s. 6d.; timbermen carrying on quay, 15s. 4d.; men discharging bulk grain, 16s. 6d.; men discharging cotton seed, 6d. per day extra; men discharging sulphur in bulk, 15s. 6d.; men loading pig iron, 3d. per hour extra. Glasgow: iron ore men and coal trimmers, 7s. 4d. per half day; 7s. 6d. on Saturdays; timber workers—lower reaches, 14s. per day; 7s. 0d. per half day; upper reaches, 13s. 4d. per day; 6s. 8d. per half day. Hull: grain and seed fillers, 13s. 8d. per day; mineral fillers, 14s. 5d.; pitch workers, 15s.; deal tally men, 13s. 6d. Bristol: deal porters, 13s. 6d. per day; checkers, 14s. 6d. to 21s.; elevator holdsmen, 13s. to 18s.; shore riggers, 13s. 6d.; boiler scalers and shore donkeymen, 14s. 6d.

† These increases were the result of agreements made by the Belfast Wholesale Shoe and Leather Association and the Belfast Wholesale Warehousemen's Association with the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union.

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

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 September, was 176, as compared with 143* in the previous month, and with 161* in September, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September numbered 57, as compared with 22 in the previous month, and with 18 in September, 1936.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	Factories and Workshops—continued.
Permanent Way Men ... 4	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ... 4
Porters 3	Other Textile Manufacture ...
Mechanics 2	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 9	Tanning, Currying, etc.
MINES.	Food and Drink 2
Underground 66	General Woodwork and Furniture 3
Surface 6	Paper, Printing, etc. 2
TOTAL, MINES 72	Rubber 1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 7	Gas Works 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Electric Generating Stations ...
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 6	Other Industries 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ... 2	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Metal Extracting and Refining 1	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 13
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 5	Buildings 23
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 12	Warehouses and Railways ... 1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ... 1	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 88
Shipbuilding 6	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 176
Other Metal Trades 4	SEAMEN.
Cotton 2	Trading Vessels—Steam and Motor ... 45
	Fishing Vessels—Sailing 3
	Steam and Motor 9
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 57
	TOTAL (including Seamen) 233

* Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 33; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 4.

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Among Operatives engaged in—	Pitch 7
Smelting of Metals	Tar 2
Plumbing and Soldering	Paraffin
Shipbreaking 1	Oil 2
Printing	TOTAL ... 11
Tinning of Metals	CHROME ULCERATION.
Other Contact with Molten Lead 1	Chrome Tanning 1
White and Red Lead Works	Chromium Plating 3
Pottery 2	Other Industries
Pottery 2	TOTAL ... 4
Vitreous Enamelling ... 1	TOTAL, Cases ... 33
Electric Accumulator Works 1	II. Deaths
Other Industries	LEAD POISONING.
Painting of Buildings ... 4	Painting of Buildings ... 1
TOTAL ... 10	OTHER POISONING.
OTHER POISONING.	Toxic Jaundice 1
Aniline 4	OTHER POISONING.
Toxic Jaundice 2	Toxic Jaundice 1
TOTAL ... 6	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
ANTHRAX.	Oil 2
Wool 1	TOTAL, Deaths ... 4
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1	
TOTAL ... 2	

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 103. In these 103 new disputes about 42,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 14,100 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 2,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 24 disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 127, involving 59,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September estimated at 228,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries, of all disputes in progress in September.

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	6	55	61	36,000	100,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	3	14	17	16,000	106,000
Textile	6	9	15	4,200	9,000
Other	9	25	34	2,800	13,000
Total, September, 1937	24	103	127	59,000	228,000
Total, August, 1937 ...	12	134	146	74,500	228,000
Total, September, 1936	19	90	109	62,200	166,000

Causes.—Of the 103 disputes beginning in September, 38, directly involving 22,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 20, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, arose on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 16, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 800 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action in support of workpeople involved in another dispute.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during September have been effected in the case of 69 new disputes, directly involving 20,400 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 1,700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 5,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 43, directly involving 9,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 16 other disputes, directly involving 17,500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations on the matters in dispute.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1937 AND 1936.†

Industry Group.	January to September, 1937.			January to September, 1936.		
	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.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	6	1,700	19,000	4	2,100	11,000
Coal Mining ...	332	309,200†	1,297,000	196	136,200†	586,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9	700	4,000	16	3,500	116,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	32	2,200	13,000	19	1,800	10,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding...	77	74,600	594,000	52	15,900	55,000
Other Metal ...	71	13,100	61,000	50	14,500	81,000
Textile	72	18,700	100,000	59	11,100	68,000
Clothing	26	8,700	65,000	22	11,700	152,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	45	2,300	24,000	29	5,200	94,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	10	1,400	7,000	7	1,600	11,000
Building, etc. ...	72	6,100	29,000	47	4,400	21,000
Transport ...	38	50,000	740,000	40	10,200	39,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	10	600	2,000	6	8,500	69,000
Other	39	4,900	26,000	24	4,000	27,000
Total ...	839	494,200†	2,981,000	571	230,700†	1,340,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING—Stallmen and other colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one colliery).	900§	460§	1937. 7 Sept.	1937. 11 Sept.	Workpeople's refusal to undertake, with extra payment, preparatory work on a soft floor before erection of pit props.	Work resumed; agreement subsequently reached to erect props on existing floor for a trial period.
General transport onceot and other colliery workpeople—near Stirling (one colliery).	100	790	8 Sept.	15 Sept.‡	Claim on the part of certain workpeople for increase in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	2,181	...	15 Sept.	21 Sept.	Against the suspension of seven men who had refused to accept new colliery bye-laws.	Men in question reinstated after they had agreed to accept new bye-laws.
Surface boys and other colliery workpeople—near Stirling (one colliery).	890	...	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	Claim on the part of surface boys for increase in wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workpeople—Glamorgan-shire (certain collieries).	5,400	...	27 Sept.	27 Sept.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
ENGINEERING—Apprentice engineers, etc.—Various districts in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire.	14,000¶	...	6 Sept.‡	25 Sept.	For advance in wages of 3s. per week and for recognition of trade union representation as a basis for future negotiations.	Work resumed, on terms existing prior to stoppage, pending negotiations.
Apprentice engineers—Coventry.	1,000**	...	27 Sept.	...	For advance in wages of 3s. per week and for recognition of trade union representation as a basis for future negotiations.	No settlement reported.
COTTON SPINNING—Ring doffers and other cotton spinning operatives—Stockport (one firm).	77	613	9 Sept.	10 Sept.	Dispute arising out of interpretation of a recent agreement respecting wages of certain low-paid operatives.	Workpeople's claim conceded.
Ring doffers and other cotton spinning operatives—Oldham (one firm).	48	340	16 Sept.	16 Sept.		
ARTIFICIAL SILK MANUFACTURE—Workpeople employed in artificial silk manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	2,000††	...	30 Sept.	9 Oct.	For the restoration of wage reductions made in 1931, and other grievances.	Work resumed pending negotiations.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 177,000 in 1937, and 103,000 in 1936. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 355,000 in 1937, and 194,000 in 1936.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.

§ Except on the first day of the stoppage, the numbers involved were about 200 directly and 80 indirectly.

¶ Only a few firms were involved during the first week of the stoppage, and the majority of the apprentices concerned did not cease work until the second or third week of the dispute.

** Estimated number involved on 30th September.

†† Estimated number involved on 30th September; subsequently between 3,000 and 4,000 other workpeople were involved.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 58%
Food only ... 43%

FOOD.

At 1st October the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat higher than at 1st September. This upward movement was chiefly the result of increases in the prices of eggs, milk, butter and bacon, partly offset, however, by a further reduction in the average price of potatoes. 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 43 per cent. at 1st October, 1937, as compared with 40 per cent. at 1st September, 1937, and 32 per cent. at 1st October, 1936.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st October, 1937, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1937.	1st Oct., 1937.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1937.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
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 4½	1 4½	+ 6	—
Breast ...	0 6½	0 8	10 8½	+ 1½	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3½	1 4	+ 4½	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 5½	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 2	2 2	+ 8	+ 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	+ 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 1½	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	+ 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2	0 2½	+ 1	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 1½	— 0½

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 October, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1937.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).		Small Towns and Villages.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Beef, British—				
Ribs ...	47	46	47	46
Thin Flank ...	18	19	18	18
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	30	35	33	32
Thin Flank ...	-1	6	2	2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	56	59	57	58
Breast ...	25	25	25	25
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	54	48	51	50
Breast ...	-3	5	1	—
Bacon (streaky)*	44	41	42	37
Flour ...	112	91	102	102
Flour ...	53	55	54	53
Bread ...	64	62	63	63
Tea ...	40	45	43	41
Sugar (granulated) ...	30	22	26	26
Milk ...	88	93	91	78
Butter—				
Fresh ...	13	19	16	12
Salt ...	10	12	11	7
Cheese† ...	21	23	22	20
Margarine ...	-4	-8	-6	-8
Eggs (fresh) ...	78	73	76	58
Potatoes ...	44	22	33	40
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	44	42	43	40

* 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.
‡ The increase in price, as compared with 1st September, was slight, but sufficient to alter the average expressed to the nearest 1d.

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 October, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1937, was between 105 and 110 per cent. For the separate groups of items included the percentage increases were approximately: men's suits and overcoats 80, woollen material for women's outer clothing 150 to 155, woollen underclothing and hosiery 140, cotton material for women's outer clothing 145 to 150, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 115, boots and shoes 95 to 100.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal increased in some towns and were, on the average, between 90 and 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st October, as compared with July, 1914, was about 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 October, 1937, is approximately 58 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1937, and 48 per cent. at 1st October, 1936.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1937.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)												
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	65	67	67
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	65
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	57
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	43	45	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		

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Per cent.	Date.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	18	22	26	29	43	1937. 1 Oct.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	4	0	2	0	-1*	Sept. Aug.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	562	553	585	575	573	Nov., '36	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	1	18	19	14	12	Aug., '36	
Finland‡ ...	807	755	809	792	908¶	Aug., '36	
France (Paris) ...	408	391	325	362	540	Sept. Aug.	
" (other towns) ...	392¶	370¶	305¶	352¶	477	Aug. Aug.	
Germany ...	14	20	23	24	24	Aug. Aug.	
Holland (Amsterdam)†† ...	17†	23†	18†	19†	30	July Aug.	
Norway ...	32	33	40	45	61	Aug., '36	
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	79	81	76	...	76	Nov., '35	
Sweden ...	65	68	72	...	77	Aug. Aug.	
Switzerland ...	23	25	32	35	41	Aug. Aug.	
United States ...	16	15	15	20	30	30 Aug. Sept.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	16	19	25	27	31	Aug. Sept.	
Canada ...	-5**	1	3	9	19	Sept. Sept.	
Irish Free State ...	29¶	34¶	40¶	45¶	52	May Sept.	
New Zealand ...	4	11	18	25	39	Sept. Sept.	
South Africa ...	-2**	3	2	1	2	Aug. Aug.	

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, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Per cent.	Date.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	38	41	43	46	58	1937. 1 Oct.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	5	4	5	4	5	Sept. Sept.	
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	595	554	554	574	653	Aug. Aug.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	596	593	617||	609||	620	Aug. Aug.	
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	66	73	74	80	July Aug.	
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	24	27	30	30	28	July Aug.	
Finland‡ ...	A,B,C,D,E	901	867	896	888	952¶	July Aug.	
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	416||	411||	369||	404||	506	2nd Qr. Aug.	
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	18	22	24	25	26	Aug. Aug.	
Holland (Amsterdam)†† ...	A,B,C,D,E	37†	40†	36†	31†	39	July Aug.	
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	314	283	300	324	359	June Aug.	
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	48	51	55	68	Aug. Aug.	
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	55	56	58	62	July Aug.	
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	31	29	28	30	37	Aug. Aug.	
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	30†	37†	40	43	47	June Aug.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	18||	19||	22||	25||	26	2nd Qr. Sept.	
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	20	22	23	26	31	Sept. Sept.	
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	49¶	52¶	56¶	59¶	70	Aug. Aug.	
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	27	29	33	37	49	Sept. Sept.	
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	14	16	16	16	19	Aug. Aug.	

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ Figure for June.
§ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figure for August. ** Decrease.
|| The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.
|| Revised figure.
§§ Base: January-June, 1914. The series formerly published (base: July, 1914) is no longer available.
¶¶ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 25th September, 1937, 28th August, 1937, and 26th September, 1936, respectively :-

	Four weeks ended 25
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BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SEPTEMBER, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during September, have been received from 143* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 143 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,408,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with September, 1936, in respect of the same 143 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 Sept., 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Northern Counties*	£ 99,100	£ 54,000	£ 2,400	£ 35,500	£ 29,700	£ 220,700 + 42.7
Yorkshire*	835,300	107,600	20,000	106,500	125,800	1,195,200 + 6.3
Lancs. and Cheshire*	470,600	80,800	88,200	91,500	139,000	870,100 + 12.0
North and West-Midland Counties	1,011,300	107,400	226,800	50,000	205,800	1,601,300 - 23.9
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	363,000	292,300	33,900	65,700	32,100	787,000 + 37.9
Outer London†	1,248,800	101,400	169,600	94,300	189,900	1,804,000 - 5.6
South-Eastern Counties	428,100	5,300	36,900	36,000	76,100	582,400 - 48.9
South-Western Counties	219,800	5,800	—	2,900	89,700	318,200 + 36.3
Wales and Mon. ...	132,800	16,500	26,400	25,000	32,000	232,700 - 24.3
SCOTLAND ...	768,500	94,300	16,200	497,300	105,900	1,482,200 + 113.2
TOTAL, Sept., 1937	5,577,300	865,400	620,400	1,004,700	1,026,000	9,093,800 + 0.8
Total, Sept., 1936	5,730,400	953,200	512,600	892,800	929,300	9,018,300

AUGUST, 1937.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 141 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during August, 1937. 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 17,810,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £5,846,800, compared with £9,920,700 in July, 1937, and £7,606,800 in August, 1936. Of the total for August, 1937, dwelling houses accounted for £3,624,100; factories and workshops, £477,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £590,000; churches, schools and public buildings, £508,700; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £646,500. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in August was 6,988, as compared with 12,460 in July, 1937, and 10,956 in August, 1936.

SHIPBUILDING: 3rd QUARTER, 1937.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1937, amounted to 1,184,635 tons. This was 15,338 tons less than at the end of June, 1937, but 256,064 tons more than at the end of September, 1936.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 218,557 tons; this was 149,141 tons less than during the June quarter.

The tonnage launched amounted to 265,558 tons, an increase of 12,950 tons as compared with the previous quarter.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland, at the end of September, 1937, amounted to 1,084,756 h.p., as compared with 1,090,460 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal S.B.(12), dated 1st October, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 1st December, 1937.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal I.(24), dated 4th October, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male workers and certain classes of female workers. Objection period expires 1st December, 1937.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); Yorkshire (one); and Lancs. and Cheshire (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal X.(10), dated 6th October, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 5th December, 1937.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.(16), dated 8th September, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 20th September, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Order H.L.(14), dated 7th October, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 18th October, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Order N.I.T.R.W.(14), dated 27th July, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and the cancellation of minimum rates of wages for certain other male workers, and specifying 9th September, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.S.(18), dated 12th August, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece rates for out-workers, and specifying 9th September, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICES OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Special Arrangements) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 19th October, 1937. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds for objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

5th October, 1937.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 2nd November, 1937. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds for objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

5th October, 1937.

SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS (No. 2) ORDER, 1937.

The Minister of Labour has made an Order,* dated 23rd September, 1937, and entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) (No. 2) Order, 1937, which applies, for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the National Health Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order (No. 2), 1937.† This Order specifies, as subsidiary employment, "employment for a period not exceeding one day on each occasion, as an occasional helper to, or substitute for, one or more weavers regularly employed in a silk or artificial silk mill where the employer of the weaver pays no wages or other pecuniary remuneration in respect of the employment to the person so employed as a helper or substitute."

The effect of the new Order is to make such employment in England and Wales an excepted employment within the meaning of section 3 of the Act.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937: No. 881. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1d., post free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937: No. 880. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1d., post free).

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: LABOURER: EARLESTOWN, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine the rate and/or rate plus allowances payable to a labourer temporarily employed by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway on the work of cleaning out cesspools. The Company paid the man for the time so occupied at his grade II labourer's rate of 28s. a week, plus 16s. 6d. a week bonus; but the Union claimed that he should receive the same rate as the men regularly employed on the work, viz., 34s. a week plus 33½ per cent., plus 16s. 6d. a week bonus. The Company submitted that the rate at present paid to the men normally employed on the work of cleaning out cesspools is a rate personal to those men, and they contended that, as the work could properly be performed by grade II labourers, the rate applicable to that grade was the appropriate rate and they proposed to pay new entrants accordingly, subject to an allowance of 1s. a day to men using ladders. The Court took the view that the rate paid to the men normally engaged on cleaning out cesspools is a rate personal to those men, and awarded that the rate proper for the job is that of grade I labourer, and that the man concerned in the claim should be paid that rate, plus an allowance of 1s. a day when he has to descend a ladder.—Award No. 1684; dated 21st September, 1937.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: FITTER: NEW CROSS GATE, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim that an acting grade III fitter employed by the Southern Railway in the civil engineer's department at New Cross Gate should be paid at the grade II fitter's rate during the period 8th July to 15th September, 1935, whilst employed on work which consisted in the fitting of facing point locks and connections, etc. The Company contended that neither the nature of his work nor the degree of supervision to which the man was subject warranted a higher rate of pay. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1685; dated 21st September, 1937.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: BREAKDOWN GANGS: BRICKLAYERS ARMS LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to determine, as a matter of interpretation of condition 5 of schedule F to Award No. 728, the payment to be made to certain men employed in the locomotive department at Bricklayers Arms when occupied in travelling to the site of a derailment on Sunday, 21st June, 1936. The men were paid by the Company at the rate of time and a half for time occupied in travelling, and at double ordinary rate for the time they were at work, except in the case of one man employed on the steam crane of the breakdown train for the purpose of preparing the fire, raising steam, etc., who was paid double time throughout. The Union submitted that, inasmuch as they were travelling as members of the breakdown gang and not as passengers, they were entitled to double time rate. The Company contended that the payment made is in accordance with condition 5 of schedule F. The Court decided against the claim of the Union in view of the provisions of conditions 5 and 8.—Award No. 1686; dated 21st September, 1937.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors and Equipment: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bars, Nickel Steel:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Kirkstall Forge, Ltd., Leeds.—**Batteries, Main:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—**Batteries, Torch:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hellesens, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Baulks, Tank:** Grange-mouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—**Blocks, Wood:** A. Vigers Sons & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—**Blocks, Wood, Bound:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Boat Disengaging Gear:** Receiver, L. H. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Boats, Motor:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; British Power Boat Co., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boiler:** Wallend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—**Boiler House and Laundry, Erection of:** David Rowell & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boiler Parts:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Boxes:** Maides Bros., Croydon.—**Boxes, Relay:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brakes, Propeller Shaft:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Bricks, Perforated:** Somerset Brick & Tile Co., Everreech Junction.—**Brisling, Tinned:** British Fish Cannery, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; John Sanders (Brushes), Ltd., Cardiff; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Hayes; Charles Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; William Turner & Co. (Brushes), Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Bunting:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington; Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; A. J. Holcroft & Son, Ltd., Halifax.—**Cabinets, Ice:** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cable, Electric:** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Mining:** Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cases:**

Successors to Shapland & Petter, Ltd., Barnstaple.—**Cases, Leather:** A. Garstin & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Catapult Gear:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Chain:** Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Chain Cable:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Chronometers:** Thomas Mercer, St. Albans.—**Coach, Motor:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coils:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Compass, Gear:** Dent & Co., & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrewshire.—**Couplings:** Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Thos. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.—**Cranes:** Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby; Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Boilers: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan; Farrar Boilerworks, Ltd., Newark. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cylinders, Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Dinghies, Motor:** Boats & Cars (Kingston), Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Clare Lallow, Cowes. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Dock, Reconstruction of:** J. Cochran & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dowels:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Drying Horses:** Thomas Bradford & Co., Salford.—**Enamel:** Paripan, Ltd., Egham.—**Engine Gear:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Engines, Heavy Oil:** Norris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Patricroft; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Fearnought, White:** Thos. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—**Filter Sets:** J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.—**Filter Unit:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generating Station Plant:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Generators:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Davey, Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Hammers, Forging:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Hammers, Pneumatic:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Hot-Cupboards:** Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich.—**India Rubber Gear:** Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Iron, Firebar:** Raine & Co., Ltd., Derwenthaugh-on-Tyne.—**Ironmongery:** Jas. Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Comyn Ching & Co., London, W.C.—**Jacks:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Jam, Apricot:** St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Jam, Plum:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Keys, Magnetic:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley.—**Lamps, Searchlight:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Lanterns and Gear:** Ripplingills, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breden, Birmingham; J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham; Newman & Field, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Boocock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Aldis Bros., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Lathes:** Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Blackpole and Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Lighters, Dumb:** Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Goole.—**Lockers:** Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Lorries:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machine, Drilling and Tapping:** Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax.—**Machine, Milling and Diesinking:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Machine, Numeral Falk & Partners, London, E.C.** Sub-Contractor for Machinery: British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—**Machine, Printing:** Hugh Smith & Co. (Possil), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machine, Riveting:** Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Machinery, Cooling:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Starter: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machinery, Distilling:** Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—**Machines, Grinding:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Luke & Spencer, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Hack-sawing:** Edward G. Herbert, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Slotting:** Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mill, Boring and Turning:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Rugby; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Motors, Propelling:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd.,

Norwich.—Nets: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Dagenham and Cleckheaton.—Nuts, Stainless Steel: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—Office Block: F. J. Privett, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Offices, Erection of: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport.—Pendants, Mooring: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Pipes, C.I., and Specials: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Near Nottingham.—Pitometer Log Gear: British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Plugs: Erierson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston.—Pointers: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—Premises, Repairs to: Garlicks, Ltd., Coventry.—Press, Plate Flanging and Tube Staving: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Pumps: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Hugh Smith & Co. (Possil), Ltd., Glasgow; Tangyngs, Ltd., Birmingham; Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Rags, Cotton: Motor Rag Co., Ltd., London, E.—Rectifier Units: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—Reducer Sets and Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Refit to Vessel: Menzies & Co., Ltd., Leith; Caledon Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Reflectors, parabolic: C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Repairs to Vessel: British Power Boat Co., Southampton; Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—Reservoirs, Air Firing: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Gateshead and Doncaster; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—Sheets, Steel: Smith & McLean, Ltd., Gartoch or Mossend; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Redcar and Middlesbrough; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool. Sub-Contractors for Galvanising: Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Shirts: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—Socks: Towles (1928), Ltd., Sibley; Alfred Yates & Co., Sibley.—Steel, Tool: Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; B. K. Morton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Ledingham & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield and Openshaw; Marsh Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steelwork: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steering Gear: J. Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Storage Depot: Pauling & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Switchboards: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Switches: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Switchgear: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Tanks, O.F.: Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Hunslet.—Telephones and Telanpads: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telescopes: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Timber Buildings, Construction of: Browne & Lilley, Ltd., Reading.—Timber for Cases: A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.; R. J. Latten, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Towels, Hand: Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton and Radcliffe; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich.—Travellers, Overhead: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Vehicles, Tipping and Goods: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Voicepipe Gear: Player, Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Windlasses: Thomas Reid & Son (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—W/T Gear: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.

WAR OFFICE.

Aerial Gear: Duramin Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Air Cleaners: Vokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—Ammeters: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Cable Laying: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Loud Speaking: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—Aprons: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Assemblies: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Band Instruments: A. F. Matthews & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Boosey & Hawkes, Ltd., London, W.—Bars for carrying Cable Drums: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Bearings: Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—Bedplates: Mirlees Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Bedsteads, Folding: Siddall Manufacturing Co., Sowerby Bridge.—Beeswax: Wilkins Campbell & Co., Ltd., W. Drayton.—Belts, Ammunition: T. French & Sons, Manchester; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn.—Billet Shearing Machine: C. W. Engineering Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Blankets: Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bleaching Powder: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Widnes.—Blocks, Tackle: Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Boards, Artillery: Gambrell Radio Communication, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Bottles, Water: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—Boxes: Vono Company, Dudley Port.—Braid, Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek.—Brushes, Hair: C. H. Leng & Son, Starchley.—Burner Units for Cookers: Perry Bar Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cables, etc.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Cambric Cotton: C. W. Wilcox & Co., Manchester and Chorley; R. E. Bryden, Manchester.—Capsules, Microphone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Reflectors: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Castings: T. M. Birkett & Sons, Ltd., Hanley; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Billington & Newton, Ltd., Longport.—Chassis: Projectile and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chesses: Brownlee & Co.,

Ltd., Glasgow.—Cinema Projector: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Circuit Breakers: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Cloth, Box: Peter Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—Cloth, Lasting: W. & H. Foster, Denholme.—Coils, Resistance: W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge.—Conduit: Longmore Bros., Darlston.—Cradle Castings: Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cutters, Wire: Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cylinders, Iron: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.—Decking for Bridge: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.—Dishes, Tin: Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Dressings, Field: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet; Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Gargrave.—Drilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Town & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Drums, Cable: F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Elastic Webbing: R. Jones & Son, Ltd., Nuneaton; A. Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. Burgess & Sons, Leicester, M. Wright & Son, Ltd., Coalville.—Excavators: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Fabric, Flax, Khaki: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Felt Sheet: Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury.—Fencing Jackets and Helmets: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Forks and Spoons: Wall Kay & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield.—Fuel Economisers: E. Green & Son, Ltd., Wakefield.—Furnaces: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gauges: Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Glazed-Ware Pipes, Traps and Gullies: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Erith.—Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Hack-saw Blades: Sheffield & Hallamshire Hack-saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Hessian, Packing: J. Lawson, Jnr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Moffat & Son, Ltd., Forfar.—Hooks: Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Jackets and Trousers: A. Miller, London, S.E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Jacks, Lifting: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Knives: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lamps: Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Hounslow; G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Slough; W. Redman & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Lathes: Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Spencer (Melksham), Ltd., Melksham; Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum: Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.—Lockers, Steel: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—Locomotives: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Maul Heads: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Metal Rod: H. Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Milling Machines: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Vehicles and Bodies (Various): Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton; Eccles Motor Caravans, Ltd., Birmingham; Sentinel Wagon Works (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—Mudguards: Adams Bros. & Burnley, Ltd., Harrow.—Oil, Soluble: A. Duckham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ovens: W. E. Burnell & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Paint: E. Wood, Ltd., London, E.; Colthurst & Harding, London, E.C.; Blundell Spence & Co., London, E.C.; Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; Sanitary Paint Co., Liverpool; G. Wadsworth & Son, Halifax; Vulcan Products, Ltd., Slough.—Pantaloons, Leather: Haldane, Pugh & Binnie, London, W.—Petroleum Oil: Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., Llandarcy.—Pick Axe Heads: Wm. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipes and Fittings: Unit Superheater & Pipe Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Poles: J. Glanville, London, E.—Power Units: W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Presses: C. W. Engineering Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Francis Shaw & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. W. Bliss & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Pultroughs, Cords: W. James & Co., Bridport.—Pumps: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Puttees: T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Road Roller: Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Rugs, Bonnet: Baycliff, Ltd., Halifax.—Scaffolding, Tubular: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Old Hill.—Screens, Canvas: W. Ritchie & Son, London, E.—Shaping, etc. Machines: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; H. Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Sheets, Ground: P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Shirts: Sunderland Mantle & Gown Co., Ltd., Sunderland; McArthur Beattie, Warrington; John Jones, Ltd., Cardiff; A. G. Bateman, Congleton.—Shovels: English Tools, Ltd., Wigan.—Soldier: R. Jones & Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham.—Spanners: H. Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch.—Steel Bridging: Barnsley Boiler & Constructional Engineering Co., Barnsley.—Steel Fencing: A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Troughs: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel (Various): Neath Steel Sheet Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Cos. (Steel Peach & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Grovesend Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Gorseinon; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mill Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Firth & Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Bowesfield Steel Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; W. Turner & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; S. Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Stethoscopes: W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Switchboards and Parts: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tanks, Storage, etc.: H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Whessol Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Tent

Paris: Jas. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Alma & Cranmore Co., Brierley Hill.—Ticken: Coalisland Weaving Co., Ltd., Coalisland; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Timber: Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin Ingot: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tinplates: Baglan Bay Tinplate Co., Ltd., Briton Ferry.—Trailers: Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Torches: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Tractor Parts: Bramble Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Revell Carter & Co., Shipley.—Tubs, Washing: Suttons Holloware Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Valises: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Valves W.T.: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; A. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Vessel Repairs: Peter Hancock & Sons, Pembroke Dock.—Vices: C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—Wardrobes, Steel: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Water Softening Plant: Beeco Engineering & Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Webbing Silk: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Wire, steel: Tinsley Wire Industries, Ltd., Sheffield; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Wireless Masts: J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London, S.E. Building and Works Services: Ashton-under-Lyme—Erection of Dining Room and Cookhouse: A. Fenton, Manchester. Dover Road—Reconstruction and Tar Spraying: Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Shorncliffe Road—Reconstruction and Tar Spraying: W. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Gogan, Redford, Glencores and Berwick-on-Tweed—Road Repairs: H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Blackdown—Erection of Miniature Rifle Ranges: Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Sandhurst, Royal Military College—Reconstruction of No. 5 The Terrace: Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Aldershot—Military Police Garage: J. D. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. Sandhurst, Royal Military College—Periodical Services: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Aldershot, Clayton Barracks—Erection of Barrack Blocks: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Netley and Southampton—Artificers' Work: H. G. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Netley Abbey, Shrivenham—Erection of Barrack Blocks: J. Knox, Bristol. Bulford Barracks—Erection of Officers' Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Parsons Barracks, Aldershot—Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. Oxford and Reading—Artificers' Work: J. E. Billings, Oxford. Lydd—Reconditioning Officers' Quarters: Ellis Bros., New Romney. Didcot, Oxford and Warwick—Road Works: Tarslag (1923), Ltd., Wolverhampton. Colchester—Periodical Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Irvine—Construction of Floors: Jones & Miller, Ltd., Troon. Hereford—Asphalt Flooring: J. Dickinson (Asphaltes), Ltd., Bolton. Didcot—Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot, Parsons Barracks—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. Derby, Normanton Barracks—Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Derby. Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey—Constructional Steelwork: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Chilwell—Extension to Electric Runway: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Heating and Ventilating Plant: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C. Derby—Reconstruction of Recreation Ground: Land Cultivators, Ltd., York. Colchester—Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Chilwell—Motor Transport Sheds: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Bovington—Erection of Sandhurst Block and Gymnasium: J. Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol. Irvine, Heatherhouse Lane—Erection of Quarters: W. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Catterick—Erection of Sandhurst Blocks: Geo. Douglis & Son, Ltd., Darlington. Waltham—Concrete Floors, etc.: Mullen & Durkin, Ltd., Burnley. West London Area—Artificers' Work: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Sheerness—Married Officers' Quarters: C. H. Chaston & Co., Ltd., Clacton. Nottingham—Heating Equipment: Carrier-Ross Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Gravesend—Garage and Petrol Store: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Crownhill—Garages: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Dover—Alterations to Sheds, etc.: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Mill Hill—Concrete Block Walling: Speirs, Ltd., London, S.W. Sandhurst—Artificers' Work: Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Dover—Garages: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Mitcham—Store and Sheds: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., Whyteleaf.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aero Engine Air Intakes: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—Aero Engine Carburettor Development Testing: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Connecting Rods: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines Hangar, Testing of: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines Tests and Airscrews: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engine Rebuilding and Testing: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares, Tests, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Spares and Reconditioning: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines, Tools, Testing and Rebuilding: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines Tools: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines Units, Rebuilding and Testing: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines Units, Research Running on: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Work on: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Wheels: Avery Equipment, Ltd., Twickenham.—Aeroplane Development, Work on: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—A.G.S. Parts: Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; Marshall Drew & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Air Intakes: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Auxiliary Equipment: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft Repair: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Bristol

Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Spares: Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft, Work on: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough.—Airscrews, Repair of: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Airscrews, Wooden: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Altimeters: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Bags, Tool: Midland Gear Case Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bags, Travelling Parachute: Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—Barometers: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Bars, Steel: English Steel Corp., Sheffield.—Bearings, Ball and Roller: Ransome & Marles, Ltd., Newark.—Bedsteads: Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Billposting: Willing Service, London, W.C.; Poster Services, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bins, Mobilisation: Bramble Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Blowpipes: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Brushes: Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; F. Smith & Co., London, S.W.—Buckets, Fire: Sergeant Turner & Sons, Lye.—Buildings and Works Services: Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire—Officers' Mess and Quarters, Various Buildings External Services: C. Bryant & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Kidbrooke, Kent—Steelwork for Various Buildings and Clothing of Garages: Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Digby, Lincs.—Operations Block: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Kemble, Glos.—Various Buildings and External Services: Gee Walker & Slater, Ltd., London, W. Minchinhampton, Glos.; Kemble, Glos.; Hullavington, Wilts; Underground Cable Schemes—Liverpool Electric Cables, Ltd., Liverpool. Tern Hill, Salop—Erection of Various Buildings and External Services: Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Minchinhampton, Glos.—Erection of Various Buildings and External Services: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Evanton, Ross and Cromarty; Dornoch, Ross and Cromarty; Meikle Ferry, Ross and Cromarty—Artificers' Works: J. S. Wilson, Alass. Hendon, Middlesex—Artificers' Works: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Catterick, Yorks—Artificers' Works: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Cranwell, Lincs.—Various Buildings and Railway Connections: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Ruislip, Middlesex—Hutting: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Skipton, Yorks; Catfoss, Yorks.—Timber Hutting: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington. Cottesmore, Rutland.—Airmen's and Warrant Officers' Quarters External Service: Wm. Eaves & Co., Ltd., Blackpool—Scampton, Lincs.; Finnerley, York; South Cerney, Glos.—Cable Schemes: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Druridge Bay, Northumberland—Building Work: Henry Kelly (Contractor), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Cables, Rubber Sheathed: St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Canvas, Hessian: Jute Industries, Ltd., London, E.C.; John Both Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—Crossley 6-Wheeled Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Drills, Twist: L. J. Hydeleman, Ltd., London.—Dynamotors: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Ethylene Glycol: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Extinguishers, Fire: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Film, Sound: Science Films, Ltd., London, S.W.—Flares, Reconnaissance: Pianoforte Supplies, Ltd., Northampton.—Floodlights, Portable: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fuzes, Filling of: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Fuzes, Time: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Gauges: Tower Machine Tools, London.—Gauges, Boost: Barret Instruments, Ltd., Barnet.—Generating Set: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Goggles, Lightweight: Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Grass Seed: Dunn's Farm Seeds, Ltd., Salisbury; E. Webb & Sons, Stourbridge.—Grease: Henry Prichard & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Ignition Accessories: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Installation Accessories: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.I.—Insulators W/T: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jackets, O.A.: Jas. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol; G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Kiosk Substations: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Kite Balloons: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Lamps, Landing: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—Linings for Suits, Flying: G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Machines, Airscrew Balancing: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Machines, Breadcutting: G. A. Smith & Co., Desborough.—Machines, Hardness Testing: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Crayford.—Machines, Radial Drilling: Fredk. Town & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machines, Shaping: Fredk. Town & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Manifolds Exhaust: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Mirrors, Observation: Wray, Ltd., Bromley, Kent.—Nozzles, Delivery: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Oxygen, Flying: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint Remover: Bitulac, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Parachutes, etc.: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Pile Targets, Erection of: King & Hines, Burnham-on-Crouch.—Plant, Tyre Repairing: Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Platforms, Aeroplane Inspection: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Polish, Metal: Nicholson & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Protractors: E. P. Barrus, Ltd., London.—Pumps, Tyre Inflating: Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—Pumps, Petrol and Fittings for Albion Tankers: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—R.A.F. Agency: E. A. Guy, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.—R.A.F. Agency: J. Berry, Stranraer.—Reamers: Taylor & Jones, Huddersfield.—Safes, Office: Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley.—

Screwdrivers: Moore & Wright, Sheffield.—**Silk, Parachute:** Courtaulds, Ltd., Braintree and Halstead; Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Driver Hartley & Co., Ltd., Keighley; J. Lewis & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Single Cylinder Units:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Skates:** Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—**Sleeve Valve Air Cooled Research Unit:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Sleeve Valve Units, Spares for:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Smoke Floats:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Welwyn Metal Products, Ltd., Welwyn.—**Steel Rods:** United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Strip and Bar Mills Co. Branch), Sheffield; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Newport.—**Stoves:** S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Switchboards:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Tables, Marking Out:** Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—**Testers, Generator:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Tools, Screwcutting:** Thos. Chatwin & Co., Birmingham; Nuckey Scott & Co., London; Easterbrook Allcard & Co., Sheffield.—**Tracings, Preparation of:** Drawing and Tracing Office, London, W.—**Tractors, Painting of:** Strachans Successors, Ltd., London, W.—**Transformers:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Turn Indicators, Conversion of:** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—**Web Equipment:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**W/T Keys, Morse:** Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington; Hepting & Furderer, Ltd., London, W.—**W/T Remote Controls:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**W/T Starters:** Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**W/T Transmitters:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London, W.—**W/T Transmitters and Spares:** Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Unions, Casing:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**W/T Winches, Aerial:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Badges, Clothing:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Battery Stores:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, N.—**Blocks, Snatch:** Charles Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Blocks, Wood:** A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—**Bolts:** Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Packing:** Oubridge & Co., London, N.—**Braces, Arm:** David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Cases, Leather:** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Castings, Iron:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Cords, Telephone:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley, Wores.; J. C. Edwards (Ruabon), Ltd., Ruabon; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., J. C. Edwards (Ruabon), Ltd., Ruabon; Huddersfield; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, Ltd., Aberdare; W. H. & J. Slater, Denby; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—**Dynamotors:** Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Filling Sleeves Jointing with Petroleum Jelly:** Southall Bros. & Barclay (1935), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, E.L.:** Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Hammers:** William Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hinges, Brass:** Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Huts:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Ladders, Steel:** Thomas Bowen, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Lead Strip:** British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Eland; Lead Wool Co., Ltd., Snodland.—**Leathers, Chamois:** John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Lockers for Lorries:** William E. Eaton, Manchester.—**Mats, I.R.:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Motor Cycles:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nails:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Packing, Elm:** Arthur East & Son, Hemel Hempstead.—**Pipe, Mild Steel:** Warrington Tube Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Plates, Earth:** G. Farniloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Eland.—**Ratchets and Tongs:** Joseph Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—**Reinforcing Material:** Square Grip Reinforcement Co., Ltd., Teddington.—**Sacking, Jute:** A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Signs, Glass:** Brilliant Signs, Ltd., London, W.—**Silica, Gel:** Kestner Evaporator & Engineering Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Sleeves, Jointing:** Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Lead:** Lead Pipes, Ltd., Eland.—**Solder:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Spikes, Insulator:** John H. Allen, Birmingham.—**Spindles:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tents, Joiners':** Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Thread:** Blackstaffe Flax Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Wallboards:** Bratt

Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; Ferranti, Ltd., Manchester.—**Wire, Flameproof:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperston, Middlesex.—**Building Work:** R. Clemenishaw, Hull; Thomas Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.

Armoured Cable Underground Work: Inveraray-Lochgilphed; Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchoy.—**Batteries:** Swans Telephone Exchange; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Middlesbrough Telephone Exchange; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cabling, etc.:** Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield, Wolverhampton-Bridgnorth, Junction Penicuik-Peebles; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Sheffield-Wakefield, Wolverhampton-Bridgnorth and Junction Penicuik-Peebles, Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Peterhead-Fraserburgh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Norwich-Ipswich, Hurstpierpoint-Henfield; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Tunbridge Wells-Hawkhurst; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Tunbridge Wells-Hawkhurst, Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.—**Conduit-Laying, etc.:** Tavistock-Okehampton (Section II), Fulham, Gloucester-Abergavenny (Section III), Pencader-Aberystwyth (S. Wales District) (Section I), Bishopston (Glamorgan): A. Thomson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; New Cross-Forest Hill, London-Uckfield (L.E.D.) (Sections I, II), Uxbridge Road (London): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey; Steyning, Harrow, Laburnum (N.21), Stepney, Hackney, Poplar and Bethnal Green, etc., Hammersmith, etc., Bournemouth-Lymington (S. Mid. District) (Sections II, III), Camberwell, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Hayes-Uxbridge Road Widening, Wood Green, Ilford, etc.: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Belfast-Carrickfergus-Larne (Sections I, II, III): J. E. Cull, Belfast; Duffield, Mansfield (H. Ashley, Mansfield; Castle Combe (Wilts.)): E. Ireland, Bath; Gloucester-Abergavenny (Section II), Lydney, Newport-Ebbw Vale (Section III), South Cerney (R.A.F. Site), Greenham, Manchester-Northwich (Section II): Moore and Rowley, Birmingham; Newport-Ebbw Vale (Section II), Warrington-Stoke-on-Trent (S. Lancs. and N. Wales Districts) (Section II), Manchester-Preston (S. Lancs. District) (Sections I, II), Liverpool (Wirral Area) East: J. Collier & Co. (Elect. Engrs.), Ltd., Manchester; Newbury-Chieveley-Lambourn, Glasgow Central-Stepps, Hastings (East), Madderty, Helmingham (Suffolk), Edinburgh: Leith (East) and Craiglockhart, Glasgow Springburn, Glasgow Provanmill: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Manchester-Sheffield (S. Lancs. District) (Section I), Liverpool (Wirral Area) West: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; London-Salisbury (S. Mid. District) (Sections I, II, IV, V), Guildford-Cranleigh-Ewhurst (Section I), Roche (Cornwall), Lindfield-Warlinglid-Seaynes Hill (Sussex): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Pencader-Aberystwyth (S. Wales District) (Section IV, V): Watson & Horrocks, Ltd., Bridgend, Glam.; Bristol-Warminster No. 2 (Section II), Sudbury-Ipswich (Sections, II, III), Gloucester-Abergavenny (Section IV), Breadsall (Derby), Wolverhampton-Fordhouses-Standeford-Brewod Junction: Rud-dock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex; Horning and Drayton (Norfolk) and Norwich-Drayton, Victoria, Sudbury-Ipswich (Section I), London-Salisbury (S. Mid. District) (Section III), Saffron Walden (Essex), Bishops Waltham (Hants.), Grundisburgh, Camberley-Wokingham (Sections I, II), Bristol-Plymouth No. 1 (Section I): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Gloucester-Abergavenny (Section I), Southampton-Bournemouth (S.W. District) (Sections I, II): Martin and Element, Ltd., Liverpool; Waterbeach: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Shrewsbury-Whitchurch (Sections I, IV): G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Exeter (South), Alvaston, Beeston (Notts.), Cerne Abbas (Dorset), Southampton-Bournemouth (S.W. District) (Section V): Hodge Bros. (Contra.), Ltd., Birmingham; Bristol-Chipping Sodbury-Stroud, Sudbury-Ipswich (Section IV), Shrewsbury-Whitchurch (Section II): A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Ipswich, Horton Bank, Guisley, Shipley, etc., Lower Shelton-Cranfield, Newcastle (Westlands), Llandrindod Wells: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Manchester-Northwich (Section III): S. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Northwich; Chirton (Wilts.) Bournemouth-Lymington (S.W. District) (Section I): Wort and Way, Salisbury; Newmarket-Ipswich (Section II): C. G. Dobson, Ltd., Edinburgh; Shrewsbury-Whitchurch (Section III): Wyatt Bros. (Whitchurch), Ltd., Whitchurch; East Herrington, etc.: G. H. Bramwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Leeds, Chapelton, Barwick-in-Elmet, etc.: S. 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