## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## Principal Contents

Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in February.
Earnings and Hours in the Leather Industries; Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries; and Paper, Printing, etc. Industries.
The Special Areas :-
Proposals for Amendment of the Act; Summary of Commitments and Expenditure (England and Wales).
Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund:
Statutory Committee's Report; Improved Provision of Unemployment Benefit.
Building Plans Approved in 1936 and Previous Years.

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

## Employment and Unemployment.

Employment in February showed a recovery from the seasonal decline recorded in January.
Insured Persons in work.-It is estimated that at 22nd February, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately $11,187,000$. This was 81,000 more than at 25th January, 1937, and 662,000 more than at 24th February, 1936.
Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).-At 22nd February, 1937, there were $1,391,932$ persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 42,025 less than at 25th January, 1937, and 285,145 less than at 24th February, 1936. The total on 22nd February, 1937, included 1,101,455 men, 43,011 boys, 200,891 women, and 46,575 girls.

Numbers Termporarily Stopped.-At 22nd February, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 105,136 men, 2,383 boys, 50,915 women, and 3,400 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 161,834 was 21,834 less than at 25 th January, 1937, and 97,458 less than at 24th February, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 22nd February, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 72,068 men, 141 boys, 1,860 women, and 10 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 74,079 was 2,481 more than at 25 th January, 1937, but 14,573 less than at 24th February, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.-The total of $1,627,845$ persons on the registers at 22nd February, 1937, included $1,385,171$ insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 132,962 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 109,712 uninsured persons. Of the $1,385,171$ applicants for benefit or allowances, 754,823 had claims admitted for insurance benefit and 559,216 had applications authorised for allowances ; the balance of 71,132 included 40,763 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,762 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 21,607 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

Percentages Unemployed.-Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was $12 \cdot 2$ at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with $12 \cdot 6$ at 25th January, 1937, and $15 \cdot 3$ at 24 th February, 1936. For males alone the percentage at 22nd February, 1937, was $13 \cdot 6$, and for females $8 \cdot 3$. At 25th January, 1937, the corresponding percentages were $14 \cdot 0$ and $8 \cdot 6$, and at 24th February, 1936 , they were $17 \cdot 1$ and $10 \cdot 1$.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.There was an increase in employment in most of the principal industries. Those showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, general engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, pottery and earthenware manufacture, and shipping service. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

## Wages.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February, resulted in an increase of about $£ 98,600$ in the weekly full-time wages of $1,213,000$ workpeople, and in a decrease of $£ 4,050$ in those of 43,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were building trade operatives in Great Britain, men employed at shipbuilding and shiprepairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, coal miners in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and workers employed in steel melting and steel rolling in various districts. The decreases affected mainly coal miners in Warwickshire and the majority of tinplate workers in South Wales.

The changes so far reported in the two completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about $£ 160,000$ per week in the full-time rates of wages of $2,062,000$ workpeople, and in a net decrease of $£ 10,300$ in those of 87,000 workpeople.

## Cost of Living.

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 51 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food only the average percentage increase was 35 . These percentages were the same as at 1st February. For 29th February, 1936, the corresponding figures were 46 per cent. for all items and 29 per cent. for food only

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war workingclass family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

## Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February was 75. In addition, 11 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes, i luding workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 25,000 , and the aggregate duration in February of the disputes was about 84,000 working days.

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

## II.-LEATHER INDUSTRIES; FOOD, DRINK AND

 TOBACCO INDUSTRIES ; AND PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES.In the February issue of this Gazette particulars wene given of the scope and nature of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into average weekly earnings and hours of labour in October, 1935; and statistics were published summarising the results of the enquiry for certain groups of industries. In the following Tables similar particulars are given for further groups of industries

Average Weekly Earnings.- The Table below shows the average actual earnings per head, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, of (a) all the workpeople covered by the returns, and (b) of the men, 21 years and over, youths and boys under 21 years, women 18 years and over, and girls under 18 years, in respect of whom separate figures were supplied. Some of the firms who supplied figures showing the average earnings of all workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women, and girls, respectively; but the numbers of workpeople in respect of whom these particulars were given by other employers were in most cases sufficiently large to provide a substantial basis for the calculation of the average earnings shown in the Table.

As enquiry forms were sent to all firms, in the industries covered, who employed more than 10 workpeople, but to only about 20 per cent. of the smaller firms, the proportions of returns received are higher, on the whole, in the case of firms employing more than 10 workpeople than among the smaller firms. For those industries in which the average earnings shown by the returns from the smaller firms differ from those shown by the larger firms to such an extent as to have a marked effect on the figures, separate particulars are given for the larger and smaller firms, respectively. In those cases in which separate particulars are not given for the two groups, the exclusion of the smaller firms would not materially affect the average earnings shown.
Hours of Labour.-The Table on page 89 summarises the information received relating to weekly working hours. The Table shows : (a) the proportions of workpeople, employed by firms making returns, whose normal weekly hours (i.e. hours constituting a full ordinary week) exclusive of recognised intervals for meals, etc.* fell within various limits; (b) the average normal hours of these workpeople; (c) the proportion of workpeople who, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, were working less than the normal week, and the average hours lost by those workpeople in that week; and (d) the proportion who, in that week, worked more than the normal weekly hours and the average time worked in excess of the normal hours by those workpeople during that week. The figures in the last column of the Table show the average hours worked per head, computed from the data given in the preceding columns relating
to normal weekly hours, short time, and hours worked in excess of the normal week, respectively. In this connection it should be observed that in the great majority of the returns the particulars relating to operatives working less than the full week included only those workers who were on short time as a result of arrangements made by their employers, and excluded any loss of time by individual workers due to voluntary absence from work, sickness bad time-keeping, etc. If full account had been taken of absences from work from all these causes, the figures relating to hours actually worked would usually have been somewhat lower, on average, than those shown in the Table.
Shift-work.-In certain of the industries for which particulars are given, considerable proportions of the workpeople were employed on shift-work. The following Table shows the number of shiftworkers employed by firms, engaged in such industries, who supplied information and the average number of shifts worked per week :-

| Industry. |  | Average number of shifts per week worked by operatives on 8 -hour shifts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 54 | 51 | 53 | 6 | 7 |  |
| Grain milling | 4,590 | 1,380 | 1,333 | 1,075 | 565 | - | 237 |
| Sugar making and refining... |  |  |  |  |  | 5,556 |  |
| Paper making... | 20,688 | 2,523 | 2,398 | 11,948 | 1,045 | 5,556 | 2,774 |

In each of these industries the normal length of the shift was, with few exceptions, 8 hours; but in some cases a shorter shift was worked on Saturday. For 1,402 workers in grain milling, 1,517 in sugar making and refining, and 9,978 in paper making the Saturday morning shift was 6 or 7 hours. For the purpose of the above Table work performed on Saturday by these workers has been reckoned as a full shift. In the case of 1,231 workers in grain milling, 2,395 in sugar making and refining and 2,702 in paper making there was a recognised meal interval, usually of 30 minutes, included in the shift.
Increases in Rates of Wages since October, 1935.-In a number of industries for which particulars are given below, rates of wages have been increased since the date (October, 1935) to which the enquiry related. In the leather tanning industry men have received an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, women 1d. per hour, and youths $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour ; while in fellmongery men have received 1d. per hour. In the food, drink and tobacco group there have been increases of 2 s . per week for men, 1s. 6d. for women, and 1s. for juveniles in the brewing industry at Burton-on-Trent, and increases for bakers in certain districts. In the paper making industry the rates of wages of men have been increased by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 d . per hour in different districts, and those for women by $\frac{5}{16} \mathrm{~d}$. to $\frac{7}{16} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
I.-Average Earnings in the Week ended 12th October, 1935.

| IN | Total number people covered by returisreceived. received. | Averageweeklyearningsof allwork-peoplecovered. | Workpeople covered by returns giving separate details by sex and age. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Men(21 years and over). |  | Youths and Boys (under 21 years). |  | Women (18 years and over). |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { (under } 18 \text { years). } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Number covered by returns. | Average weekly earnings. | Number coveredrens. returns. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Number coveredby returns. | Average weekly earnings | Number coveredby returns. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Leather Industries :- |  | 8. $d$. |  | 8. $d$. |  | s. $d$. |  | 8. $d$. |  | 8. $d$. |
| Fellmmongery ... $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$... $\ldots$ | 1,418 |  | 1,073 | 5511 | 144 | 2410 | 108 |  | 17 | 1211 |
| Tanning, currying and leather dressing | 22,940 | 526 | 15,552 | 631 | 3,768 | ${ }^{23} 8$ | 1,372 | 28 3 3 | 320 | 179 |
| Making of bags, trunks and other leather goods | 819 13,224 | 43 32 | ${ }_{2,273}^{361}$ | 61 <br> 60 | 59 1,002 | 21 20 20 | 4,376 | $\begin{array}{rr}33 & 0 \\ 29 & 10\end{array}$ | 45 2,194 | 17 15 15 |
| Other, including combinations of above | 3,150 |  | 1,466 |  | 1,300 |  | 4,517 | 292 | 221 | 1311 |
| Total, Leather | 41,551 | 44 | 20,725 | 61 | 5,273 | 22 | 6,516 | 29 | 2,797 | 15 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries :Grain milling :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers | 14,893 | 5510 | 11,109 |  | 1,249 |  | 994 |  | 437 | 14.6 |
| Cereal foods and starches than 10 workers | 1,012 | 447 | ${ }_{780} 80$ | 4810 |  | 23 30 | 36 628 | $\begin{array}{rrr}22 & 3 \\ 30 & 3 \\ 3\end{array}$ |  | 1011 |
| Cattle and poultry foods (not oil cake) .... | 5,625 | 49 | 3,603 | 5911 | 1,006 |  | 628 570 | 317 | ${ }_{254}^{186}$ |  |
| Grain milling, cattle and poultry food, etc. (not separately distinguished) | 6,483 | 57 | 5,085 | 64 | 671 | 29 | 410 | 3011 | 64 | 17 |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,163 |  |
| Fiscuits ${ }_{\text {Firms }}$ employing less than 10 workers | 5,938 | 41.6 | 3,286 | 556 | 1,259 | 20 | 6,773 | 268 | ${ }_{288}$ | 1210 |
| Sugar making and reäning | 30,822 18,363 | $\begin{array}{ll}36 & 3 \\ 63 & 4\end{array}$ | 5,640 13 13468 | 6210 69 | 1,417 1,049 | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & \frac{1}{3}\end{array}$ | 11,099 | 34 29 | 5,809 | 17 20 |
| Sugar confectionery ... | 25,258 | $\begin{array}{lll}63 & 4 \\ 31\end{array}$ | 13,164 |  | 1,049 | ${ }_{25} 25$ | 8,472 |  | 5,688 | 160 |
| Jam and fruit preserving | 11,422 | 34 3 | 2,499 | 59 | 330 | 23 | 6,100 | 287 | 1,717 | 1510 |
| Cocoa and chocolatet ${ }_{\text {colat }}$ | 21,198 |  | 2,465 |  | 1,075 | 274 | 4,167 |  | 2,264 |  |
| distinguished) ... ... ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,592 |  |
| Eish curing, lard and sausages ... ... ... | 8,159 | 469 | 4,631 | 584 | 908 | 235 | 4,945 | 299 | 332 | 1710 |
| Other meat and fish preserving and meat ${ }^{\text {en }}$ | 2,901 | 38 <br> 36 <br> 38 | 1833 |  | 198 | 215 | 1,199 | ${ }_{29}^{27}$ | 293 539 | 15 14 14 |
| Butter, cheese, condensed and dried milk | 14,095 | 46 | 8,144 | 59 | 2,487 | 257 | 1,687 | 289 | 662 | 157 |
| Margarine ${ }^{\text {Vinegar }}$ brewing | 2,877 | 489 | -628 | 648 | 2,110 | 298 | 243 | 281 | 82 | 154 |
| Pickles, spices, mustard, etc.. | 574 | 52 5 <br> 32 6 | 389 | $\begin{array}{ll}64 \\ 60 & 4 \\ 60\end{array}$ | 48 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 4 \\ 23 & 7\end{array}$ | 112 | 27 <br> 26 <br> 26 | 111 |  |
| Other food, including combinations of above | 1,632 28,660 | 32 38 3 | 7,935 | 60 62 6 | 1,315 | ${ }_{24} 23$ | 9,336 | ${ }_{28}^{26} 8$ | 4,538 | 15 |
| Malting Brewing ... ... | 2,805 | 5210 | 2,533 | 5310 | 107 | 2311 | 16 | 28 |  |  |
| Distilling, rectitifying and compounding of ${ }^{\ldots}$ spirits.... | 12,959 | 56 47 47 | 10,100 2 2 | 638 | 987 | 22 26 26 | 878 967 | $\begin{array}{ll}29 & 2 \\ 32 & 5\end{array}$ | 136 236 | ${ }_{17}^{22} 11$ |
| Cider |  |  | 2,397 |  |  |  | 178 |  |  |  |
| Mineral and aerated waters $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ Firms employing 10 or more workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers | 6,280 |  | 2,895 |  | 986 188 | ${ }_{20}^{17} 11$ | 1,312 |  |  |  |
| Bottling of beer, wines, spirits, etc. |  | 40 | 3,823 | 58 | 1,089 | 22 <br> 20 | 2,790 | 27 | 650 | 174 |
| Brewing and bottling combined ${ }^{\text {ather drink }}$. | 9,189 | 54 | 6,492 | 64 | 811 | 2411 | 1,193 | 28 | 115 |  |
| Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc. | 17,008 | 531 | 11,367 | 625 | 1,652 | 22 37 37 | 2,068 17,664 |  | 502 6,959 | 1610 20 |
| , | 35,493 |  | 8,563 |  | 1,005 |  | 17,664 |  |  |  |
| Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco | 363,119 | 4410 | -150,323 | 63 | 26,808 | 2411 | 87,671 | 32 | 37,500 | 17 |

* Except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no deflite interval for meals was agreed upon. Sce following paragraph.
$\dagger$ The flgures for this industry relate, in the case of one large firm, to a week in August, conditions in October having been abnormal.

I．Average Earnings in the Week ended 12 th October， 1935 （continued）．

| INDUSTRY． | Total number people by returns received． | Averageweeklyearningsof allwork－pooplecovered． | Workpeople covered by returns giving separate details by sex and age． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | （21 years and over）． |  | Youths and Boys （under 21 years）． |  | (18 years and over). |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { (under } 18 \text { years). } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Number covered by returns． | Average weekly weekly $\qquad$ | Number coveredby returns． | Average weekly earnings | Number coveredby returns． | $\underset{\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { weekly }}}{\text { a }}$ earnings． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { covered by } \\ \text { returns. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { weekly }}{\text { Avara }}$ earnings． |
|  |  | s．$d$ ． |  | s．$d$ ． |  | 8．d． |  | 8．$d$ ． |  |  |
| Paper，Printing，Stationery，etc．，Industries：－ Paper and board making | 49，084 | 527 | 28，361 | 6411 | 4，214 |  | 7，006 |  | 2，803 |  |
| Wallpaper $\ldots \ldots$ | 5，960 | $\begin{array}{r}4310 \\ 38 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 5，551 | 63 73 | 729 1,397 | 22 25 28 | 12，225 | 314 |  | 1410 |
| Cardboard boxes ${ }^{\text {Paper bags，envelopes and }}$ stationery | 23，661 | 390 | 3，221 | 72. | 1，005 | ${ }_{22} 8$ | 12，453 | 34 31 31 | 6,339 3,055 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 4 \\ 14 & 5\end{array}$ |
| Compressed paper and articles thereof ．．． | 3，339 | 39 <br> 35 | ${ }_{278}^{926}$ | 62 <br> 61 <br> 1 | 451 | 24 | 983 | 31 31 3 | 473 |  |
| Pencils，penholders，fountain pens，etc． Other stationery and typewriting requisites | 2，139 23,632 |  | 5，981 | 61 73 78 | 1，673 |  | 7，125 | $\begin{array}{ll}32 & 2 \\ 32 & 2\end{array}$ | 271 | 21 2 <br> 15  |
| Other stationery and typewriting requisites Relief，die，etc．，stamping ．．． | 1，481 | 416 | ，433 | 729 | 226 | 174 | 7，125 | 32 <br> 3 | －146 | 15 14 14 |
| Newspaper and periodical printing | 29，098 | 1001 | 24，126 | $\begin{array}{rr}110 & 9 \\ 81\end{array}$ | 2，041 | $\begin{array}{ll}24 & 7 \\ 20\end{array}$ | 1，289 | 39 37 | 188 | 1311 |
|  | 3，522 |  |  |  | 136 |  | 342 |  | 141 |  |
| graphy，stereotyping，electrotyping，etc．）：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms emploving less than 10 workers | 29,190 1,801 | ［129． | 13，355 | 88811 | 3，534 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 5 \\ 18 & 8\end{array}$ | 5，532 | 34 29 29 | 2,455 56 | 14 13 13 |
| Bookbinding，including account books ${ }^{\text {F }}$ ． | 7，104 | 4711 | 1，839 | 7910 | 454 |  | 2，153 | 3711 | 716 |  |
| Printing，undefined，and combinations of above Firms employing 10 or more workers | 80，553 |  | 35，326 | 860 | 8，469 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers | 2，136 | $44 \quad 2$ | 1，028 | 6410 | 566 | 18 | 265 | 3010 | 112 |  |
| Total，Paper，Printing，Stationery，etc． | 292，649 | 55 | 124，493 | 83 | 25，557 | 2211 | 59，266 | 335 | 27，779 | 15 |

II．Hours of Labour＊in the Week ended 12th October， 1935.

| INDUSTRY． | Number of work－ people covered by returns received． | Proportions of workpeople whose normal weekly hours＊were ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ <br> 宽宽 <br> 冒䂞 <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average hours worked by } \\ & \text { all workpeople. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Less than 44. | 44. | $\begin{gathered} 441 \\ \text { to } \\ 463 . \end{gathered}$ | 47. | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \frac{1}{4} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 47 \frac{1}{6} . \end{aligned}$ | 48. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 48 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． | Per cent． |  | Per cent． |  | Per cent． |  |  |
| Leather Industries ：－ <br> Fellmongery | ，418 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1.8 | $72 \cdot 9$ | 16.9 | $48 \cdot 3$ | 21.7 | $6 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |
| Tanning，currying and leather dressing | 22，856 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | 1.5 | 77.8 | 16.9 | $47 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | 6．8 9.0 | $22 \cdot 6$ 29.0 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 48.8 48.4 |
| Saddlery and harness making ．．． | 809 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $52 \cdot 3$ | 30.2 | 48.4 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 19.9 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $48 \cdot 7$ |
| Making of bags，trunks and other leather goo | 13，109 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 0.9 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $64 \cdot 1$ | 17.4 | 48.0 | $9 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | $44 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $49 \cdot 7$ |
| Other，including combinations of above | 3，141 | 5．5 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $47 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 21.9 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 47－5 |
| Total，Leather | 41，333 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 71.9 | 10．0 | $47 \cdot 8$ | $11 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | 33.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 48.8 |
| Food，Drink and Tobacco Industries：－ <br> Grain milling ：－ <br> Firms employing 10 or more $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Day－work }\end{array}\right.$ workers <br> Firms employing less than 10 workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,889 4,590 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.5 \\ 29.5 \end{array}$ | $4 \cdot 2$ $43 \cdot 0$ | 3.0 17.0 | 60.6 0.7 | 0.7 | 12.1 1.2 | 18.9 8.6 | $47 \cdot 6$ 44.0 | $\} 3 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | $24 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $47 \cdot 8$ |
|  | ， 975 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $20 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 21.3 | 39.0 | 48.5 | 0.8 | $10 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | 8 | $49 \cdot 6$ |
| Cereal foods and starches ．．．．．．． | 1，648 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $62 \cdot 7$ | 19.4 | 48.2 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 29.1 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 50.4 |
| Cattle and poultry foods（not oil cake） Grain milling，cattle and poultry food，etc．（not | 5，546 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 11.8 | $30 \cdot 4$ | 1.4 | 33.4 | 14.5 | $47 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 12.9 | $40 \cdot 6$ | 6．6 | 59.4 |
| separately distinguished） <br> Bread and flour confectionery ：－ | 6，306 | 11.5 | 11．2 | $9 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | $46 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $35 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 48.4 |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers | 39，962 | $1 \cdot 3$ 2.5 | 2.5 3.0 | 12.2 4.2 | 4.4 3.4 | 0.4 0.5 | 54.8 36.6 | 24.4 49.8 | $48 \cdot 6$ 50.4 | $3 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 2$ |
| Biscuits employing less than $\ldots$ workers | 30，812 | 1．3 0.5 | 3.0 5.4 | $4 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 6$ | 3．4 | 0.5 3.9 | 36.6 68.8 | 49.8 4.7 | $50 \cdot 4$ 47.5 | $2 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 2$ | 14.2 $7 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 7$ 30.7 | $4 \cdot 7$ $4 \cdot 9$ | $50 \cdot 2$ 48.7 |
| Sugar making and refining $\ldots$ \｛ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day－work } \\ & \text { Shift－work }\end{aligned}$ | 7，978 9，921 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 0.5 10.3 | 0．8 7 | 72.0 1.4 | 1.5 | 4.1 15.3 | 21.1 | 50.5 53.1 | $34 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $52 \cdot 8$ |
| Sugar confectionery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25，104 | 4．19 | $10 \cdot 3$ 4.6 | $7 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 30.6 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 3$ 46.6 | 61.8 5.9 | 53.1 47 | 12．2 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 41.3 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $42 \cdot 5$ |
| Jam and fruit preserving | 11，410 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 33.9 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 33.6 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $46 \cdot 7$ | 27.4 | 6.9 | $21 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 49.5 46.0 |
| Chocolate and sugar confectionery（not separately distinguished） | 21，198 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $60 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | 1.7 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $44 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 48.4 | 6.4 | $47 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 13，112 | 2.8 | 9．3 | 18.0 | $24 \cdot 9$ | $11 \cdot 8$ | 32.5 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 47．0 | $6 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | 53.4 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 49.8 |
| Bacon，hams，lard and sausages | 7，914 | 2.8 0.9 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $42 \cdot 8$ | 23.6 | 48.6 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 16.0 | $40 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 51.0 |
| Other meat and fish preserving and meat extracts | 6，093 | 0.8 0.7 | 10.4 10.3 | 19．2 | 20．6 |  | 19.8 43.4 | $75 \cdot 6$ | $51 \cdot 3$ 46.8 | 16.9 9 | 21.7 | 28.9 | 9．2 | $50 \cdot 8$ |
| Butter，cheese，condensed and dried milk | 13，265 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 5．4 | 1.1 | $20 \cdot 6$ 4.0 | 4.2 2.6 | 43.4 68.7 | 16．0 | $46 \cdot 8$ 48.4 | 9.8 8.7 | 16.3 9.9 | $30 \cdot 9$ 28.8 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $47 \cdot 0$ |
| Margarine ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，877 | $3 \cdot 0$ | $36 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | 23.4 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $68 \cdot 7$ | 16.0 5.1 | 46.4 46.0 | 8.7 2.5 | $9 \cdot 9$ 6.8 | $28 \cdot 8$ $49 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 8$ | $49 \cdot 3$ $47 \cdot 7$ |
| Pinegar brewing spices，mustard，etc．$\ldots$ | 574 1,594 | 0.4 5.5 | 8．5 | 2．3 | $61 \cdot 7$ | 5．2 | $18 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $47 \cdot 0$ | 16.1 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 29.2 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $47 \cdot 8$ |
| Other food，including combinations of above | 28，214 | 1．5 | $17 \cdot 7$ | 14.7 6.5 | 10.5 20.3 | $15 \cdot 2$ 1.7 | $31 \cdot 6$ 36.3 | 3.4 15.9 | 46.5 | 22.4 | $9 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $45 \cdot 3$ |
| Malting $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brewing }\end{aligned}$ | 2，582 | 1．8 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 6.5 9.8 | 10.5 8.9 | $1 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 0$ | $36 \cdot 3$ $24 \cdot 8$ | 15.9 50.5 | 47.3 50.5 | 6.4 3.3 | 9.9 19.6 | 33．3 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 5$ |
| Brewing rä̈n ．．．．．．．．．．． | 12，838 | 1.0 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 29.7 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $46 \cdot 9$ | 7.5 | $50 \cdot 5$ $47 \cdot 5$ | 3． $5 \cdot 0$ | 19.6 6.1 | $9 \cdot 1$ 20.1 | $5 \cdot 2$ $8 \cdot 1$ | 50.5 48.9 |
| Distilling，rectifying and compounding of spirit | 4，189 | 10.4 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 39.5 | $20 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 11.9 | 46.2 | 5．0 | 6.1 9.9 | $20 \cdot 1$ $35 \cdot 4$ | 8.1 8.7 | $48 \cdot 9$ 48.8 |
| Mineral and aerated waters：－ | 1，061 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 13.5 | $63 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $47 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $44 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | $51 \cdot 7$ |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers | 6，087 | 1．5 | 2．8 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $16 \cdot 1$ | 5．7 | 64－6 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 48.0 | 26.4 | $10 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $45 \cdot 3$ |
| Bottling of beer，wines，spirits，etc．．．． | 897 8,251 | 5.1 6.8 | 6．5 | $5 \cdot 7$ 12.0 | 12.4 | 3.2 3.4 | 63．9 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $47 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 5$ | 13.7 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $44 \cdot 7$ |
| Brewing and bottling combined ．．．．．． | 8,251 8,957 | 6.8 0.9 | $6 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$ | 12.0 4.6 | $20 \cdot 2$ 12.0 | 3.4 0.5 | 31.2 71.0 | 20.2 7.7 | 47.2 47.8 | 11.3 8.9 | 7.5 6.6 | 21.4 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 6$ |
| Other drink，including combinations of above | 8,957 16,869 | 6.8 2.9 | $3 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 0$ | 4.6 4.0 | $12 \cdot 0$ 20.5 | 0.5 1.6 | $71 \cdot 0$ 54.1 | 7.7 12.9 | $47 \cdot 8$ | 8.9 6.8 | $6 \cdot 6$ | $20 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $48 \cdot 3$ |
| Tobacco，cigars，cigarettes，etc．．．．．．． | 16，429 | 2．9 0.6 | 4．0 $3 \cdot 7$ | 4． 0 1.8 | 20.5 17.4 | 1.6 2.5 | $54 \cdot 1$ $74 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 7$ $47 \cdot 6$ | 6.8 39.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 3 \\ & 5 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $19 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ 6.2 | $48 \cdot 3$ $45 \cdot 8$ |
| Paper，Printing，8tationery，etc．，Industries | 353，963 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 44－2 | 13.5 | 47．7 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $26 \cdot 7$ | 6 | 48.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board making $\quad . . \quad . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Day－work } \\ \text { Shift－work }\end{array}\right.$ | 27，704 | $5 \cdot 3$ 37.4 | 3.1 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 6．5 | 1.6 | $73 \cdot 6$ | 6．8 | 47．8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,688 5,960 | 37.4 0.7 | 5.4 0.3 | $26 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 14.5 | $15 \cdot 6$ 73.5 | 11.5 | 44.8 | $\}^{4 \cdot 3}$ | 9．3 | 24．0 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 48．2 |
| Cardboard boxes ．．．．．．．．． | 29，744 | 0.7 0.5 | 0．3 1.1 | $4 \cdot 2$ 6.8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 14.5 5.9 | 73.5 80.7 | $6 \cdot 8$ 2.3 | $48 \cdot 0$ 47.8 | 1.9 10.2 | 11.7 7.5 | 36．6 | 6.5 | $50 \cdot 1$ |
| Paper bags，envelopes and stationery | 23，639 | 0．8 | 0.7 | $6 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 5.9 4.8 | $80 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 5$ | 2.3 1.4 | $47 \cdot 8$ $47 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 2$ 3.7 | 7.5 10.9 | $42 \cdot 0$ 21.6 | $5 \cdot 6$ 4.8 | 49.4 48.4 |
| Pencils，penholders，fountain pens，etc． | 3，339 | 5.8 | － 5 | 6.4 | $30 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | 8.7 | $28 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | 48.4 49.1 |
| Other stationery and typewriting requisites | 22，139 | 0．7 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $32 \cdot 9$ | 6．9 | 7．8 | $40 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $27 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $50 \cdot 3$ |
| Relief，die，etc．，stamping ．．．．．．．．． | 22，017 | 2．6 | 2．4 1.3 | 4.4 8.7 | 11.1 21.4 | 3.3 | 70.5 50.7 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $47 \cdot 7$ | 7．0 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 33.0 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $48 \cdot 7$ |
| Newspaper and periodical printing | 24，205 | $1 \cdot 2$ 24.8 | $1 \cdot 3$ 20.8 | 8.7 15.9 | 11.4 1.2 | 1.7 4.7 | 50.7 32.6 | 15.0 0.0 | $47 \cdot 9$ 44.8 | 5．9 | 6.4 | 17.0 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $48 \cdot 4$ |
| Book and music printing ．．．$\ldots$ ．．．．．． | 24,205 3,247 | 24.8 7.8 | $20 \cdot 8$ 1.0 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 1.2 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 32.6 89.8 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 44－8 | 5．7 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $42 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $46 \cdot 5$ |
| Printing，job and general work（ïncluding litho－ graphy，stereotyping，electrotyping，etc．）： <br> Firms employing 10 or more workers | 3，247 | 7.8 | 1.0 | － | $0 \cdot 3$ | － | 89.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 6$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $47 \cdot 1$ |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers | 28,385 1,696 | 1．3 | 2．4 | 10．9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 79.4 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $47 \cdot 6$ | 4．0 | $8 \cdot 8$ | $31 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $49 \cdot 2$ |
| Bookbinding，including account books | 1,696 7,074 | 1.6 0.1 | 7.0 0.5 | $5 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 3$ | 4.8 1.6 | $3 \cdot 1$ 2.4 | $72 \cdot 1$ 92.1 | 6． 20 1.0 | 47.5 47.9 | 7.6 12.8 | 7．8 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $47 \cdot 2$ |
| Printing，undefined，and combinations of above ：－ | 7，074 | 0.1 | 0.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $92 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | $47 \cdot 9$ | 12.8 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 48.5 |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 75,861 \\ 2,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 0 \\ & 5 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 5 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 6 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 5 \\ & 68 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 8 \\ & 47 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 6 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 1 \\ & 8 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $30 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 1 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $49 \cdot 0$ $47 \cdot 7$ |
| Total，Paper，Printing，Stationery，etc． | 279，096 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 4－2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 71.2 | 3.9 | 47．3 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 8.9 | $30 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $48 \cdot 6$ |

＊See paragraphs as to Hours of Labour and Shift－work on page 88.

## THE SPECIAL AREAS : PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

A White Paper has been issued* as an introduction to, and a preliminary explanation of, the Financial Resolution which has since been moved in the House of Commons (on March 9th). A Bill to amend the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, will be founded upon this Resolution.

Under the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act 1934, two Commissioners were appointed, for England and Wales and for Scotland, respectively, to promote measures for the economic development and social improvement of certain areas, named in a schedule to the Act, which were called "the Special Areas." The financial commitments of the Commissioners up to 31st January 1937, amounted to about $£ 9,000,000$ in England and Wales and about $£ 2,000,000$ in Scotland. Of these commitments about a quarter ( $£ 2,800,000$ ) has so far been discharged in cash.

The Government also assist the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, Ltd., which has been set up under the Special Areas Reconstruction (Agreement) Act, 1936, to make loans for the establishment of small industries in the Special Areas.

The Government's policy has been, wherever possible, to secure preferential treatment for areas of heavy unemployment, including but not confined to, the Special Areas. During the twenty months from 1st April, 1935, to 30th November, 1936, direct contracts to a total value of over $£ 41,000,000$ have been placed by the Defence Departments alone in the areas to which the preference applies; and the value of such orders will increase as the rearmament programme progresses. It has been estimated that out of the $£ 41,000,000$ orders referred to above, orders valued at $£ 24,000,000$ have been placed in the Special Areas.

Substantial improvement has been effected in the state of unemployment in the Special Areas. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the Special Areas declined, between January, 1935, and January, 1937, by 119,803 , or $26 \cdot 3$ per cent.; only a part of this reduction is attributable to transference.

The White Paper also refers to the substantial improvement which will take place in the financial position of the local authorities in the Special Areas under the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Bill now before Parliament.
The Government consider that the measures already taken have prepared the way for a further advance. They believe that the time has now come when, with the aid of some financial assistance directly applied, it will be possible to introduce into the Areas new industrial undertakings of the "light" type, and thus provide more stable, because more diversified, employment. Accordingly they have devised certain measures which, with the remission over a period of time of rates and taxes, as recommended by the late Commissioner, may serve as an inducement and attraction to such undertakings to settle in the Areas. These measures will be included irr the Bill which will be founded upon the Financial Resolution.

The Financial Resolution.
The Financial Resolution will provide the necessary authority for the introduction of a Bill :- (a) to continue in operation the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, after the 31st May, 1937; (b) to extend the powers of the Commissioners for Special Areas under that Act; and (c) to make new provisions as regards Special Areas and certain other areas to be certified by the Ministry of Labour. It is proposed that the present Act should be extended until 31st March, 1939, and that the added provisions should be in operation up to the same date.

The Resolution makes provision to facilitate the establishment of industry by authorising the Commissioners to let factories in the Special Areas. It also authorises the Commissioners to contribute, for periods not exceeding five years, not only towards income-tax and rates, but also towards the rent payable in respect of new industrial undertakings which may be established in places in the Special Areas approved by the Commissioners. The amount of the contribution which the Commissioners will be able to offer under these proposals will be at their discretion, and they will thus be enabled to vary the inducements according to the necessities of the particular places to which they desire to attract industry. The Commissioners will also be enabled to contribute towards the expenses of certain street works and works of field drainage in the Special Areas.
The Government also consider that there is room for further measures to assist the establishment of new industries, both in the Special Areas, and in other areas which are certified by the Minister of Labour to satisfy certain conditions. These conditions are, (i) that the area is, and has been for a considerable period, suffering from severe unemployment; (ii) that it is an area mainly dependent on one or more industries, which are unable to provide sufficient employment by reason of general depression in those industries, and (iii) that there will be no immediate likelihood of a substantial increase of employment in the area unless financial assistance is provided to a Site Company. A "Site Company" is described as a company, limited as to dividends, established for the purpose of providing factories in such areas with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings therein; and the assistance which the resolution authorises may take the form of a subscription of 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the company, or assistance of an equivalent amount if it is provided by way of loan.

The additional measure which the Government proposes, and which is authorised by the.resolution to be applicable both to the Special Areas and to the certified areas, consists of the provision of a sum

- Cmd. 5386. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (2łd., post-free.)
not exceeding $£ 2,000,000$ in the aggregate, which will be available for loans to new undertakings on their establishment in the areas in question.
In administering this new money the Treasury will have the assistance of an Advisory Committee, which, in the Special Areas will work in the closest collaboration with the Board of the Special Areas Reconstruction Association as regards small undertakings, and with the trustees of Lord Nuffield's Trust as regards undertakings both large and small. The Committee will also keep in closest consultation with the Commissioners for the Special Areas, and (outside the Special Areas) with the Site Companies mentioned above

THE SPECIAL AREAS (ENGLAND AND WALES).
Summary of Commtments and Expenditure to 31st Janeary, 1937.

In answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons on 4th March, 1937, the Minister of Labour gave the following particulars of the commitments and expenditure of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales) up to 31st January, 1937:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

APPOINTMENT OF NEW DISTRICT COMMISSIONER IN WEST CUMBERLAND.
Mr. St. Clare Grondona, the District Commissioner for the Specia Area of West Cumberland, has asked to be transferred to the headquarters in London of the Commissioner for the Special Areas, in order to undertake special investigation work.

Mr. E. G. Sarsfield-Hall, C.M.G., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Grondona as District Commissioner in West Cumberland as from the beginning of April.

## COMMITTEE ON HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons on 4th March, 1937, that he proposed to appoint a Committee to in vestigate the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople, and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays by statutory enactment or otherwise; and to make recommendations.
The names of the members of the Committee will be announced later.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

## I.-FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FUND AT 3Ist DECEMBER, 1936.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required by statute to present to the Minister of Labour by the end of February in each year a report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund as at the previous 31st December. The Report for 1936, which was made on 5th February, 1937*, is in two sections, one dealing with the General Account of the Fund and the other with the Agricultural Account.

## The General Account.

In preparing their annual Report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund a year ago $\dagger$, the Statutory Committee, after consulting the Committee on Economic Information of the Economic Advisory Council, assumed for the eight-year period 1936-43 a mean level of unemployment of $16 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent., of which 48 per cent. would rank for benefit. On that basis, and taking into account the accumulated reserve of $£ 21,450,000$ at the end of 1935 , the Committee made proposals (which were accepted by the Government) for reducing the contributions in respect of all insured workpeople who had attained the age of 18 by ld. a week for each party, at a cost of $£ 6,500,000$ a year to the Fund. If the Committee's assumptions as to unemployment in 1936-43 were realised the reduction in contributions would absorb the bulk of the accumulated reserve, but the Committee anticipated that during 1936, and one or two subsequent years, the Fund would be able to accumulate surpluses for meeting losses in the less favourable years to come. If the original expectations for 1936 had been realised the accumulated balance in the General Account at the end of the year would have amounted to $£ 32,272,000$. The actual balance at 31st December, 1936, was $£ 38,977,280$, that is to say, about $£ 6,700,000$ above expectation.
This increase was due to the improvement in employment. The Committee examine the course of unemployment during 1936 in the various industries, administrative Divisions and counties. Nearly all industries showed an improvement, but the improvement was very unequally distributed geographically. The smallest proportionate fall in the numbers unemployed was in the London and South-Eastern Divisions (where unemployment is presumably near the irreducible minimum), and in Scotland and Wales where high unemployment is chronic. In these two groups, which cover the areas with the lowest and with the highest percentages of unemployment, respectively, the decrease in the number of unemployed was between 12 and 14 per cent. In the remaining Divisions it was between 16 and 21 per cent.
The Committee draw attention to the tendency for the fall of unemployment through industrial recovery to become arrested, even in the most prosperous counties, at a minimum of 5,6 , or even 7 per cent., and, on the other hand, a tendency in many rural areas both for unemployment as a whole to remain at a high level and for a relatively large proportion of this unemployment to rank for insurance benefit. The Committee suggest that these matters call for investigation. $\ddagger$
In determining the amount of the surplus available for distribution the Committee take into account 80 per cent. of the prospective net surplus, which, on the assumptions they make, would be realised in 1937. This, added to the $£ 6,700,000$ realised in 1936, gives a sum of about $£ 16,500,000$. This is a non-recurrent surplus, which must be translated into an annual surplus. The Committee adopt a period of eight years as the period over which the expenditure of the surplus should be spread, and, with the interest that will accrue on it, the amount a vailable for additional expenditure is brought to $£ 17,250,000$. The Report discusses a suggestion that the accumulated reserve, or part of it, should be used to reduce the debt of the Unemployment Fund. This is at present being repaid, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, by half-yearly instalments of $£ 2,500,000$ each, covering principal and interest, by which means the debt will be automatically extinguished in 1971. The only effect of applying the surplus of $£ 16,500,000$ to additional repayment of debt, over and above the statutory charge of $£ 5,000,000$ a year, would be to cause the debt to be extinguished in 1963 in place of 1971. A large proportion of the present contributors would be unable to reap any advantage from the surplus in better benefits, and its disposal in this way would expose them to the risk of losing some of the benefits which they now enjoy. The Committee accordingly do not recommend the utilisation of the surplus for repayment of debt. They suggest, however, that, if any opportunity for fresh legislation on this matter presents itself, an amendment of the existing law might be made which would give extended powers for the treatment of debt.

## Improved Provision of Unemiploynient Benefit.

The Committee, by a majority, recommend that the surplus should be disposed of by improving in two ways the provision of days toyment benefit. First, they propose a reduction, from six days to three days, as from lst April next, of the waiting period for which no benefit is paid at the beginning of a continuous period of unemployment: the cost of this proposal is estimated at about $£ 9,700,000$ over the period of 74 years to 31st December, 1944 . They also recommend an increase in the number of additional days of benefit that can be drawn by men who have worked regularly during the previous five years while drawing little in benefit. At present an insured person who has paid 30 contributions in the two years before his claim can draw benefit for 26 weeks, that is to say, 156 days of unemployment. Persons who in the past ${ }_{\text {post-free). }}^{\text {H. }} 51$ of Session 1936-7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., $+\begin{gathered}\dagger \text { H.C. } \\ \text { post-free). } \\ \text { t. The }\end{gathered}$
of Session 1935-6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., March, 1937, that he had asked the Committhe House of Commons on 3rd
five years have had relatively little unemployment may be qualified for additional days of benefit beyond the 156 ; the maximum number of additional days is three for every five contributions paid, less one for every five days of benefit drawn in the past five years. The Committee suggest that the provision of additional days should be made more ample, by subtracting one "additional" day for every eight days, in place of every five days, of benefit already drawn. They suggest that the new provision should apply to benefit years beginning on or after 1st January, 1937; the additional cost would thus begin at various dates after lst July, 1937, and would not be substantial before the last quarter of the year. The total cost up to the end of the eight-year period, 1937-44, would be approximately $£ 7,550,000$.
Two members of the Committee present a minority Report, recommending that the surplus should be used either for reducing the present rates of contribution, or, alternatively, for reducing the debt of the Unemployment Fund.

The Government have adopted the recommendation of the majority of the Committee; and a draft Order to give effect to the recommendation was laid before both Houses of Parliament on 24th February. It was approved by the House of Lords on 9th March, 1937, and by the House of Commons on 3rd March, 1937; and the Order was made by the Minister of Labour on 10th March: see page 121.

## The Agricultural Account.

The receipts of the Agricultural Account in the year 1936 were $£ 793,550$, of which all but $£ 350$ represented insurance contributions by employers, employed persons and the State. The expenditure was $£ 146,175$, made up of $£ 46,500$ for unemployment benefit (two months only), and $£ 99,675$ for administrative expenses and minor items covering the whole period of eight months since agricultural insurance began. There was thus a surplus of income over expenditure of $£ 647,375$. The Committee, however, consider it impossible for them to express any opinion as to the financial solvency or otherwise of the agricultural scheme after such a short experience.

The rate of unemployment among agricultural workers has been materially below the rate of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon which the finance of the agricultural scheme is based. The Committee call attention, however, to the markedly high level of unemployment among females.

## II.-UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1935-6.

The accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1936, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, have been published.* The accounts are presented in two sections, of which one-the Transitional Payments Accountincludes the receipts and payments of the Fund in connection with transitional payments and allowances under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme; while the other-the Insurance Account-covers all other receipts and payments of the Fund.

Insurance Account.-The receipts during 1935-6 amounted to $£ 66,035,981$, of which $£ 65,803,447$ represented contributions from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer, and the Defence Departments. The contribution income shows an increase of £2,539,701 over 1934-5, owing to the continued improvement in employment amongst the insured population. It should be noted that, in 1935-6, the insured population included boys and girls aged 14 and 15 for the whole year. The payments during the year were $£ 52,670,047$, as compared with $£ 54,083,599$ in the previous year, which, however, included repayments of Treasury advances prior to the funding of the debt on 1st July, 1934, to the amount of £910,000. The comparable totals in the two years were therefore $£ 53,173,599$ in $1934-5$, and $£ 52,670,047$ in 1935-6.
The income for the year thus exceeded expenditure by $£ 13,365,934$. There was a balance at the beginning of the year of $£ 10,875,072$, so that the accumulated balance at the end of the year amounted to £24,241,006.

Transitional Payments Account.-Apart from a sum of $£ 198,132$ in respect of outstanding payments in connection with the transitional payments scheme, the whole of the payments represented the cost of allowances (including supplementary allowances) under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, 1934 and 1935, together with the expenses of administration other than those borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. The total amount of the Exchequer grant was $£ 45,057,196$, or $£ 555,007$ less than in the previous year.

## COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION FOR CARD-ROOM WORKERS.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Departmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. D. Ross, to consider and report whether an equitable and workable scheme can be devised for providing compensation in the case of persons who, after employment for a substantial period in card-rooms or certain other dusty parts of cotton spinning mills, became, or have become, disabled by respiratory illness as indicated in the report of the Departmental Committee on Dust in Cardrooms, $\dagger$ and, if so, to make detailed recommendations as to the provisions to be included in such a scheme, more especially as to the persons to whom benefit should be payable and the rates and conditions of benefit, the medical and other machinery for administering the scheme, the method of financing the scheme, and its approximate cost.
The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. C. P. Gourley, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, to whom all communications should be addressed at 141A, Star Ford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.

* H.C. 44 of Session 1936-7. H.M. Stationery Office; price-1d. net (12d.
post-fire).
th.M. Stationcry office; price 1s. 6 d . net (18. 8d., post-free). A summary
of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932, page 126 .


# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED IN 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. 

Returns are collected each month by the Ministry of Labour relating to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans have been approved by Local Authorities in 146 of the principal towns in Great Britain. A monthly summary of the information received at the time of going to press is published in each issue of this Gazettre, and in addition a summary for the full number of 146 Authorities is published quarterly. Particulars are also published as to the total number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved.
Information is now available for all the 146 Authorities covered by the returns in respect of the whole of 1936, and in the Tables which follow, the figures for the year are summarised, both by monthly and quarterly periods, and also by districts. The totals are compared with the corresponding totals for 1935, and a summary Table is given with comparative figures for each year since 1923.
The Table below gives the estimated total cost both for each month and for each quarter of 19.36 , summarised according to the classes of buildings, with a comparison of the year's totals with those for 1935 :-


In the further Table which follows, the estimated total cost for the year 1936 is analysed by districts and by classes of buildings. A comparison is also made between the total for each district and the corresponding total for 1935 :-

| District, and Aggregate (in thousands) at Census of 1931** of 146 Areas to which the figures relate. | Dwelling Houses. | Factorles and shops. shops | Shops, Warehouses and Business Premises. | Churches, Schools and Public ings. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Other } \\ \text { Build- } \\ \text { ings; } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Addi- } \\ \text { Alons } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Altera- } \\ \text { tions to } \\ \text { existing } \\ \text { Build } \\ \text { Ings. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totals } \\ & \text { for 1936; } \\ & \text { and Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \\ & \text { Inc. (+) } \\ & \text { or. } \\ & \text { Dec. ( }- \text { ) } \\ & \text { com- } \\ & \text { pared } \\ & \text { with. } \\ & \text { 1935. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Engiand and } \\ & \text { WALES:- } \end{aligned}$ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Northern Counties | 3,407,700 | 582,200 | 372,400 | 641,500 | 463,400 | 5,467,200 |
| Yorkshire ( 2,479 ) | 9,939,100 | 787,100 | 1,176,700 | 1,194,500 | 1,389,500 | 14,486,900 |
| Lancs. \& Cheshire $(3,091)$ | 8,630,600 | 1,257,400 | 900,100 | 1,513,700 | 1,540,200 | 13,842,000 |
| North and WestMidland Counties | 13,909,800 | 4,429,900 | 2,273,200 | 2,148,800 | 2,561,700 | 25,323,400 |
| South-Midland \& |  |  | 2,273,200 | 2,148,80 | ,, | + $3 \cdot 5$ |
| Eastern Counties | 4,405,400 | 377,500 | 446,700 | 601,300 | 462,100 | $6,293,000$ $+\quad 1.5$ |
| Outer London ${ }^{\dagger}$ $(2,702)$ | 18,314,200 | 1,915,900 | 1,927,900 | 1,676,700 | 2,440,700 | $26,275,400$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { South-Eastern } \\ & \text { Counties }(1,138) \end{aligned}$ | 6,958,500 | 193,300 | 832,500 | 831,700 | 1,266,300 | $10,082,300$ $-\quad 2 \cdot 0$ |
| South-Westeri Counties (452) | 1,807,700 | 44,700 | 247,500 | 130,200 | 280,900 | 2,511,000 |
| Wales and $\underset{(830)}{\text { Mon. }}$ | 1,604,400 | 35,500 | 166,000 | 308,000 | 191,200 | 2,305,100 |
| Scotland ( 2,234 ) | 6,084,400 | 437,700 | 410,500 | 1,762,600 | 1,750,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,445,800 \\ +21 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ |
| Total (17,810) | $75,061,800$ | 10,061,200 | $8,753,500$ | 10,809,000 | 12,346,600 | $117,032,100$ |

* The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931,
$\dagger$ Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

The total for dwelling houses in 1936 was slightly below the total for 1935, and accounted for rather less than two-thirds of the estimated total cost of all buildings for which plans were passed, as compared with rather more than two-thirds in 1935; in each quarter of 1935 the totals for dwelling houses were greater than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year since 1923, when this series of figures was first compiled; and the totals for 1936 similarly exceeded those for previous years (except 1935). As regards buildings other than dwelling-houses, the total for 1936 was higher for each class of building than the corresponding total in any year since 1923, while for all classes of buildings taken together (including dwelling-houses) the total for 1936, which was slightly greater than in 1935, was also the highest on record.
In the second Table above it will be observed that the totals for 1936 showed substantial increases over those for 1935 in the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Scotland and Wales : only in the case of Outer London, where the total for dwelling-houses was noticeably lower than in 1935, was there any appreciable decrease from the level of the previous year.
The number of dwelling-houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities in each quarter of 1936 is shown, by districts, in the following Table, which also includes the average cost per dwelling in each district for the whole year.

| District. | Number of Dwelling Houses. |  |  |  |  | Average Cost per Dwelling for Whole |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.-- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April- } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.- } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total, } \\ & 1936, \end{aligned}$ |  |
| gland and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Countics | 1,545 | 2,784 | 1,854 | 1,947 | 8,130 | 419 |
| Yorkshire Lancs. and Che- |  | 5,716 | 5,705 | 6,960 | 24,518 | 405 |
| shire North and West | 5,833 | 5,771 | 4,290 | 4,756 | 20,650 | 418 |
| Midland Counties | 7,529 | 9,059 | 6,737 | 8,310 | 31,635 | 440 |
| South and - Midland |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Counties }}{\substack{\text { Cuter London } \\ \text {... }}}$ | 2,593 8,612 | 2,352 <br> 927 | 2,237 6,467 | 2,045 6,174 | 3,227 | 477 587 |
| South - Eastern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Counties | 3,285 | 2,783 | 2,213 | 2,722 | 11,003 | 632 |
| South - Western Counties | 496 | 723 | 767 | 1,009 |  | 604 |
| Wales and Mon. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,045 | 576 | 973 | 1,695 | 3,289 | 488 |
| Scotland ... | 2,548 | 3,237 | 4,132 | 3,140 | 13,057 | 466 |
| All Districts, 1936 All Districts, 1935 | $\begin{aligned} & 39,623 \\ & 38,161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,928 \\ & 41,027 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,375 \\ & 36,133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,758 \\ & 41,782 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155,684 \\ & 107,103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 482 \\ & 499 \end{aligned}$ |

It should be observed, with regard to the above figures, that the term "dwelling-house " may apply either to a self-contained house or to a flat or to a tenement in a large block of dwellings, and that the variations in the average cost per dwelling in the different districts will be partly due to variations in the types of dwellings, as well as to variations in size, etc. Details are not available as to the types of dwellings actually covered by the returns.
Comparison of Estimated Costs, 1923-36.-A comparison of the estimated total cost of buildings for which plans were passed in each of the last fourteen years is shown in the following Table, in which separate totals are given for dwelling-houses and for all classes of buildings combined, with index numbers for each year, taking 1924 as the standard of comparison :-

|  | Year. |  |  | Estimated Total Cost. |  | Index Numbers.*$(1924=100) \text {. }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Dwelling Houses only. | Buildings. | Dwelling Houses only | All |
| 1923 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{£} 000 . \\ & \mathbf{3 1 , 7 7 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 0 0 0} \\ & 50,701 \end{aligned}$ |  | $87 \cdot 1$ |
| $1924$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 37,667 | 58,182 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 |
| 1925 | . | ... | $\ldots$ | 45,358 | 66,447 | 120.4 | 114.2 |
| 1926 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 46,209 | 67,630 | 122.7 | 116.2 110.5 |
| 1927 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 39,889 40124 | 64,282 67,435 | $105 \cdot 9$ 106.5 | 110.5 115.9 |
| 1929 |  |  |  | 44,260 | 73,094 | $117 \cdot 5$ | $125 \cdot 6$ |
| 1930 |  |  |  | 46,764 | 74,605 | 124.2 | 128.2 |
| 1931 |  |  |  | 40,492 | 63,010 | 107.5 | 108.3 |
| 1932 |  |  |  | 46,888 | $66,254$ | 124.5 |  |
| 1933 |  |  |  | 62,308 | 83,682 | 165.4 | $143 \cdot 8$ $164 \cdot 2$ |
| 1934 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 69,586 78,429 | 95,563 114,308 | 184.7 208.2 | 164.2 196.5 |
| 1936 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 75,062 | 117,032 | $199 \cdot 3$ | 201.1 |

The above figures indicate that, following an increase in the totals in 1924-6, there was a decline in 1927, due to a decrease in the dwelling-house group. The totals again increased in éach year up to 1930, but fell off in 1931, in which year the total for all classes of buildings combined was less than in any previous year since 1924. There was some recovery in 1932, a marked increase in each of the years 1933, 1934, and 1935, and a slight further increase for all buildings in 1936. The totals for 1936, both for dwelling-houses and for all buildings, were approximately double the corresponding totals for 1924. The figures are, of course, affected to some extent by changes in building costs during the period covered by the Table.

* Index numbers for the totals recorded in each quarter since the beginning of 1927 are given in the quarteriy


## CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

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

## Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first chart shows the general movement of working-class cost-of-living and retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as indicated by the index-numbers published each month in this Gazette (see, e.g., page 119 of the present issue).

## Changes in Money Wages and in "Real" Wages.

This chart shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and of "real" wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the average levels at the end of each month being expressed as percentages of the average level in 1924. The statistics on which the curve for wages is based refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis; they relate to rates of wages for a full week and take no account of changes in earnings resulting from variations in the state of employment. A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures utilised for the purpose of this chart was given in an article on pages 86 to 88 of the issue of this Gazette for March, 1935.
The figures serving as a basis for the "real" wages curve are calculated by combining the foregoing figures relating to rates of wages with the cost-of-living index-numbers.

## Trade Disputes.

The diagram shows the aggregate number of working days lost in strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is based on statistics published in the issues of this Gazette for May, 1936 (page 163), and January, 1937 (page 6).

## Numbers of Unemployed Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges.

This chart is based on the numbers of unemployed persons, males and females, whether insured or uninsured, and including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed, registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in the years 1921 to 1936 inclusive. The figures are published monthly in this Gazette (see, e.g., page 95 of the present issue).

## Percentages Unemployed among Insured Persons.

This chart shows the fluctuations from 1921 to 1935 in the percentages unemployed among persons aged 16-64, excluding agricultural workers, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, as published regularly in this Gazette (see, e.g., page 105 of the present issue). Separate curves are given for the percentages wholly unemployed (including casuals), and temporarily stopped.

## Claimants for Insurance Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment

 Allowances, etc., and Insured Non-Claimants.For the period October, 1929, to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit respectively included in the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges. From November, 1931, to December, 1934, the curves relate to the number of claimants for "insurance benefit," and "transitional payments," respectively. From 7th Januaty, 1935, transitional payments were replaced by unemployment allowances. A separate curve is given for insured non-claimants on the registers. All the curves have been affected by legislative and administrative changes, which have been made at various dates. The classes in receipt of the various types of payment have been defined from time to time in this Gazette (see e.g., page 440 of the issue for November, 1931, page 480 of the issue for December, 1931, and page 28 of the issue for January, 1935).
Claimants for unemployment benefit under the agricultural scheme, which first became payable as from 5th November, 1936, are excluded from the figures on which the chart is based.
The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929 February, 1930, and May, 1930, were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930 (pages 9 and 358 respectively). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this Gazette (see e.g., page 106 of the present issue).
Persons Insured against Unemployment and Numbers in Employment.
This diagram shows for the period June, 1923, to Dezember, 1936, the estimated numbers of persons, aged $16-64$, excluding agricultural workers, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, divided into four sections representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped. The diagram does not include persons employed in private domestic service, or other classes excepted
from unemployment from unemployment insurance; agricultural workers, who first became insurable in May, 1936, are also excluded. The detailed figures for recent years will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for
November, 1936 (page 398), November, 1936 (page 398), and January, 1937 (page 7).

Average Numbers of Applicants for Unemployment Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Assistance registered each month as having been unemployed for the periods stated.
This diagram shows for each year from 1932 to 1936, the average numbers of applicants for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, who, at the date of each monthly count, had been registered as unemployed for various periods. The figures on which the diagram is based relate only to the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment as recorded at the date of the count. The diagram does not furnish an analysis according to the total amount of unemployment experienced in each year. Dstailed figures comparable with those on which the diagram is based are given each month in this Gazette (see e.g., page 106 of this issue).

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

This diagram indicates the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in employment in five main industry groups at June of each year from 1923 to 1936, inclusive Agriculture is excluded. The diagram is based on the figures used for the Table published on pages 466 and 467 of the December, 1936, issue of this Gazette, representing the differences between the estimated numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed.

Vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchanges.
This diagram shows for each year from 1922 to 1935 the numbers of vacancies notified to, and filled by, Employment Exchanges in Great Britain (including Branch Employment. Offices, and the Juvenile Employment Bureaux of Local Education Authorities).

Trade Union Membership.
The curves of this chart illustrate the changes in the membership of trade unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by the statistics given in the October, 1936, issue of this Gazette (page 356).

Total Passenger Movement-Outward and Inward Balances from and to the United Kingdom.
This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and shows the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each year. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from or into the United Kingdom.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1936.

The Mines Department have issued a preliminary Statement* of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain (including the Isle of Man) during the year 1936. The principal statistics are given below; the figures for 1936 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report.

|  | No. of separate Fatal Accidents in |  |  | No. of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936. | 1935. | 1934. | 1936. | 1935. | 1934. |
| Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 | 696 | 816 | 770 | 777 | 861 | 1,073 |
| Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regula- |  |  |  |  |  | 1,013 |
| tion Act, 1872 $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {tare }}$ | 11 | 23 | 16 | 12 | 25 | 16 |
| Quarries Act, 1894\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 73 | 51 | 63 | 76 | 51 | 64 |
| Total | 780 | 890 | 849 | 865 | 937 | 1,153 |

Of the 777 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1936, no fewer than 372, or 48 per cent., were due to falls of ground, including 276 at the working face, and 95 on underground roads. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 163 deaths, including 142 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. Of the remainder, 71 were due to explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 19 to shaft accidents, and 95 to miscellaneous accidents underground. Accidents on the surface accounted for 57 deaths.

It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1936, per thousand persons employed was 1.00 , as compared with $1 \cdot 10$ in 1935 and $1 \cdot 35$ in 1934. Taking a hundred thousand man-shifts worked as the basis, the death rate was 0.38 in 1936, 0.43 in 1935, and 0.53 in 1934. The death-rate per million tons of mineral raised was 3.32 in 1936, as compared with 3.77 in 1935
and 4.74 in 1934 .

- H.M. Stationery Omfee; price 2d. net ( $2 \downarrow$ d., post free).
$\dagger$ The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep. In addition, 5 accidents, causing 5 deaths, were reported in 1936 at quarries


## EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY : GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment in February showed a recovery from the seasona decline recorded in January. The industries showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, general engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, pottery and earthenware manufacture, and shipping service. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 22 nd February, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately $11,187,000$. This was 81,000 more than at 25th January, 1937, and 662,000 more than at 24th February, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 22nd February, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was $12 \cdot 2$, as compared with $12 \cdot 6$ at 25th January, 1937, and $15 \cdot 3$ at 24th February, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 22nd February, 1937, was 11.9 as compared with $12 \cdot 3$ at 25th January, 1937, and $15 \cdot 1$ at 24th February, 1936.

At 22nd February, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,391,932 wholly unemployed, 161,834 temporarily stopped, and 74,079 normally in casual employment, making a total of $1,627,845$. This was 61,378 less than a month before, and 397,176 less than a year before. The total of $1,627,845$ included $1,278,659$ men, 45,535 boys, 253,666 women, and 49,985 girls.
The persons on the Registers included 1,385,171 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 132,962 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 109,712 uninsured persons. Of the 1,385,171 applicants for benefit or allowances, 754,823 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 559,216 had applications authorised for allowances at 22nd February, 1937; the balance of 71,132 included 40,763 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,762 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 21,607 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.
In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd February, 1937, was $1,703,926$, as compared with $1,766,362$ at 25th January, 1937, and 2,093,900 at 24th February, 1936.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal mining industry employment in February showed little change on the whole as compared with January. It was good in the Midlands and in Kent, and moderate to fair in other districts except in Cumberland and South Wales, where it was very bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 20th February, 1937, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 23 rd January, 1937, and of 0.3 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, 1936. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, was 5•53, an increase of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23 rd January, 1937, and of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936.
In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement and was good in most districts. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment improved to some extent, but was still affected by unfavourable weather conditions. Employment at slate quarries in North Wales continued good. At tin mines it remained slack. There was an improvement at china clay quarries, where employment was fairly good. At lime stone quarries in the Buxton area employment continued good, while in the Cleveland area it was fairly good. At chalk quarries there was an improvement and employment was good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.-In the pig iron industry and in iron and steel manufacture employment showed improvement as compared with the previous month, and was good in many areas; it was much better than a year ago. Employment also improved in the tinplate industry; but there was little change in steel sheet manufacture
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.-In the engineering industry employment improved and was good on the whole. There was an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was very good; it remained very good in electrical engineering. Employment improved in general engineering and in textile engineering, and was good in the former and moderate in the latter; it remained fair in marine engineering and in constructional engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement recorded in recent months continued. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were reported in some districts.

In the other metal trades employment showed little change and continued good on the whole. It was very good in the brasswork trade; good in the sheet metal, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), jewellery and plated ware, hollow-ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the file, tube, wire manufacturing and needle and fishing tackle trades; and fair in the edge tool and chain and anchor trades.
Teatile Industries.-In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement in February. There was a shortage of workers at many centres.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little change on the whole during February. Shortages of labour were again reported in several districts. In the carpet section employment was good in all the principal districts.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was fairly good. In the lace trade it showed an improvement and was good. There was a slight improvement in the silk manufacturing industry, and in artificial silk yarn manufacture, at some centres, and employment was fairly good. In the linen trade it showed little change and remained slack; there was a slight decline in the jute trade and employment continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed an improvement and was moderate generally.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. There was also an improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades and employment was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed an improvement and was fair. In the glove and corset trades there was an improvement and employment continued good at most centres. Employment in the hat trade continued to improve and was fair

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a marked improvement. Short-time working decreased, and there was a considerable amount of overtime working.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building industry employment showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. In individual occupations it was good for the time of year with bricklayers and carpenters, slack with painters, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas a shortage of bricklayers was reported. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades improved slightly and continued fair; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and remained fair on the whole.
Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-In the papermaking industry employment showed little change and continued good generally. In the printing industry it improved and was fairly good on the whole. With bookbinders there was a slight decline, but employment was good.
Pottery and Glass.-In the North Staffordshire pottery industry employment showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. There was no appreciable change in the glass trades, and employment remained slack in the bottle-making section, and fairly good in other sections.

Fishing.-With fishermen employment showed a slight improve. ment, but continued very bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.-Employment declined slightly among port transport workers; there was little change in harbour, river, and canal service. Employment among seamen improved slightly but remained slack on the whole.

## 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 22nd February, 1937 :-

| Division. | Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64* at 22nd Feb., 1937. |  |  |  | Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd Feb., 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 亨 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ in Total Percentages as compared month before. | Numbers | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) as compared with |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a month before. |  | a year before. |
| Great Britain :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South-Eastern ${ }^{\text {Len }}$ |  | 6. 6 |  | $=0.2$ | 88,513 | - 1,516 |  | 9,197 |
| South-Western | 10.4 | 7.0 |  | - 0.5 | 99,869 | - 5,943 |  | 20,526 |
| Midlands... ... |  |  |  | - 0.5 | 151,636 163,819 | - 11,806 |  | 54,290 |
| North-Eastern | $12 \cdot 6$ 16.9 |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}0.5 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 163,619 | - 14,637 |  | 82,840 |
| Northern ... | 21.7 | 12.4 | $10 \cdot 3$ | - 0.7 | 172,499 | $\begin{array}{r}6,529 \\ -\quad 4,584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 50,014 |
| Scotland... | 19.7 27 | 12.2 | 17.6 | - 0.4 | 266,758 171,605 |  |  | 42,087 |
| Special Sescheme; |  |  |  | -0.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $13 \cdot 3$ | 8.0 | $11 \cdot 9$ | -0.4 | 1,627,845 | - 61,378 |  | 397,176 |
| Northern Ireland | $28 \cdot 6$ | 19.0 | $25 \cdot 1$ | 0.3 | 76,081 | 1,058 |  | 7,20 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 13.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 12.2 | -0.4 | 1,703,926 | - 62,436 |  | 389,974 |

* Excluding insured agricultural workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

| Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) at Employment Exchanges, etc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | Males. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe}- \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Males and Females. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wholly Unemployed and Casuals | Temporarily stopped | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gt.Britain and $N$. Ireland. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gt. } \\ \text { Britain. } \end{gathered}$ |
| $1936 .$ |  | $10 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  | 2,093 |  |
| ${ }_{23} 4$ Mebruary | 15.9 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 1,947,998 | 1,881,531 |
| 27 Apill | $15 \cdot 4$ | 8.9 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 13.6 | 1,895,122 | 1,831,230 |
| ${ }_{22}^{25}$ Jay | $14 \cdot 4$ 14.6 | 8.3 8.1 | 11.0 10.5 | 1.8 2.3 | 12.8 12 | 1,7688,246 | 1,705,042 |
| ${ }_{20}^{20}$ July | 14.1 | 8.1 | 10.2 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 12.4 | 1,717,062 | 1,652,072 |
| 24 August. | 13.5 | 8.2 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 1.9 | 12.1 | 1,678,277 | 1,613,940 |
| 21 Septemb | $13 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 12.1 | 1,689,715 | 1,624,339 |
| 26 October. | 13.6 | 8.0 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 1.5 | 12.1 | 1,677,127 | 1,611,810 |
| 23 November | 13.7 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 10.7 | 1.5 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 1,693,945 | 1,623,602 |
| 14 December | 13.8 | 7.7 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 1.5 | 12.2 | 1,702,673 | 1,628,719 |
| $1937 .$ <br> 25 January.. | 14.0 | $8 \cdot 6$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | 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 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

## PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED* AMONG PERSONS, AGED

 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-
## 1937. <br> 1936.

1934. 
1935. 

Mean for 1924-29†
X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages
unemployed during the vears $1924-1936+$

| CB |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |

2
22
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7


- Excluding workers insured under the Agricultural Scheme. Up to and the estimated, numbers insured at the datee referred to. these on the basis of are based on the estimated number insured at July, 1936 , and are oubject
to slight revision when information becomes available unemployment books excharged at July, 1937. available as to the number of $\dagger$ Excluding the period aprii, 1926, to March, 1927.


## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 22nd February, 1937 :-

| Men (18 years and over) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { (under } \\ \text { 18years). } \end{gathered}$ | Women (18 years andover) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { (under } \\ 18 \text { years). } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Persons on Register:-

1. Claims admitted for in-
surance beneflt:-
(a) General scheme
(b) Agricultural scheme ${ }^{*}$
2. Applications authorised
for unemployment allow-
ances
3. Claims under considera-
tion
4. Insured persons not en-
titled to benefit or allow-
ancest:-
(a) aged $16-64 \ldots$
(b) aged 14 and 15 $\ldots$
[^0]NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.||
Analysis for 22nd February, 1937, and 25th Jandary, 1937

|  | 22nd February, 1937. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25th Jan., } \\ & 1937 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons normally in Regular Employment. |  | Persons normally <br> in Casual Employment. | Total. | Total. |
|  | Wholly <br> Unemployed. | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  |  |
| Great Britain. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 1,101,455 | 105,136 | 72,068 | 1,278,659 | 1,318,595 |
| Woys ${ }^{\text {Women }}$... | 43,011 200,891 | 2,383 50,915 | 141 1,860 | 45,535 253,666 | 511,036 |
| Girls .. | 46,575 | 3,400 | 1,80 | 253,685 49,985 | 263,225 56,367 |
| Total ... | 1,391,932 | 161,834 | 74,079 | 1,627,845 | 1,689,223 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  | 1,333,026 | 1,373,719 |
| Boys | 45,162 | 2,396 | 141 | 1,37,699 | 1,53,231 |
| Women ... | 216,608 | 53,711 | 1,893 | 272,212 | 281,980 |
| Girls . | 47,490 | 3,489 |  | 50,989 | 57,432 |
| Total ... | 1,461,465 | 165,913 | 76,548 | 1,703,926 | 1,766,362 |

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

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

|  | Four weeks ended 22nd Feb., 1937. |  | Period 25th Feb., 1936, to 22nd Feb., 1937. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vacancies Notifled. | VacanciesFilled. $\uparrow=1$ | Vacancies Notifled. |  | Vacancies Filled.tI |  |
|  |  |  | Number. | Inc. ( $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as com- pared with a year before. | Number. | Inc. ( $(+)$ or Dec. ( -1 as com- pared with a year before. |
| Men | 127,572 | 117,215 | 1,704,234 | + 71,330 | 1,564,471 |  |
| Boys ... | 29,034 | 21,231 | 373,820 | + 31,954 | 281,960 | + 12,314 |
| Wirls ... | 25,207 | 18,671 | 749,791 332,851 | + 37,865 <br> $+\quad 22,415$ | $\begin{aligned} & 561,782 \\ & 253,273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +13,108 \\ +\quad 8,430 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 238,581 | 199,264 | 3,160,696 | +163,564 | 2,661,486 | + 77,610 |

[^1]
# EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. 

## COAL MINING.

Employment in February showed little change on the whole as compared with January. It was good in the Midlands and in Kent, and moderate to fair in other districts, except in Cumberland and South Wales where it was very bad.
The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $15 \cdot 3$ at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with $15 \cdot 4$ at 25th January, 1937, and $20 \cdot 2$ at 24th February, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.5 (from 13.8 to $13 \cdot 3$ ), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.4 (from 1.6 to 2.0 ).
The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 22nd February, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th January, 1937, and 24th February, 1936, are shown in the following Table :-

| Area. | Insured Persons (aged 16-64) recorded as Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1937. |  |  |  |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) in Total Percentages as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers. |  | Percentages. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholly Unemployed cludin Casuals) | Temporary pages | Wholly ployed | Tem-Stoppages. | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Great Britain <br> England and Wales Scotland <br> Principal Districts in England and Wales:- | $\begin{array}{r} 119,061 \\ 103,637 \\ 15,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,725 \\ & 16,540 \end{aligned}$ | 13.3 13.1 | 2.0 2.1 | $15 \cdot 3$ | $=0.1$ -0.2 | -4.9-5.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 1.1 | 15.5 | - 0.12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland | 4,96715,813 | 88 586 | 10.2 12.7 | 0.2 0.4 |  | 0.5 -0.7 | -4.2 -6.8 |
| ${ }_{\text {Durham }}^{\text {Cumberland and }}$ |  | 586 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 0.4 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $-0.7$ | - 6.8 |
| Westmorland | $\begin{array}{r} 3,607 \\ 13,722 \end{array}$ | 4,331 | 39.99.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{12.1}^{40.2}$ | - 0.9-0.5 | - 7.5-5.1 |
| Yorkshire ${ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancashire and Cheshire | $\begin{array}{r} 12,048 \\ 3,423 \end{array}$ | 894201 | 16.46.3 | 1.20.4 | 17.66.7 | $-0.2$ | - 1.5-2.5 |
| Derbyshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notts. and Leicester | 4,968 | 27726 | 8.74.5 | 0.50.1 | 9.24.6 | $=0.2$-0.7 | 2.8 <br> -2.3 |
| Warwickshire... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staffs., Worcester and Salop | 3,950 | 425 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 7.5 | -0.6 | - 1.8 |
| Glos. and Som- | 1,030 283 | $\begin{array}{r} 419 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | 10.03.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 14.14.4 | $\begin{array}{r} =1.8 \\ -0.3 \end{array}$ | - 1.6 |
| Kent .... $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mouth | 37,594 | 9,196 | $20 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 9$ | $+1.0$ | - 7.4 |

The following table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th February, 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. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20th } \\ & \text { Feb., } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a |  | Fortnight ended20th Feb., 1937. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec $(-)$ as compared |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | Year before. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | Year before. |
| ENGLAND AND Wales: Durham | $\begin{array}{r} 44,670 \\ 111,763 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +\quad 0.2 \\ +0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { ecent. } \\ +\quad 1.3 \\ +3.6 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days. } \\ 5.50 \\ 5.43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Days. } \\ +\dddot{0.03} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days. } \\ \hline+0.02 \\ +0.06 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cumberland and Westmorland |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Yorkshire | 96,510 | + 0.4 | + | 5.25 | +0.70 | +0.25 |
| West Yorkshire - | 41,895 | +1.0 | - 1.5 | 5.48 5.4 | +0.03 | +0.25 +0.07 |
| Lancs. and Cheshire | 59,045 | - 0.4 |  | 5.49 5.09 | +0.13 | +0.30 |
| Notts, and Leilcest | 53,133 | +0.5 | - 1.8 | 5.50 | +0.27 | +0.42 |
| Warwick | 16,978 | + 0.2 | + $2 \cdot 9$ | 5.75 | -0.01 | +0. |
| North Staffordshire... | 22,990 | 0.1 | + 1.2 | 5.43 | +0.03 | - |
| South Stafis.t, Worcs. and Salop ... | 27,626 | - 0.4 | - $3 \cdot 5$ | 80 | +0.24 | -0.10 |
| Glos. and Somerset.... | 8,893 | - 0.2 | - 2.9 | 5.63 | +0.03 |  |
| Kent | 7,175 | - 0.7 | - 1.4 | 5.56 | +0 |  |
| North Wales.... | 9,764 127,523 | + 0.5 <br> +1.4 | + $\begin{array}{r}6.5 \\ -2.0\end{array}$ | 5.72 5.74 | +0.04 +0.07 | -0.07 +0.72 |
| England and Wales | 677,120 | $+0.5$ | -0.1 | $5 \cdot 4$ | +0.17 | +0.25 |
| Scotland : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid and East Lothians | ${ }_{22,901}^{12,89}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}3.2 \\ +\quad 4.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.78 5.75 | -0.08 +0.04 | +0.02 +0.01 |
| Rest of Scotiand ... | 52,812 | + 2 | + 4 | 5.78 | +0.01 | $\pm$ |
| tland | 88,603 | $2 \cdot 2$ | +3.5 | 5.80 | + | -0.03 |
| Great britain | 765,723 | $+0.7$ | $+0.3$ | 5.53 | +0.16 | +0.22 |

[^2]The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, was 0.26 of a day per week, of which $0 \cdot 19$ of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937, were 0.41 and 0.25 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, 0.48 and 0.39 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 20th February, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was $19,936,200$ tons, as compared with $18,342,600$ tons in the four weeks ended 23rd January, 1937, and 19,739,200 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1936.

## IRON MINING.

Employment during February showed an improvement and was good in most districts ; it was much better than in February of last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged $16-64$, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 10.3 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 11.3 at 25th January, 1937, and 16.8 at 24th February, 1936.

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

| Districte. | Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns. |  |  | Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fortnight ended Feb., 1937. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { as com- } \end{aligned}$pared with a |  | Fort night ended 20th 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |
| vel | 3,025 |  |  |  | Days. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & +0.44 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cumberland and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancashire Other Districts ... | 1.838 1.878 | + 1.1 $+\quad 0.9$ | +13.8 <br> $+\quad 7.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 17 \\ & 5 \cdot 80 \end{aligned}$ | a $\pm$ $\mathbf{0} 70$ 0.03 | + <br> +0.29 <br> +0.10 |
| All Districts | 6,741 | +1.3 | + 13 | 5.9 | 0. |  |

## SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at theWest Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,039 , an increase of 2.2 per cent. as compared with January, 1937, and of $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. as compared with February, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was $5 \cdot 90$ in February, 1937, as compared with $6 \cdot 12$ in January, 1937, and 5.96 in February, 1936.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

Employment during February showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; it was good in most areas and was much better than in February, 1936

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.5 at 22nd February 1937, as compared with 12.8 at 25th January, 1937, and $17 \cdot 1$ at 24th February, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 14,388 workpeople at the end of February, 1937, showed an increase in the numbers employed of $5 \cdot 1$ per cent. compared with January, 1937 and of $8 \cdot 2$ per cent. compared with February, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of February, 1937 was 115, compared with 114 at the end of January, 1937, and 109 at the end of February, 1936. The figures are analysed below :-

| Districts. | Total number of Furnaces. | Number of Furnaces in Blast. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1937 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1936 . \end{aligned}$ | Month before. | Year before. |
| Durham and Cleveland ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 56 | 31 | 31 | 29 |  | $+2$ |
| Cumberland and W. Lancashire | 18 | 8 |  |  | . |  |
| Parts of Lancashire and Yorks., (inc. Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire | 13 | 8 | 8 | 9 | $\cdots$ | - 1 |
| Derby,Le'ster, N otts., Northants | 35 | 27 | 27 | 25 | $\ldots$ | +3 +1 |
| Lincolnshire ̈ㅜ $\because$ Warwick | 17 30 | $13$ | 13 | 12 9 | $+1$ | $\pm 1$ |
| Staffs., Salop, Wores., Warwick South Wales and Mon. | 30 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | + |  |
| England and Wales | 177 | 100 | 99 | 97 | $+1$ | +3 +3 |
| Scotland ... | 67 | 15 | 15 | 12 |  |  |
| Great Britain ... ... ... | 244 | 115 | 114 | 109 | + 1 | + 6 |

The production of pig iron in February, 1937, amounted to 603,700 tons, compared with 650,700 tons in January, 1937, and 584,700 tons in February, 1936.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Employarent showed a slight improvement during February, and was good in many areas; it was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.5 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 11.7 at 25th January, 1937, and with $19 \cdot 2$ at 24th February, 1936.
The following Table summarises the information from those employers who furnished returns :-

|  | No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns. |  |  | Aggregate number of Shifts.* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 20th } \\ & \text { Febe, } \\ & \text { Febs., } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { as } \\ & \text { compared } \\ & \text { with a } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weok } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 20th } \\ & \text { Feb., } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( }+ \text { ) or } \\ & \text { Dec. ( }- \text { as } \\ & \text { compared } \\ & \text { with a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Departaents. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces | 8,850 | + 2.0 +0.4 | $\underline{+9.1}$ | 51,759 | + 0.8 +4.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ( } \\ \pm \\ \hline 10.5 \\ \hline 10.5\end{array}$ |
| Puduling Forges ... | 26,300 | - 2.8 | - 6.7 | 144,531 | + +3.8 +3.8 | + 6.9 |
| Forging and Pressiög | 1,538 | a $+\quad 2.9$ +3.9 | +6.4 | 8,639 | + +3 +3 | + 13.3 |
| Founding ....... | 8,596 12,065 | + 3.4 +2.3 | +15.0 +1.9 | 49,702 68,699 | + 3.2 +3.5 | + 20.6 $+\quad 2.0$ |
| Mechanics, Lahourers | 16,542 | + 0.1 | +15.5 | 96,541 | $+\cdot 1$ | + 15.9 |
| Total | 74,849 | $+2.0$ | + 8.5 | 424,638 | $+2 \cdot 2$ | + 9.5 |
| Districts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northum herland, Durham, and Cleveland | 12,879 |  | +13.4 | 73,860 |  | $+13 \cdot 3$ |
| Sheffield, Rotheriam | 22,125 | +3.9 | +11.9 | 126,073 | + 4.6 | +13.3 $+\quad 9.8$ |
| Leeds, Bradford, etc. | 422 | + 1.4 | +6.8 | 2,346 | +1.9 | + $+\quad 9.8$ |
| and Cheshire | 5.469 | + 2.0 | -4.5 | 29,357 | $+2.2$ |  |
| Stanfordsitire | 6,082 | $\underline{-1.4}$ | + 2.8 | 34,133 | -0.7 | + 2.1 |
| Cheornties | 6,096 | + 0.7 | + 0.9 |  |  |  |
| Wales and Mon. ... | 10,229 | $\pm 0.0$ | + +60 | 58,357 | + <br> +0.3 | +76 $+\quad 7$ |
| Total, England and Wales... | 63,302 | + 1.7 | + 7.5 | 359,235 | + 1.9 | + 8.9 |
| Scotland | 11,547 | + 3.9 | +14.0 | 65,403 | + 3.5 | $+13 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | 74,849 | $+2 \cdot 0$ | + 8.5 | 424,638 | $+2 \cdot 2$ | + 9.5 |

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 7$ in the week ended 20th February, 1937, the same as in January, 1937, compared with $5 \cdot 6$ in February, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 995,900 tons in February, 1937, as compared with 998,900 tons in January, 1937, and with 938,500 tons in February, 1936.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement in February; it was also considerably better than in February, 1936. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $15 \cdot 2$ at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 16.3 at 25th January, 1937, and 30.5 at 24th February, 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 20th February, 1937, as compared with a month before and a year before :-

| Works. | Number of Works Open. |  |  | Number of Mills in Operation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 20th 1937. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  | Week ended 20th 1937. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(t) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before. | $\underset{\text { Yefore. }}{\text { Year }}$ |  | Month before. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Tinplate Steel Sheet | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | +1 | $\begin{array}{r}+4 \\ +2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | + ${ }^{8}$ | +44 +14 |
| Total ... | 74 | +1 | + 6 | 466 | $+8$ | +58 |

## ENGINEERING

Employment during February improved and was good on the whole. There was an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was very good; it remained very good in electrical engineering. Employment improved in general engineering and the latter; it remained fair was good in the former and moderate in engineering. At remained fair in marine engineering and in constructional engineering. A continued scarcity of some classes of skilled workers was reported from certain districts.
In Operation, taken in conjunction with shifts during which the works were In operation, taken in conjunction with the number of inen employed. No
 wo ked by all the men eniployed. Works closed are omitted in compuiting
the iverage number of shifts.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all the principal sections of the industry, and in all administrative divisions of Great Britain. In Northern Ireland, however, there was a slight decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd February, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :-

| Division. | Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 22nd February, 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| London | 3,237 | 602 | 97 | 216 | 2,202 | 6,354 | - 54 | - 1,820 |
| South-Eastern | 1,085 | 202 | 142 | 101 | 927 | 2,457 | + 29 | - 881 |
| South-Western | -974 | 113 | 302 | 106 | 2,292 | 3,787 | -1,683 | - 800 |
| Midlands ${ }^{\text {North-Eastern }}$ | 2,960 | 667 124 | 28 172 | 577 200 | 4,275 677 | 8,507 <br> 5 | - 449 | $=8,700$ $-\quad 4720$ |
| North-Western | 10,508 | 1,044 | 151 | 383 | 1,644 | 13,730 | - 1,132 | - $\quad$ - 403 |
| Northern | 3,220 | 461 | 1,918 | 723 | , 520 | 6,842 | - 418 | - 4,739 |
| Scotland | 6,739 | 273 | 1,610 | 1,106 | 995 | 10,723 | - 205 | - 4,693 |
| Wales... | 691 | 88 | 26 | 183 | 428 | 1,416 | - 83 | - 721 |
| NorthernIreland | 992 | 82 | 812 | 68 | 349 | 2,303 | 73 | + 183 |
| Great Britain AND NORTHern Irbland | 34,951 | 3,656 | 5,258 | 3,663 | 14,309 | 61,837 | -4,594 | -36,294 |
|  | Percentages Unemployed at 22nd February, 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London ... | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |  | - 1.5 |
| South-Eastern | $3 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 4.0 | $12 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |  | - 1.5 |
| South-Western | $2 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | - 1.9 | - 1.8 |
| Midlands .. | $3 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $18 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | 3.9 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $-0.2$ | 3.9 |
| North-Eastern | $5 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | - 0.5 | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| North-Western | 10.0 | $4 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | - 0:7 | - 6.4 |
| Northern | 9.9 | 6.4 | 13.9 | $13 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 8$ | $-0.7$ | - $\quad 9.2$ |
| Scotland | 10.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | 16.9 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | - 0.2 | - 5.1 |
| Wales... . | $15 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | 7.2 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 0$ | - 0.9 | - 6.0 |
| NorthernIreland | $16 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 6$ | 13.0 | 14.5 | - 0.5 | + 0.2 |
| Grbat Britain and Northern Ireland | 6.2 | $3 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 5-8 | $-0.5$ | - $4 \cdot 2$ |
| Ditte, Jan., 1937 | $6 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 10.6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ |  |  |
| Ditto, Feb., 1936 | $10 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | 14.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | - |  |

On the North-East Coast employment improved in marine engineering and in general engineering; it was slack in the former, and fair in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering improved and was good. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire showed some general improvement; it was good in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in general engineering and in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment improved generally; it was very good in electrical and general engineering and motor vehicle manufacture, and good in constructional engineering. Employment remained good in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district; it continued to be very good generally in London and the Southern Counties. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture there was continued activity, and employment was very good.
In Scotland employment showed little change, and was moderate in marine engineering and in general engineering. Employment improved, but was still slack, both in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

The improvement recorded in recent months continued during February, a slight decline in the London, South-Western and NorthWestern areas having been more than offset by an improvement in other areas. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from some districts. Compared with February, 1936, employment was considerably better in all Divisions of Great Britain, but showed a decline in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 22nd February, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th January, 1937, and 24th February, 1936 :-

| Divislon. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployedas compared with a as compared with a |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |
| London ... | 1,439 | + 30 | - 475 | 16.1 | + 0.3 | - 4.7 |
| South-Eastern | 399 | - 44 | - 159 | 7.7 | -0. | - 3. |
| Midlands | 2,556 | a | 881 | $10 \cdot 2$ | + 2.4 | - 4 |
| North-Eastern | 1,330 | - 160 | - 56 | 33.9 | - | -11.6 |
| North-Western | 6,060 | + 364 | - 3,051 | 26.2 | + | - 11.3 |
| Northern | 12,805 | - 382 | - 4,966 | $35 \cdot 9$ | +1.1 | -15.6 |
| Scotland | 12,215 | - 352 | - 4,993 |  |  |  |
| Wales ... | 1,716 | - 331 | - 870 | $35 \cdot 3$ | - 6.8 | -16.0 |
| Northern Ireland | 3,598 | - 324 | + 1,618 | 32.4 | - 2.9 | +11.0 |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ireland | 42,170 | 598 | $-13,857$ | 26.1 | -0.3 | -9.5 |

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

Employment showed a further improvement in February, and was much better than a year ago. A shortage of workers was reported from many centres.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole, was 10.8 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 11.4 at 25th January, 1937, and with $17 \cdot 0$ at 24th February, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were $10 \cdot 7,11 \cdot 1$, and $16 \cdot 5$; in the manufacturing department they were $10 \cdot 9,11 \cdot 7$, and $17 \cdot 5$.

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

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekended20thFeb.1937. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  | Weckended20thFeb.1937. | Inc. $(+)$ or <br> Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | Month | $\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { Yefore }}$ |  | Month before. | $\underset{\text { Year }}{ }$ |
| Departyants. |  | Per cont. | Per | 19,970 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +\quad 3.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +11.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Preparing ... | ${ }_{23}^{11,656}$ | a +3.3 +1.6 | + 1.8 <br> 1.5 | 39,026 | +3.1 $+3 \cdot 1$ | +11.3 |
| Weaving... | 21,010 | +1.2 | + 0.6 | 35,733 | + 1.5 | + $+\quad 3.9$ +4.8 |
| Other : | 7,045 | +1.8 | + 1.1 | 15,453 | + 2.9 |  |
| Total | 62,802 | +1.8 | - 0.3 | 110,182 | $+2 \cdot 6$ | 7. |
| Districts. | 4,534 | + 0.5 | $\ldots$ | 7,981 | $+3.5$ | +12.8 |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde | 5,517 | -0.4 | - 1.4 | 9,174 | + 0.2 | + +9.1 +9.5 |
| Oldham ${ }^{\text {and }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,404 | a $+\quad 3.6$ $+\quad 2.5$ | + | 19,460 20,622 | a +2.6 +2.6 | + 9.5 +6.3 |
| Bolton and Lelgh... | 11,895 | + 2.5 | + 0.5 | 20,622 |  |  |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden |  | + $6 \cdot 1$ | - 0.7 | 10,393 | + 6.1 | + $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Manchester | 4,153 | + | - 2.9 | 7,139 | + 2.4 | +12.2 |
| Preston and Chorley | 4,368 | -1.2 | + 0.2 | 7,380 | -0.9 | + 7.3 |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen | 2,538 | - 1.1 | - 2.2 | 4,472 | - 0.6 | + 3.6 |
| Burnley and Padi- |  | + 0.4 | + 7.8 | 6,246 | + 1.3 | +8.9 |
| Colne and N Melson... | 2,635 | $+0 \cdot 1$ | + 2.5 | 5,506 | +3.6 | + 1.3 |
| Other Lancashire Towns | 3,036 |  | + 1.9 | 4,121 | + 8.0 | +10.9 |
| Yorkshire Towns ... | 1,'859 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +0.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 6.7 | 3,267 | + + +3 | + 7.1 <br> +13.8 |
| Other Districts | 2,789 | + 0.1 +0.8 | + 2.3 | 4,421 | + 3.0 | +13.8 |
| Total ... | 62,802 | + 1.8 | -0.3 | 110,182 | + $2 \cdot 6$ | + 7.8 |

Returns from firms employing about 61,100 workpeople in the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that about 2 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment improved, and was much better than a year ago. There was also some improvement at Stockport. Employment at Glossop continued good.
In the Oldham district there was again an improvement, much better time being worked; employment was fairly good both in the spinning and manufacturing departments, and better than a year ago. It was reported that more looms would have been working but for the shortage of weavers.
At Bolton employment showed a further improvement; it was moderate with spinning and cardroom workers, and good with weavers. At Leigh employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago. At Bury it showed a slight improvement. Employment at Heywood continued fair. In the spinning department at Rochdale the improvement reported in previous months was maintained; in the manufacturing department there was little change.
At Preston, Burnley, Chorley and Great Harwood employment showed little general change. At Blackburn, Accrington, Darwen, Padiham and Nelson employment improved, and was better than a year ago. At Colne there was little change. In the Rossendale Valley employment improved slightly and was fair.

Employment with doublers in Yorkshire continued very good; it showed a further improvement with spinners and was good. At Todmorden employment continued good.
The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 22nd February, 1937 :-

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd February, 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WhollyUnemployed. |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { er } \\ & \text { Dec. ( }- \text { as as } \\ & \text { compared } \\ & \text { with } \\ & \text { a month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |  |  |
| Card and Blowing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spinning | 6,692 | 1.550 | 1,268 | 676 | 10,186 | - 427 |
| Beaming, Winding and Warping |  |  |  |  |  | - 274 |
| Weaving | 3,726 | 6,056 | 300 | 2,266 | 10,648 | - 2,088 |
| Other Processos | 684 | 213 | 88 | 81 | 1,066 | - 65 |
| Total ... | 13,317 | 12,336 | 2,296 | 4,417 | 32,366 | - 3,024 |

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


## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Employment showed little change on the whole during February, and remained fairly good. Shortages of labour were again reported in several districts.
The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was $7 \cdot 4$ at 22nd February, 1937, compared with $7 \cdot 1$ at 25th January, 1937, and 9.7 at 24th February, 1936. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were $4 \cdot 4,4 \cdot 5$ and $6 \cdot 1$.

Worsted Section.-Employment remained good or fair in all the principal departments and districts.
Returns from employers for the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 14 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average, and 11 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the spinning department, 12 per cent. were on short time, losing $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 17 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,* $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime, 12 per cent. and 5 hours.
With wool sorters employment was fair. In the woolcombing department there was a decline in all sections, and employment was not so good as a year ago. It improved in the spinning and weaving departments, and was good or fairly good generally.

At Bradford employment declined, but remained fairly good; and a shortage of weavers and of burlers and menders in the manufacturing department was again reported. At Halifax employment remained fairly good. At Keighley, the spinning department was not quite so busy, but in the manufacturing department employment remained good. Short time continued to be worked in the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield, but employment was better than a year ago.

Woollen Section.-Employment showed a slight improvement, and was good in most districts, with much overtime and night shift working; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 8 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, and $24 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the spinning department $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing 6 hours each on the average, and 32 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,* $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 7 hours; overtime, 20 per cent. and 5 hours.

Good employment was maintained in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts; and employment was good, and better than in January, in the Heavy Woollen District. In the rag and shoddy trade employment remained at a high level, and a shortage of juvenile labour was reported. At Leeds and Morley there was some improvement, and employment was good.
In the blanket trade employment remained good at Witney, and fair in Yorkshire. Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth employment remained fair, and was better than a year ago. In the West of England employment was good generally. In the South of Scotland some firms were fairly busy; employment on the whole was moderate, and better than in February, 1936.
Carpet Section.-Employment was good in all the principal districts.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers:-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages pald to all Workpeopie. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 20th Feb. 1937. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(t) \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { De. ( }(-) \\ & \text { mon a } \\ & \text { month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Index <br> Figure. <br> (Jan., <br> $=100$ ) | Week 20th Feb., | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Inc. }(t) \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. }(-) \\ \text { on a } \\ \text { month } \\ \text { before. } \end{array}$ | Index <br> (Jak., $\dagger$ <br> -100 . |
| Departmente: |  | Per |  | £ | Per Cont. |  |
| Wool Sorting and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Combing }}{\text { Coinning }}$.... | 10,264 36,921 | [ | 96.7 90.0 | 25,784 | + 4.6 | 89.4 |
| Weaving... | 15,879 | $+\quad 2.9$ $+\quad 1$ | $83 \cdot 7$ | 32,271 | + 5.3 | $82 \cdot 7$ |
| Other Depts. | 9,500 1,487 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 3 \cdot 6 \\ +\quad 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 99.7 85.0 | 21,039 | $+\quad 3.1$ <br> $+\quad 5$ | 83.7 68.4 |
| Total-Worsted | 74,051 | + 2.1 | 90. | 138,382 | + 4.5 | 85 |
| Woollen Section : |  |  |  |  |  | 83 |
| Wool sorting ... | 13.099 | + $\begin{array}{r}0.5 \\ +\quad 1.9\end{array}$ | 75.7 93.4 | 29,047 | - 4.1 | 106.7 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Spinning } \ldots . . \\ \text { Weaving } & \ldots \\ \end{array}$ | 22,767 | $+\quad 1.9$ $+\quad 3.6$ | $99 \cdot 6$ | 43,581 | + 8.7 | 109.1 |
| Other Depts. | 15,931 | $+\quad 2.0$ <br> $+\quad 2.6$ | $89 \cdot 6$ $84 \cdot 7$ | 36,198 4,408 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +\quad 5.5 \\ +\quad 2.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Not Specifled | 2,027 | + 2.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Total-Woollen | 54,802 | + 2.6 | 94.1 | 115,547 | $+6.1$ | 102 |
| Carprt Segtion... | 12,739 | + 0.5 | 140.8 | 25,426 | + $5 \cdot 9$ | 149.6 |
| Total-Wool Textile Industry | 141,592 | + 2.2 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 279,355 | + 5 | $95 \cdot 6$ |

[^3]|  | Number of Workpcople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week 20th Feb., | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc. ( }(+) \\ \text { De. } \\ \text { on a } \\ \text { month } \\ \text { before. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { Figure. } \\ & \text { (Jan. } \\ & \text { 1926. } \\ & =100 .) \end{aligned}$ | Week ended 20th Feb, 1937. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. ( }(+) \\ \text { Dec. ( ( }-1 \\ \text { on a } \\ \text { month } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ | Index Figure: (Jan. 1926 $=100)$ |
| Districts: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wobsted Sgotion: |  | Per cent. |  | ) | Per |  |
| Bradford ... | 32,594 | + 1.8 | 89.5 | 63, 398 | Per $+\quad 4.4$ $+\quad 4.8$ | $79 \cdot 7$ |
| Hudderstield ... | 7,168 | + 3.8 $+\quad 2.8$ | 87.5 | 14,504 | + 4.8 $+\quad 3.7$ | $82 \cdot 3$ |
| Halifax Leeds .... $\ldots$... | 8,349 8,005 | + $+\quad 1.2$ $+\quad 1.4$ | ${ }^{79.1}$ | 15,067 | + 3.6 | 98.2 |
| Kelghley... | 6,996 | + 3.0 | 91:9 | 12,726 | + $6 \cdot 0$ | 98.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heavy Woollen } \\ & \text { (Dewsbury, Bat- } \\ & \text { ley, etc.) } \end{aligned}$ | 3,601 | $+2.3$ | 109-2 | 5,239 | + 5.8 | $103 \cdot 7$ |
| Total-West | 66,713 | $+2.2$ | $89 \cdot 2$ | 125,473 | + 4.5 | 84.0 |
| West of England sand Midlands | 4,563 | + 2.1 |  |  | + 3.6 |  |
| Lancashire ... | 4,346 | $\pm 0.3$ | $120 \cdot 3$ | 8445 | + 0.3 | 123.6 |
| Sootland... | 2,429 | + 1.4 | 108.9 | 4,202 | $+\quad 5 \cdot 4$ + | $151 \cdot 3$ |
| Total-Worsted | 74,051 | + $2 \cdot 1$ | 90.0 | 138,382 | $+4.5$ | $85 \cdot 1$ |
| Toollen Seotion: Hudderstield | 13,028 | $+3 \cdot 3$ | 101.0 | 31,113 | $+7 \cdot 3$ | 107.0 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,042 8,022 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 84.7 106.6 | 20,642 | a $+\quad 5.5$ $+\quad 6.6$ | 99.0 122.6 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Halifax } \\ \text { Vale }}}{\text { and Calder }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bradford ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,145 | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 0.7 \\ +\quad 0.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 94-7 | 2,574 | $+\quad 2.3$ $+\quad$ | $90 \cdot 3$ |
| Total-West <br> Riding | 34,873 | + 2.9 | 98.2 | 78,472 | + 6.6 | 110.0 |
| Lancashire <br> West of Englañ̈ | 4,568 | + $2 \cdot 4$ | $92 \cdot 0$ | 9,529 | + $5 \cdot 5$ | $96 \cdot 2$ |
| Midlanda and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales | 635 |  |  | 6,888 |  | 100 |
| Scotland... | 11,726 | + $3 \cdot 1$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | 20,658 | + 6.4 | 86 |
| Total-Woollen | 54,802 | + 2.6 | 94.1 | 115,547 | + 6.1 | $102 \cdot 7$ |
| CAbpzat Stotion ... | 12,739 | + 0.5 | $140 \cdot 8$ | 25,426 | + $5 \cdot 9$ | 149.6 |
| Total-Wool Textile Industry ... | 141,592 | $+2 \cdot 2$ | $94 \cdot 3$ | 279,355 | $+5 \cdot 3$ | $95 \cdot 6$ |

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th February, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet seetion), as compared with the week ended 23rd January, 1937 :-

|  | Percentage Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. ( - , without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.") |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wool sorting and Comb- ing. | Spinning. | Weaviag. | Other Depts. | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Depts. } \\ \text { (inctud- } \\ \text { ing not } \\ \text { spect- } \\ \text { fied). } \end{gathered}$ |
| Worstrd Section : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bradford | +1.5 | + 1.7 |  |  |  |
| Rest of W. Riding | + 1.2 | $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ +\quad 1.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 3.9 | + 3.0 | + 2.5 |
| Rest of Gt. Britain |  | + 0.9 | + 0.9 | $+\quad 27$ $+\quad 1$ | +1.7 +1 |
| TOTAL | + 1.8 | $+1.7$ | + 2.9 | + $2 \cdot 6$ | $+2 \cdot 1$ |
| Woollan Seotion : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huddersfleld | - | + 2.5 | $+4.7$ | $+2.2$ | $+3 \cdot 3$ |
| bury, Batley, etc.) ... | - | - 0.2 | + 41 |  |  |
| Leests ${ }_{\text {Lest }}$ W, Ridiing |  | + $3 \cdot 2$ | + 3.4 | $+\quad 30$ $+\quad 3.4$ | + $+\quad 23$ +32 |
| Rest of Gt. Britain |  | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 3.4 \\ +\quad 1.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $+\quad 3.3$ $+\quad 2.7$ | $+\quad 2.6$ $+\quad 15$ | + <br> +21 <br> $+\quad 22$ |
| Total | - | + 1.9 | + $3 \cdot 6$ | + 20 | + 2 |

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd February, 1937 :-

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at

| Department. |  | Wholly Unemployed. |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  | Total. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-)as compared withmonth before. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |  |  |
| Wool Sorting... Wool Washing | and | 88 | 3 | 134 | 8 | 233 | + 73 |
| Preparing ... |  | 324 | 55 | 268 |  |  |  |
| Wool Corrding | $\ldots$ | 247 | 171 | 649 | 642 | 1,709 | + 532 |
| Woollen Spining | $\ldots$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{18}$ | 251 | 34 | 580 | + 12 |
| Worsted Drawing | nid |  |  |  |  | 420 | - 14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spinining } \\ & \text { Woollen Winding } \\ & \text { Won } \end{aligned}$ | and | 204 | 445 | 140 | 705 | 1,494 | + 230 |
| rping Worsted Winding |  | 39 | 10 | 119 | 26 | 194 | + 36 |
| Warping ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 54 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen Weaving | $\ldots$ | 49 | 52 | 103 | 331 | 535 | + 158 |
| Other Processes | $\ldots$ | 83 565 | ${ }_{39}^{52}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 372 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 393 \\ 1130 \end{array}$ | +68 $+\quad 8$ |
| Total |  | 2.099 | 968 | 2,330 | 2,585 | 7.982 |  |

See footnote $\dagger$ in second column, page 98 .
but velkhtmuring lownets and areas sated by the names of their principal towns,

Employment showed a marked improvement in February. Short time working decreased, and there was a considerable amount of overtime working. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $10 \cdot 7$ at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 12.9 both at 25th January, 1937, and at 24th February, 1936.
The following table summarises the information received from those employers who made returns :-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total wages pald to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 20th 1937. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 20th Feb.,1937. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ivc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before } \end{gathered}$ |  | Month | Year before. |
| England and Wales :- |  | Per cent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 8,622 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ +\quad 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cent } \\ =9.0 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 3,570 }}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cent. } \\ +\quad 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| Leicester Country Dis- |  |  |  |  | + 9.4 | +1.0 |
| trict ${ }_{\text {tricthampton }} \ldots$ | 4,324 5,989 | +4.0 <br> +1.2 | - 2.3 +1.9 | 9,127 13,768 | $+\quad 8.5$ +9.0 | - $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Northampton Higham , Rushden and | 5,989 | + 1.2 | + 1.9 | 13,768 | $+9.0$ | + 1.1 |
| Detteringt ${ }^{\text {Dis }}$ and Districi | 6,713 | + 4.2 | + 3.5 | 16,023 | $+6.0$ | $+3 \cdot 2$ |
| Kettering and District | 4,604 | + + +3.8 +3.9 | - $-\quad 32$ $-\quad 2$ | 11,126 2,960 | + 6.9 | + 2.5 <br> +3.9 |
| Stafford and District. | 2,499 | +3.0 | + 22 | 5,741 | +10.5 | + +7.3 |
| Norwich and District | 5,406 | + 2.7 | + 7 | 11,042 | + 7.5 | +3.8 |
| District | 1,199 | + 04 | -8.8 | 2,028 | +11.0 | -16.1 |
| Leeds and District ... | 1,465 | $-0.3$ | $-1.7$ | 3,372 | +3.5 | + 2.6 |
| Lancashire ${ }_{\text {Rossendale }}$ Vailey) | 7,088 | + 3.7 | +3.6 | 13,440 | +12.6 | + $1 \cdot 3$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Birmingham } \\ \text { trict }}}{\text { and Dis- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other parts of Ëngland | 827 | $-1.8$ | - $5 \cdot 6$ | 1,777 | + 5 . | + 5 |
| and Wales ... | 4,764 | $+2 \cdot 1$ | + 3.6 | 9,563 | +12.5 | + 9 |
| England and Wales | 56,679 | $+2 \cdot 6$ | - 0.5 | 124,578 | + 8.7 | $+10$ |
| Scotland ... | 1,976 | $+1 \cdot 3$ | - 1.5 | 4,342 | + 0.3 | +1 |
| Great Britain | 58,655 | +2.5 | 0. | 128,920 | +8.4 | +1.0 |

Returns from firms employing about 57,800 workpeople in the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 6 hours each on the average; while nearly 17 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of over 3 hours each on the average. The Bristol and Kingswood district again showed the largest amount of short time working; while overtime was largely worked in the Kettering, Norwich, and Stafford districts.

Employment in London improved and was fair; there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers.
At Leicester employment again improved, and was good with women workers; it was described as better than it had been for four years. It improved also in the Leicestershire country district, and was good with some firms and fair generally.
At Northampton there was a considerable improvement, and employment with many firms was fairly good; with other firms short time was still largely worked. At Kettering and Desborough employment improved and was good; the reduction in unemployment, however, was partly caused by the engagement of substitute workers to fill vacancies due to sickness. There was also an improvement at the other Northamptonshire centres generally, and employment was fairly good.

At Stafford and at Norwich employment again improved; at Stafford there was practically no short time, and at both centres there was a considerable amount of overtime working.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment improved but remained slack, with much short time working. There was also a slight improvement at Leeds, but employment remained rather slack In the Lancashire slipper trade there was some improvement, but short time was still largely worked.
Employment continued good at Kilmarnock and slack at Edinburgh; there was a slight improvement at Maybole, but employment was still bad
The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd February, 1937 :-

| Department. | Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 22nd February, 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed. |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { as } \\ & \text { compared } \\ & \text { with a month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |  |  |
| Boot and Shoe M'f're: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparing Dept.... | 148 | 32 | 45 | 29 | 254 | - 83 |
| Rough stuff Dept. | 341 590 | 7 | 117 |  | 472 | - 15 |
| Closing Dept. ... | 18 | 460 | 19 | 523 | 1,095 | - 352 |
| Making Dept. ... | 1,762 | 38 | 714 | 10 | 2,524 | - 668 |
| Slipper Making ${ }^{\text {Finimug Dept. ... }}$ | 1,154 | 339 136 | 514 | 111 | 2,118 | - 570 |
|  | 279 18 | 136 | 792 4 | 648 | 1,855 | - 641 |
| Repairing and Hand |  | 2 |  |  | 24 |  |
| Sewn Work ... | 683 | 2 | 62 | - | 747 | - 57 |
| Total | 4,993 | 1,023 | 2,754 | 1,331 | 10,101 | -2,783 |

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

Employment showed a slight improvement during February and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.5 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 9.8 at 25th January, 1937, and 13.6 at 24th February, 1936.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :-

| Districts. | Number of Work people. |  |  | Total Wages pald to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 20th Feb., 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  | Week ended 20th Feb., 1937. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| Northern Counties, |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 1,740 | $+0.5$ | $-2 \cdot 7$ | 4,733 | + 8.6 | $+5 \cdot 3$ |
| Midiands and Eastern Counties | 8,878 | $+1.8$ | $+8 \cdot 3$ | 25,306 | $+5 \cdot 2$ | +59 +139 |
| South and SouthWest Counties | 8,878 |  | $+8.3$ | 25,306 | $+5.2$ | +13 |
| and Wales ... | 1,866 | $-1.1$ | + 4.5 | 4,946 | $+4.7$ | $+11.8$ |
| Scotland ... | 167 | $+2 \cdot 5$ | $+3 \cdot 1$ | 476 | $+6 \cdot 3$ | $+17 \cdot 0$ |
| Total ... ... | 12,651 | $+1 \cdot 2$ | $+6.0$ | 35,461 | $+5 \cdot 6$ | $+12.4$ |

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,601 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

## BUILDING.

Employment during February showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement among all occupations, and in all administrative divisions except Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment was good for the time of year with bricklayers and carpenters, slack with painters and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas a shortage of bricklayers was reported. Among labourers, etc., employment remained very slack.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd February, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with February, 1936 :-

|  | Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 | Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed | Numbers included in previous column | Percentage Unem- | Increas <br> Decreas Percen compar | $\left(\begin{array}{l} + \\ (-) \text { or } \\ \text { in } \end{array}\right.$ <br> ages as with a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at July, } \\ & \text { 1936. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { at 22nd } \\ \text { Feb., } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Temporarily Stopped. | ployed. | Month before. | Year before. |
| OOCUPATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpenters . | 142,740 | 11,782 | 515 | $8 \cdot 3$ | - 0.2 | - 4.4 |
| Bricklayers ... | 97,570 | 6,615 | 482 | $6 \cdot 8$ | - 0.7 | - $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Masons | 22,200 | 2,593 | 397 | 11.7 | - 0.4 | - $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Slaters and Tilers | 8,840 | 1,077 | 167 | $12 \cdot 2$ | + 0.5 | - 6.6 |
| Plasterers | 34,550 | 3,534 | 314 | $10 \cdot 2$ | - 0.4 | - $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Painters | 134,540 | 32,588 | 1,253 | 24.2 9.2 | 7.7 $-\quad 0.3$ | - 5.6 |
| Plumbers $\ldots$ | 41,250 | 3,779 | 232 | 9-2 | $-0.3$ | - 1.6 |
| Labourers to above and B Build ers' Labourers... | 291,350 | 41,878 | 1,668 | $14 \cdot 4$ | $-0.6$ | $-3 \cdot 7$ |
| Navvies, etc. and General Labourers ... | 106,300 | 31,705 | 520 | $29 \cdot 8$ | $-1 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 9$ |
| All other occupatlons | 140,340 | 31,695 | 1,144 | $22 \cdot 6$ | $-0.5$ | 1. |
| Total | 1,019,680 | 167,246 | 6,692 | 16.4 | 1.5 | $-3.9$ |
| Divisions. |  | 36,286 |  |  |  |  |
| South-Eastern ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 128,370 | 13,388 | 161 | 10.4 | $=1.5$ | - 2.4 |
| South-Western | 118,960 | 13,810 | 394 | $11 \cdot 6$ | - 1.3 | -3.5 |
| Midlands ... | 127,390 | 14,515 | 959 | 11.4 | - 0.8 | -4.8 |
| North-Eastern | 81,770 | 12,630 | 1,368 | 15.4 | - 2.6 | - 8.1 |
| North-Western | 123,380 | 26,676 | 1,455 | $21 \cdot 6$ | - 2.0 | - $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Northern | 49,250 | 11,717 | 741 | $23 \cdot 8$ | - 1.5 | -7.8 |
| Scotland | 93,500 | 18,802 | 1,204 | $20 \cdot 1$ | - 1.9 | - 7.3 |
| Wales ... | 33,510 | 10,485 | 335 | $31 \cdot 3$ | $-2.0$ | $\bigcirc 5 \cdot 3$ |
| Northern Ireland | 20,540 | 8,937 | 18 | $43 \cdot 5$ | - 0.5 | $+10 \cdot 1$ |
| Great Britaln and Northern Ireland | 1,019,680 | 167,246 | 6,692 | 16.4 | $-1.5$ | $-3.9$ |

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,473,000 in 1931). These returns show that in February, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of $£ 10,646,600$, as compared with $£ 9,954,100$ in February, 1936.
An analysis of the figures for February, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 109 of the present issue.

- Comparison of carnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.


## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

Employment in North Staffordshire showed an improvement compared with the previous month, and was fair on the whole; in the china section there was increased activity due to orders for coronation wares, and shortages of labour were reported in certain occupations. At Derby employment was good; at Worcester it was very good; at Bristol it continued fair
The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.2 at 22 nd February 1937, as compared with 17.0 at 25th January, 1937, and 21.9 at 24th February, 1936.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :-

|  |  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total wages pald to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 20th } \\ & \text { Feb., } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  | Week ended 20th Feb., 1937. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. | Month before. |  | Year* before. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Branches. } \\ & \text { China } \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3} \underbrace{6}$ | Per cent. $+6$. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Earthenware | $\ldots$ | 6,602 | + 0.7 | + 0.7 | 12,319 | + 6.7 $+\quad 0.7$ | + 4.6 +6.3 |
| Other Branches | .... | 2,250 | + 0.1 | $+11 \cdot 3$ | 4,373 | + 1.6 + | +6. +20.0 |
| Total | ... | 10,949 | $+1 \cdot 3$ | $+1.8$ | 20,319 | $+1.8$ | $+6.8$ |
| Districts. North Staffordshire | $\ldots$ | 8,600 | $+1.0$ | $+1.9$ | 14,806 | $+1.9$ | +8.2 |
| Other districts ... |  | 2,349 | + 2.4 | $+1.5$ | 5,513 | + 1.7 | $+3 \cdot 1$ |
| Total |  | 10,949 | $+1 \cdot 3$ | +1.8 | 20,319 | $+1.8$ | $+6.8$ |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,860 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,498 , or nearly 14 per cent., were working on an average $9 \frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 20th February, 1937; on the other hand, 947 , or about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared wich January and continued good generally; it was better than a year ago.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved in February and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago. At Manchester, however, it was reported to be fair only. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was very fair.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed an improvement as compared with January and was better than a year ago. Reports from Bradford, Liverpool and Edinburgh, however, indicated that employment, though better than in January, was relatively poor. With lithographic artists it was good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged $16-64$, in the paper and paperboard industries was 4.8 at 22 nd February, 1937, as compared with 4.6 at 25 th January, 1937, and 6.9 at 24th February, 1936. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were $7 \cdot 4,7 \cdot 7$ and $9 \cdot 2$; in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were $5 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 9$ and $7 \cdot 3$.
The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :-

|  | No. of Members at end of February,1937. | Percentage <br> Unemployed at end of |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease () on ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb, } \\ & 1937^{\prime}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan, } \\ & \text { 1937, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1936 . \end{aligned}$ | Month | Year |
| Letterpress Printing : London | 33,971 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 4-2 | 4.8 | -0.7 | - 1.3 |
| Northern Counties, | 33,971 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 14,143 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 75 | -0.3 | - 1.4 |
| Mdlands and East- |  | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Scorn ${ }_{\text {cound }}$ | 5,279 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 8.5 | ${ }_{-0.6}^{+0.1}$ | - 0.8 |
| Other Districts | 9,801 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ | -1.3 | -20 |
| Total | 70,895 | $4 \cdot 0$ | 4.6 | $5 \cdot 5$ | -06 | -1.5 |
| Lithographic Printing Bookbinding | 11,749 7,949 | 4.5 59 | 4.9 5.2 | 6.59 | -0.4 +0.7 | 20 -20 |
| Bookbinding Printing and Book- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| binding (branches | 28,138 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 2.5 | -0 2 | -1.2 |

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

Employment during February declined slightly among port transport workers, and showed little change in harbour, river and canal service: it was better than in the corresponding period last year.
Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28.9 per cent. were unemployed at 22 nd February, 1937, as compared with 28.3 per cent. at 25 th January,

[^4]1937, and with 33.2 per cent. at 24th February, 1936. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were $11 \cdot 7$, 12.5 and 15.4 ; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were $32 \cdot 0,31 \cdot 2$ and $36 \cdot 3$.
London.-Employment showed a further slight decline and $\mathrm{re}^{-}$ mained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received; the figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port :-

| Period. | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Docks. |  |  | AtWharvesmaking making | Total, Docks and Principal Wharves. |
|  | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | By Shipowners, etc. | Total. |  |  |
| Week ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {13th }}^{\text {6th Feb., }} 1937$... | 4,457 | ${ }_{2}^{1,915}$ | 6,372 | 6,097 6,092 | 12,469 12,139 |
| 20th ", ". ... | 3,906 | 1,879 | 6,785 | 6,378 | 12,163 |
| 27th " " | 4,085 | 2,166 | 6,251 | 6,456 | 12,707 |
| Average for 4 weeks $\begin{array}{llr}\text { ended } & 27 \text { th } & \text { Feb., } \\ 1937 & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | \} 4,104 | 2,009 | 6,113 | 6,256 | 12,369 |
| 4 verage for Jan., 1937 | 4,301 | 1,814 | 6,115 | 6,393 | 12,508 |
| Average for Feb., 1936 | 3,399 | 1,913 | 5,31: | 6,368 | 11,680 |

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 843, compared with 859 in January, 1937, and with 829 in February, 1936.

North-East Coast.-Employment at most ports remained moderate, but showed some improvement on the whole.

Mersey.-Employment at Liverpool declined somewhat, but was fair; at Garston it remained steady; while at Salford it declined sharply, mainly among casual labourers.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Soheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1937, was 12,060, compared with 12,402 in January, 1937, and with 11,518 in February, 1936. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was $£ 34,227$ in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1937, compared with $£ 33,736$ in January, 1937, and with £29,261 in February, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales.-Employment at Cardiff and Swansea declined somewhat. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth was quiet in the first two weeks, but improved considerably towards the end of the month. At Southampton and Plymouth it showed little change.
Scottish and Irish Ports.-Employment at Glasgow and Grange mouth continued moderate; at Dundee and Leith it showed little change, and was fair to moderate; and at Belfast it remained good.

## SEAMEN

Employment among seamen improved slightly during February particularly in the second and third weeks of the month, but remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd February, 1937, was $22 \cdot 7$, compared with $24 \cdot 0$ at 25th January, 1937 and $29 \cdot 5$ at 24th February, 1936.
The following table shows the number of seamen* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during February :-

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seamen* shipped in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb, } \\ & \text { 1937, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Two Months ended |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & \text { 1937, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & \text { 1936, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Evgland and Wales : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpoolt | 7,101 | -2,145 | + 798 |  |  |
| Manchester London al... | 7,029 | $=175$ | + 111 | 1 | 1,668 |
| Bouthampton.... | 5,639 | - 1744 | - 644 | 14,802 | 16,249 |
| Tyne Ports ... | 1.822 | +181 $+\quad 281$ | $+1,263$ $+\quad 334$ | 9,864 3,363 | 10,622 3,409 |
|  | 183 277 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [ | 3,461 | , 2709 |
| Hull ... $\quad .$. | 646 | a |  | 4588 | 605 |
| Bristolf $\ldots$... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newport, Mon.  <br> Cardiff  <br>  $\ldots$ | 7638 1.653 | + 84 <br> $+\quad 518$ | + <br> $+\quad 89$ <br> + | 1,402 | 1,225 |
| Cardiffy   <br> Swansea $\ldots .$. ... | 1,653 | $+\quad 518$ <br> $+\quad 52$ | $+\quad 22$ $+\quad 562$ | 3,824 | 3,820 |
| Sootland : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkcaldiy, Mëthil añ | 202 | 100 | + 61 | 504 | 395 |
| Grangemouth and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glasgow ... | 2,307 | $\begin{aligned} & \mp \quad 168 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ +\quad 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 502 \\ 4,562 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 820 \\ 556 \end{array}$ |
| Nortbirn Ireland : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total for above Ports | 29,912 | - 2,327 |  |  |  |
| 29,912 $-2,327$ $+3,132$ 62,151 62,074 |  |  |  |  |  |
| enaagements <br> $t$ Including <br> and not of separate individuals. <br> Birkenhead and Garston. <br> I Including A vonmonth and Portishead. <br> Including Barry and Penarth. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN

 THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange
administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd February, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exohange area.


## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

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 22nd February, 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 22nd February, 1937, are given on pages 107 and 108.

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 fignre 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 95 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 95.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 104 and 105 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at January and February, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for February, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively (but see footnote $\ddagger$ on page 105 regarding the percentages for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.
I. INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64, EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS,* RECORDED
AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd FEBRUARY, 1937.

| INDUSTRY. | Grbat Britain and Northrrn Irbland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Beitain only. <br> Wholly Unemployed, TBMPORARY STOPPAGBS axd Casuals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WhOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). |  |  | Tmmporary Stoprages. |  |  | TOTAL. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Fishing | 9,416 | 132 | 9,548 | 100 | 32 | 132 | 9,516 | 164 | 9,680 | 9,437 | 164 | 9,601 |
| Mining :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore and İronstone Mining, etc. | 1,051 |  | 1,051 |  | 1 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 1,115 |  | 1,115 | 1,102 |  | 1,102 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 726 |  | 723 | 21 |  | 21 | 747 |  | 747 | 746 |  | 746 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 6,320 | 10 | 6,330 | $\begin{array}{r}1.722 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | - | 1,722 | 8,042 | 10 | 8,052 | 6,391 621 | 9 | 6,400 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining... | ${ }_{9} 52$ | 169 | 1,084 | 743 | 5 | 748 | 1,624 1,658 | 174 | 624 1,832 | 1,608 | 174 | 1,782 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 1,536 | 7 | 1,543 | 203 | 3 | 206 | 1,739 | 10 | 1,749 | 1,546 | 10 | 1,556 |
| , Total, Mining ... ... | 129,585 | 776 | 130,361 | 20,562 | 22 | 20,584 | 150,147 | 798 | 150,945 | 148,197 | 796 | 148,993 |
| Non-Metalliterous Mining Products :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete | 1,858 2,857 | 76 | ${ }_{2,933}^{1,865}$ | 121 520 | 4 12 | 532 | 1,979 | 88 | 3,465 | 3,324 | 87 | 3,411 |
| Cement, Limekllns and Whiting ... | 854 | 18 | 872 | 189 | 12 | 1918 | 1.043 6.399 | 119 | 6,518 | 960 6,263 | 118 | 9,380 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 3,105 | 2,320 | 5,425 | 2,043 | 3,003 | 5,046 | 5,148 | 5,323 | 10,471 | 5,136 | 5,320 | 10,456 |
| Glass :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Sclentiffc Glass) |  |  |  | 611 |  |  | 2,498 |  | 2,876 | 2,480 | 378 |  |
| Glass Bottles | 2,459 | 203 | 2,662 | 845 | 36 | 881 | 3,304 | 239 | 3,543 | 3,304 | 239 | 3,543 |
| Total, Giass .... ... | 4,346 | 198 | 1,844 | 1,456 | 119 | 1,575 | 5,802 | 617 | 6,419 | 5,784 | 617 | 6,401 |
| Chemicals, etc. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals ... ... ... | 6,067 | 1993 | 7,060 | 360 8 | 105 10 | 465 18 | 6,427 | 1,098 | 7,525 | 6,338 | 1,094 | 7,432 74 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}632 \\ 1,004 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 194 | 726 1,230 | 8 | 10 | 40 | 1,037 | 233 | 1,270 | 1,033 | 233 | 1,266 |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... | 3,915 | 1,012 | 4,927 | 760 | 85 | 845 | 4,675 | 1,097 | 5,772 | 4,634 | ${ }_{1}^{1,072}$ | 5,706 |
| Total, Chemicals, etc. ... ... | 11,518 | 2,425 | 13,943 | 1,161 | 207 | 1,368 | 12,679 | 2,632 | 15,311 | 12,545 | 2,602 | 15,147 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddung, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 13,014 2,218 | 117 | $\begin{array}{r}13,131 \\ 2,33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,336 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,360 | 19,350 | 141 | 19,491 | $\begin{array}{r}19,445 \\ 2,45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 141 126 315 | 19,541 |
| Tin Plates | 1,759 | 150 | 1,909 | 2,102 | 166 | 2,268 | 3,861 | 316 | 4,177 | 3,861 | 315 | 4,176 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes.... $\ldots .$. | 2,090 | 52 | 2,142 | 761 | 4 | 765 | 2,851 | ${ }^{56}$ | 2,907 | 2,850 | ${ }^{56}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,906}$ |
| Wire, Wire Nettling, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture | $\begin{array}{r} 1,564 \\ 22,162 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{644} 202$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,766 \\ 22,806 \end{array}$ | 10,098 | 31 233 | 10,331 | 32,271 | ${ }_{877}^{233}$ | 2,3e4 33,137 | 32,224 | ${ }_{875}^{236}$ | 33,099 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 29,607 | 1,350 | 30,957 | 3,770 | 224 | 3,994 | -33,377 | 1,574 |  | 32,390 | 1,569 | 33,959 |
| Electrical Engineering $\quad . .$. | 2,859 | 1,595 | 3,454 | 3,142 | 60 | 202 | 3,001 | 1,655 | 3,656 | 2,922 | 652 | 3,574 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... ... | 4,856 | 20 | 4,876 | 382 | - | 382 | 5,328 | 20 | $\begin{array}{r}5,258 \\ \hline, 663\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,430 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{27}^{16}$ | 4,446 |
| Constructional Engineering ... Total, Enoineering | 3,217 | r 1,972 | 3,244 42,531 | 419 4,713 | 284 | 419 4 4 | 3,636 45,252 | -,276 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,663 \\ 47,528\end{array}$ | 3,568 43,310 | 2,264 | -45,574 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | 11,036 | 827 | 11,863 | 2,339 | 107 | 2,446 | 13,375 | 934 | 14,309 | 13,034 | 926 89 | 13,960 1,279 |
| Carriages, Carts, etc.... w ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,192 |  |  | 88 | ${ }_{3}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,280}$ | 89 <br> 31 | -1,394 |  | 31 | 1,930 |
| Railway Carriages and wagons, etc. Total, Venicles | $\begin{gathered} 1,636 \\ 13,864 \end{gathered}$ | 28 938 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,664 \\ 14,802 \end{array}$ | 2,714 | 116 | 2,830 | 16,578 | 1,054 | 17,632 | 16,123 | 1,046 | 17,169 |
|  |  | 178 | 39,707 | 2,426 | 37 | 2.463 | 41.955 | 215 | 42.170 | 38,363 | 209 | 38,572 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Statistics relating to unemployment among workers insured under the agricultural scheme are given on page 105.

March, 1937.
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.


| INDUSTRY. | reat Britain and northern ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grbat Britain ONLY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Aged 16-64, АT JULY, 1936. |  |  | Prbcentages 4 a 22 nd February, 1937.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Increase +) OR Decrease ( - ) IN Total PercenTAGRS* AS COMPARED WITH |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals). |  |  | Temporary Stoppages. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PBR- } \\ \text { OENTAQRS } \\ \text { AT } \\ \text { F2ND } \\ \text { FEB. } \\ 1937 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Malces. | Females. | Total. | Males | Females. | Total. | Males | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe}- \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. | Hales | Females. | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{TH} \\ & \text { JAN., } \\ & \text { 1937, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{TH} \\ & \text { FEB., } \\ & 1936 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{TH} \\ & \text { FEB, } \\ & \text { 1935, } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Fisting | 33,650 | 880 | 34,53 | 28.0 | 15.0 | $27 \cdot 6$ | 0.3 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 0.4 | 28.3 | 18.6 | 28.0 | 2.8 | $+0.7$ | +2.4 | 28.0 |
| MIning :- <br> Coal Mining <br> Iron Ore and Ïronstone Mining, etc. <br> Lead, Tin and Copper Mining <br> Stone Quarrying and Mining <br> Slate Ouarryling and Mining... <br> Other Mining and Quarrying <br> Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining | 892,100 | 3,880 | 895,980 |  | $15 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 2.0 | $15 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,790 | 3,800 | 10,790 | 9.7 |  | 9.7 | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | 10.3 | 156 | ${ }_{10}^{15} 3$ | -0.1 | - 4.9 | -10.2 | $15 \cdot 3$ 10.2 |
|  | 4,180 47,070 | 20 420 | 4,200 47,490 | 17.4 13.4 | 2.4 | $17 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 3$ | 0.5 3.7 |  | 0.5 3.7 | 17.9 |  | 17.8 | 0.7 | - 5.7 | -11.1 | 17.8 |
|  | 47,070 9890 | 420 | 47,990 | 13.4 5.3 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 3.7 1.0 |  | 3.7 1.0 | ${ }^{17.1}$ | 2.4 | 17.0 6.3 |  | - 6.1 <br> -2.8 | - 9.9 <br> -3.0 | 14.3 |
|  | 10.550 | 1,370 | 11,920 |  | 12.3 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 0.4 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | 12.7 | 15.4 | + 0.2 | 2.8 4.2 | - 3.0 <br> -6.4 | $15 \cdot 1$ |
|  | 17,590 992,170 | 178 5,870 | 17,760 998,040 | 8.7 13.1 | 4.1 13.2 | 8.7 13.1 | 1.2 2.0 | 1.8 0.4 | 1.1 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 15.8 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6.4 \\ 6.2 \\ \hline 10.1\end{array}$ | $15 \cdot 1$ |
| Non-Metalififorous MInIng Products :Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, N.-M. Mining Producte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,060 |  | 14, | 13 | 7.8 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 14.1 | +0.3 | -0.9 | $4 \cdot 3$ |  |
|  | 23,910 | 1,750 | 25,660 15,500 | 11 | 4.3 3.7 | 11.4 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 14.1 | 5.0 | 13.5 | + |  |  | 13.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,010 \\ & 52,980 \end{aligned}$ | 2,330 | 55,310 | 10.5 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 10.3 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 0.8 | 1.5 | 12.1 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ } \begin{array}{r}6.9 \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ | - 0.4 -0.2 0.0 | 7.0 4.8 |  | ${ }_{11.7}^{6.5}$ |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... | 96,720 | 6,150 | 102,870 | 8.3 | 9.3 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 2.0 | 1.2 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 11.3 | 9.5 | 0.3 | - 4.1 | 4.5 | 9.1 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. <br> Glass :- <br> Glass (excluding Bottles and 8cien- <br> tilic. Glass) <br> Glass Bottles ... <br> Total, Glass | 33,800 | 39,940 | 73,740 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.8 | $15 \cdot 2$ | 13.3 | 14.2 | $2 \cdot 8$ | - 7.7 | -8.7 | 14.2 |
|  | 22,890 |  | 29,470 |  | 4.5 | 7 4 | 2.7 | 1.2 | $2 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,410 | 2,380 | 19,790 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 13.5 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 1.5 | 4.4 | 19.0 |  | 17.9 | 0.8 | - 2.5 | - ${ }^{4.1}$ | 17.9 |
|  | 40,300 | 8,960 | 49,260 |  |  | 9.8 | $3 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 3.2 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 13.0 | -0.3 |  | $3 \cdot 9$ | 13.0 |
| Chomicals, etc. :- <br> Chemicals <br> Explosives <br> Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. <br> Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, ete. ... Total, Chemicals, etc. ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77,430 | 27,050 | 104,480 | 7.8 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 6.8 |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | $8 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | 2.9 | - 3.5 | 7.1 |
|  | 12,850 18.550 | 5,400 5,830 | ${ }_{24,380}^{18,260}$ | 4.1 | 3.6 3.9 | 4.0 5.0 | 0.1 0.2 | ${ }_{0}^{0.2}$ | 0.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 |  | - 1.5 | - 2.9 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
|  | 52,200 | 20,410 | 72,610 | 7.5 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 6.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | -0.4 | - 1.1 | - | $5 \cdot 2$ |
|  | 161,040 | 58,690 | 219,730 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.7 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Metel Manufacture:- <br> Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) <br> Stee! Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. <br> Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tín, Lead, etc. <br> Tin Plates <br> Iron and Steel Tubes... <br> Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Röpes Total, Meial Manufacture ... | 15,980 | 90 | 16,070 | 9.5 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 9.5 | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | 10.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.5 | $4 \cdot 4$ |  | -2.3 | -6.6 | -12.9 | 10.5 |
|  | 165,560 | 4,400 3 | 169,960 | 7.9 5.5 | 2.7 3.2 | 7.7 5.3 | 3.8 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 11.5 | -0.2 | 7 | 0 | 11.5 |
|  | 24,800 | 2,610 | 27,410 | 7.1 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 7.0 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 8.2 | ${ }^{15} 16$ | 3.4 12.1 | 5.9 15.2 | -0.6 | - 5.1 |  | 15 |
|  | 29,370 | 2,020 | 31.390 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 2.8 | 9.3 | +1.3 | - 9.4 | -12.7 | 15 |
|  | 20.080 295,820 | 3,630 16,480 | 23,710 312,300 | 7.8 | 5.6 3.9 | 7.4 7.3 | 2.5 3.4 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 3$ 3.3 | 10.3 10.9 | ${ }_{6} 6.4$ | , | +0.1 |  | -5.2 | 9.7 |
| Enginearing, etc. :- <br> General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding <br> Electrical Engineering <br> Marine Englneering, etc. <br> Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $10 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 5 | $10 \cdot 6$ |
|  |  | 47,210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 512, | 22,170 | 101,700 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{3} 6.8$ | 3.0 | 6. ${ }_{3}$ | -0.4 | ${ }_{2.1}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{4.1}^{8.4}$ | 6.1 |
|  | 49,150 34750 | 770 | 49,960 | 9.9 9.3 | 2.6 2.0 | 9.8 9.0 |  |  | 0.7 | 10.6 | 2.6 | $10 \cdot 5$ | 0 | - 7.1 | -17.4 | 10.2 |
|  | 34,750 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,370 \\ 71,520 \end{array}$ | 36,120 747,500 | 9.3 | 2.8 | 9.0 | ${ }_{0}^{1.2}$ | 0.4 | ${ }_{0.7}^{1.1}$ | ${ }_{6.7}^{10.5}$ | $\xrightarrow{2.0}$ | 10.1 |  | -4.7 | -11.0 | 10. |
| Construetion and Repair of Vehicles :Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.... <br> Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 284,450 | 29,550 | 314,000 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 | . 6 |  |  | $4 \cdot 3$ |  |
|  | 11,070 | 1,650 | 12720 | $10 \cdot 8$ 3.4 |  | $\xrightarrow{10.0} 3$ | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.8 | 11.6 | 5.4 | 10.8 | +0.2 | - 3.0 |  | $10 \cdot 2$ |
|  | 48,280 | 1,380 | 49,660 | 3.4 4.0 | 2.0 2.9 | 3.4 3.9 | 0.6 0.8 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 |  | - 3.9 |  |  |
| 8hpbuilding and Ship Ropairing Other Metal Industries :Stove, Grate, Plpe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 159,250 | ,600 | 161,850 | 24.8 | 6.8 | 24.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 26.3 | -3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,840 | 2,320 | 38,160 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 10.1 | ${ }_{0} 2.5$ | 1.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 8.0 11.1 | 4.3 | 7.6 10.6 | + 0.4 | - 3.8 | -8.3 $=4.5$ | 7.6 10.1 |
| Flectrical Wiring and Contracting ... Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. | 86,520 | 65,310 | 151,830 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 16.4 | + +0.3 +0.1 |  | - 4.5 | 6.3 |
| Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. <br> Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files <br> Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, et | 22,760 15050 | 10,120 | 32,880 | 8.8 6.2 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 10.4 | - 0.8 | - 7.7 | -10.5 | 10.4 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares | 17,590 | 11,010 | 28,600 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 1.0 0.9 | 0.4 0.6 | 0.7 0.8 | 7.2 $5 \cdot 3$ | 4.5 | 6.0 4.9 | - 0.6 | 3.0 3.8 3 | - 5 |  |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 13,780 | 1,060 | 14,840 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 5.2 | $\stackrel{4}{4.6}$ | 4.9 | + +0.1 -0.2 |  | - 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately | 22,020 | 17,460 | 39,480 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 3.8 | 4.6 |  | 1.0 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.8 | -0.2 |  | - 5.1 | 5.8 |
| specifled Total, Öther Mëtals | 161,590 | 88,960 | 250,550 | 6.0 | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 7.0 |  | 6.2 |  |  |  | . |
|  | 464,220 | 217,650 | 681,870 | 6.2 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  | 6.7 |
| Textiles :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton Preparing, Spinning, eto. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) | 83,710 66,680 | ${ }_{1}^{128,950}$ | ${ }_{208,590}^{212,250}$ | 11.7 9.0 | 6.0 9.1 | 8.2 9.0 | 2.4 1.8 | 2.5 1.8 | 2.5 1.9 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 10.7 | -0.4 | 5.8 | -12.2 | 10.7 10.9 |
|  | 150,390 | ${ }_{270,460}^{141}$ | 420,850 | 10.5 | $7 \cdot 6$ | S. 6 | $\underline{1.8}$ | 1.8 | 1.9 | 10.8 12.6 | 10.9 9.8 | 10.8 | 0.8 0.6 |  | -11.1 | 10.9 10.8 |
| Woollen and Worsted silk Manufacture and Artificial siik | 193,720 | 129,550 | 223,310 | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.4 |  | 20 | 2. | 1 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 7.4 | +0.3 | 6. | -117 | \% |
| Weaving Artiflial Silk Yarn Y... In | 18,720 | 31,110 | 49,830 | 6.5 | 4.2 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | 4.8 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 9.7 | -0.9 | 0.8 | -2.1 | . 7 |
|  | 22,640 | 11,360 51,040 | 30,3 73,6 | 6.7 17.8 | 5.0 13.9 | 6.1 | 3.4 1.1 | 4.3 0.9 | 3.7 1.0 | 10.1 | 9.3 | ${ }^{16.1}$ | -0.3 | + 1.8 | + $\begin{array}{r}2.6 \\ -3.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.8 13.0 |
| Jute $\ldots$ | 11,730 | 18,810 | 30,540 | 20.9 | 23.1 | ${ }_{22}{ }^{15}$ | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | ${ }_{21}^{18.4}$ | ${ }_{24}^{14.5}$ | ${ }_{23 \cdot 3}^{16 \cdot 1}$ | + +1.9 +1.9 | - 2.1 | 3.4 | ${ }_{23} 13$ |
| Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery a a | 7,140 26690 | 13,200 | 119,340 | 11.7 | ${ }_{3}^{11.6}$ | 11.7 | 1.5 | ${ }_{5}^{2.0}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1.8}$ | 13.2 | ${ }^{13} 9.6$ | 13.5 | -0.2 | 0.3 | - 4.1 | 11.9 9.0 |
| Lace ... $\quad . .$. | 26,690 | 91,740 | ${ }_{\text {14,950 }}^{18,4}$ | 5.1 | 3.9 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 8.1 8.8 | 9.4 6.6 | 9.1 <br> 7.4 | -0.3 -1.6 | 1.1 1.7 | 1.3 | ${ }_{7} 9.4$ |
| Carpets ${ }^{\text {Other Textlles }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12,920 | 18.310 | 351,230 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | -0.1 | -1.7 | 2.5 | 4.4 |
|  | 16, 7200 | 35,690 3050 | 52,53 104 1 | 7.6 | 6.6 8.5 | 6.9 7.9 | 0.9 8.6 | 3.4 5.7 | ${ }_{7}^{2.7}$ | 8.5 | 10.0 | ${ }^{9} 9.6$ | - 0.4 | - 2.1 | - 3.2 | 7.7 14.5 |
| Total, Textiles ... ... | 459,760 | 709,930 | 1,169,690 | 8.4 | $6 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{3 \cdot 8}$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 | 12.28 | 14.9 | $1{ }_{10.8}$ | - 1.1 |  | ${ }_{8 \cdot 1}$ | 14.5 10.2 |
| Leather and Leather Goods:Tanning, Ourrying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,870 | 11,440 | 47,310 | 7.5 | 7.1 5.0 | 5.8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 10.2 | 9.4 | 10.0 | -0.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 10.0 |
|  | 47,410 | 25,800 | ${ }_{73,210}^{25,90}$ | ${ }_{7} 6.3$ | 5.9 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{1.7}^{1.2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1} \cdot 1$ | 7.6 9.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 8.9 | - 1.6 | - ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 6}$ | 4.5 | ${ }_{8.8}^{6.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67,270 9 | 143,080 | 210,350 100,810 | 12.5 6.6 | 4.0 4.4 | 6.7 4.6 | 2.0 0.4 | 3.0 1.6 | 2.7 1.5 | 14.5 7.0 | 7.0 | 9.4 | -3.0 | - 2.7 | 4.6 <br> 1.7 | 6.0 |
|  | 12,650 | 21,070 | 30,720 | 7.5 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 6.0 8.8 | 6.7 9.7 | 2.1 4.0 | - 0.6 | - 0.3 | 9.7 |
|  | 11,250 | 91,930 | 103,180 | 5.7 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | 0.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 6.4 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 8.9 | -1.3 | 1.0 | -3.1 | 5.4 |
|  | 8,080 81,390 | 21,760 | ${ }^{29,840}$ | 5.5 8.8 | 2.9 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.9 4.2 | $\frac{1.7}{3.2}$ | $\frac{1}{3.8}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6 \cdot 4}$ | 4.6 | 5.1 | -1.7 | - 2.8 | - 4.3 | 5.0 10.6 |
|  | 81,350 190,540 | - $\begin{array}{r}53,720 \\ \$ 29\end{array}$ | 613,010 | 8.8 9.6 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 6.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 3.7 | 3.8 2.8 | 13.0 12.4 | 7.7 | 10.7 8.9 | -2.2 |  |  | ${ }_{8} 10 \cdot 6$ |
| ood, Drink and Tobaceo :- ${ }_{\text {Bread, Biscuits, }}$ Cakes, etc. ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 103,810 30,520 | 65,760 | 169,570 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 10.6 | +0.1 | -1.4 | 1.6 | ${ }_{8.2}^{10.5}$ |
|  | 30,520 | 4,020 | 34,540 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 6.5 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.0 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 8.4 | . 5 |  |  | 8.2 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectlonery | 25,060 69,850 | 47,980 61,340 | 73,040 131,190 | 8.6 12.1 | 9.4 15.5 | ${ }_{1}^{9} 9.1$ | 1.9 0.8 | 3.4 1.9 | 2.9 1.3 | 10.5 | 12.8 | ${ }_{15}^{15.0}$ | 0.2 +0.2 | 2.2 1.5 | 3.4 2.3 2.3 | 12.0 14.9 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Other Food Industries } & \ldots . & \ldots \\ \text { Drink Industries } & \ldots . & . . .\end{array}$ | ${ }_{88,270}$ | ${ }_{24,060}$ | 112,330 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | ${ }_{7} 12.9$ | 12.4 | ${ }_{8} 8$ |  |  |  | 8.5 |
| Tobacco, Clgars, Clgarettes and Snuifi Total, Food, Drink, etc. | 14,690 | 27,090 | 41,780 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 4.8 | 4.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 1.3 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5-5 |  | 0.8 | ${ }^{1.6}$ | 5.4 |
|  | 332,200 | 230,250 | 562,450 | 9.5 | 9.9 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 11.9 | 10.9 | 0.1 |  | 3 | 10.8 |
| Woodworking, etc. :Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking ... Total, Woodworking. ctc. | 59,800 | 3.220 |  | 12.2 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 11.7 | 0.7 |  | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,130 | 2,070 | 11,200 | 15.9 | 10.1 | 14.8 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.3 | 2.3 | 18.1 | 12.4 | 17.1 |  | 4.3 | 6.7 | 16.8 |
|  | 120,090 | 24,020 | 144,110 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 7.8 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 0.4 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 10 |
|  | 18,770 207790 | 54,320 | 24,090 42,420 |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.8 |  | 12.8 | 9.5 | 12.1 |  |  |  | ${ }_{11 \cdot 3} 11.7$ |

[^5]

## II. INSURED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd FEBRUARY, 1937.

The numbers of these workers recorded as unemployed at 22nd February, 1937, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (exclusive of private gardeners ${ }^{\text {I }}$ who numbered 77) were as shown below :-

| - | Aged 14 \& 15 years. |  <br> 17 years. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aged } 18- \\ & 20 \text { years. } \end{aligned}$ | Aged 2164 years. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Males } \\ & \text { Females } . . . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 661 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,379 \\ 592 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,100 \\ 728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,959 \\ 5,786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,099 \\ 7,326 \end{array}$ |
| Total .. | 881 | 1,971 | 2,828 | 29,745 | 35,425 |

As explained in the November, 1936, issue of th is Gazette (page 397), the information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured workers in particular industries are ordinarily based will not be obtainable, as regards agricultural workers, until after the next general exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1937. It will
not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages of unemployment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until after that date. In the meantime, provisional estimates of the numbers insured at July, 1936, have been made on the basis of such particulars as are in the possession of the Department, and in the following Table these estimates are utilised for the purpose of approximate calculations of the percentages unemployed among persons, aged 16-64, in each of the groups for which particulars are available. It should be observed that the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed are subject to revision in the light of the information which wil be derived from the exchange of unemployment books next year Comparable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

| Industry. | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936. |  |  | Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd February, 1937. |  |  | Approximate Percentages Unemployed. |  |  | Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd February, 1937. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { ages. } \\ & \text { (Total.) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Femates. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |
| Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture | 459,960 | 22,150 | 482,120 | 22,981 | 4,650 | 27,631 | 5.0 | $21 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 19,638 | 4,534 | 24,172 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| Other Gardening (exclusive of | 60,820 | 10,650 | 71,470 | 3,047 | 2,420 | 5,467 | 5.0 | 22.7 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 2,998 | 2,419 | 5,417 | $7 \cdot 6$ |
| Private Gardeners『) ... | 33,720 | 290 | 34,010 | 1,410 | 36 | 1,446 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 12.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1,369 | 36 | 1,405 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | 554,500 | 33,100 | 587,600 | 27,438 | 7,106 | 34,544 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 21.5 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 24,005 | 6,989 | 30,994 | 5.5 |

[^6]
## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 22nd February, 1937, differed from the figures for 25th January, 1937, to the extent of 1,500 or more :-


## 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 benefit position, under the conditions relating to oontributions paid and benefit received, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd February, 1937. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

| Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months |  |  |
| than | but less | but less | but less | months |  |
| 3 | or |  |  |  |  |
| than 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| than 9 | than 12 | or | Totals. |  |  |
| months. | months. | months. | months. |  |  |

NUMBERs.

| Men, 18-64 <br> Boys, 16-17 <br> Women, 18-64 <br> Girls, 16-17 | 606,951 | 147,463 | 71840 | 42,401 | 280,452 | 1,149,107 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 14,749 | 2,075 | 220 |  |  | 17,047 |
|  | 149,462 | 26,604 | 8,785 | 4,155 | 16,914 | 205,920 |
|  | 11,743 | 1,247 | 106 |  | 16,01 | 13,097 |
| Total... | 782,905 | 177,389 | 80,951 | 46,560 | 297,366 | 1,385,171 |

Peroentages.

| Men, 18-64 | 52.8 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 24.4 | 100.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys, 16-17 | 86.5 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 1.3 | 0.0 |  | 100.0 |
| Women, 18-64 | $72 \cdot 6$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | 4.3 | 2.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| Giris, 15-17 | 89.7 | .9.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Total ... | $56 \cdot 5$ | 12.8 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 3.4 | 21.5 | $100 \cdot 0$ |

Of the 782,905 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 556,000 , or $40 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

## POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO BENEFIT

 AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22 nd February, 1937, relative to their position with regard to insurance benetit and unemployment allowances :-


The figures in items $1(a)$ and $1(b)$ of the Tables showing the numbers of claimants for insurance benefit include 8,523 clairnants for benefit under the general scheme, and 239 clammants for benefit under the agricultural scheme, who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding six weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g., persons who had lost their employment through misconduct) but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges. The following Table shows the number of persons with claims admitted for benefit in each Administrative Division :-

| Division. | Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ 18-64 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & 16 \& 17 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & 18-64 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ 16 \& 17 . \end{gathered}$ | Total. 16-64. |
| London | 99,308 | (a) | neral Sc 25,282 | ne. 683 | 126,188 |
| South-Eastern . | 43,341 | 1,094 | 8,637 | 959 | 54,031 |
| South-Western... | 49,243 | '853 | 8,880 | 1,076 | 60,052 |
| Midlands | 54,412 | 742 | 23,889 | 898 | 79,941 |
| North-Eastern ... | 58,922 | 1,047 | 15,943 | 1,059 | 76,971 |
| North-Western... | 94,831 | 3,160 | 38,327 | 2,093 | 138,411 |
| Northern | 39,225 | 1,764 | 7,030 | 1,366 | 49,385 |
| Scotland | 69,675 | 3,302 | 21,953 | 2,551 | 97,481 |
| Wales | 45,688 | 1,750 | 5,762 | 912 | 54,112 |
| Great Britain | 554,645 | 14,627 | 155,703 | 11,597 | 736,572 |
|  | (b) Agricultural Scheme.* |  |  |  |  |
| London... | 276 |  | 292 | 1 | 572 |
| South-Eastern ... | 4,027 | 146 | 1,174 | 56 | 5,403 |
| South-Western... | 1,265 | 41 | 73 | 4 | 1,383 |
| Midlands ... | 1,510 | 37 | 578 | 27 | 2,152 |
| North-Eastern ... | 2,522 | 84 | 1,165 | 126 | 3,897 |
| North-Western... | 723 | 23 | 42 | 2 | 790 |
| Northern | 487 | 45 | 101 | 36 | 669 |
| Scotland | 2,029 | 122 | 221 | 37 | 2,409 |
| Wales | 901 | 33 | 39 | 3 | 976 |
| Great Britain | 13,740 | 534 | 3,685 | 292 | 18,251 |

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the register at 22nd February, 1937, who for various reasons (e.g., owing to their waiting period not being completed) would not receive payment in respect of that day.

The figures given in item 2 of the first Table above include 21,607 applicants for unemployment allowances whose needs had been held not to justify the payment of allowances, but who were continuing to register. The Table below shows the numbers with applications authorised for allowances in each Administrative Division :-

| Division. |  | Applications authorised for Unemployment Allowances. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men aged } \\ & 18-64 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women aged } \\ 18 \sim 64 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total aged } \\ & 18-64 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| London ... |  | 29,991 | 2,116 | 32,107 |
| South-Eastern |  | 11,357 | 617 | 11,974 |
| South-Western |  | 19,062 | 794 | 19,856 |
| Midlands ... | $\cdots$ | 47,490 52,700 | 1,800 1,856 | 49,290 54,556 |
| North-Western |  | 101,622 | 11,394 | 113.016 |
| Northern |  | 87,285 | 1,738 | 89,023 |
| Scotland | ... | 89,579 | 9,276 | $\begin{aligned} & 98,855 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wales |  | 88,763 | 1,176 |  |
| Great Britain | ... | 527,849 | 31,367 | 559,216 |

* See note * in sccond column on page 95.

See note * in second column on page 95 .

+ Juveniles under 18 years of age are not eligible for Unemployment Allowances. $\ddagger$ These comprise insured persons not applying, or not enth claims disallowed on the ground that they were not norinally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment. The majority wero wholly unemployed.


## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS．

Juveniles，under 18 fears of age，on the Registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employmint Bureaux at 22nd February， 1937.

| Division． | Boys． |  |  | Girls． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aged } \\ & \text { Agnd } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aged } \\ & 16 \text { and } \\ & 17 . \end{aligned}$ | Total． | Aged 14 and 15. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Aged }}$ 17. | Total． |
| London ．．．．．． | 1，083 | ${ }^{2} .012$ | 3，095 | 1，347 | ${ }_{1}^{1,443}$ | 2,790 3,106 |
| South－Eastern ．．． | 826 1,266 | 1,683 1.427 | 2，693 | 1，927 | 2，012 | 4，009 |
| Midlands | 1，758 | 1.187 | 1，945 | 1，052 | 1，473 | 2，525 |
| North－Eastern ．．． | 1，241 | 1，826 | 3，067 | 2，233 | 2.231 | 4，464 |
| North－Western．．． | 3，090 | 5，043 | 8，133 | 3，388 | 3，601 | 6.989 |
| Northern | 3，415 | 3，288 | 6，703 | 4,769 | 3，623 | 8，392 |
| Scotland Wales aren | 4，419 | 6，191 3,191 | 10,603 6,787 | 4,916 4,832 | 5，165 2,797 | 10,081 7,629 |
| Great Britain | 19，694 | 25，841 | 45，535 | 25，856 | 24，129 | 49，985 |
| N．Ireland | 637 | 1，527 | 2，164 | 252 | 752 | 1，004 |
| Gt．Britain and N．Ireland． | 20，331 | 27，368 | 47，699 | 26，108 | 24，881 | 50，989 |

Note．－These figures tnclude constderable numbers of boys and girls who thourh registered at Employment Exchanges and until employment is obtalned．Some particulars on this subject were given in an article on page 49 of the February issue of this Gazette．
Insured Juveniles，under 18 years of age，recordid as unemployed at 22nd February， 1937.

| Division． |  | Boys． |  |  |  | Girls． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aged 14 and 15 and | Aged 16 and 17. |  | Total | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged 16 and 17. | Total． |
| Gt．Britain：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London |  | 1，371 | 2，465 |  | 3，836 | 1，757 | 2,169 | 3，926 |
| South－Eastern |  | 658 | 1，793 |  | 2，451 | 904765 | 1，787 | 2，691 |
| South－Western |  |  | 1，364 |  | $1,904$ |  | 1，836 | 2，601 |
| Midlands |  |  |  |  | 765 | 1.6042.159 | 2，320 |
| North－Eastern |  |  | 1，602 |  |  |  | 2，287 | 1，159 | 3，318 |
| North－Western |  | 1，969 | 4，951 |  | 6，920 | 2，288 | 3，513 | 5，801 |
| Northern |  | 1，388 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,807 \\ & 5,479 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4，195 | 1，637 | 2，609 | 4，246 |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  | 3，568 | $\begin{array}{r}2,345 \\ \hline 854 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4，451 |  |
| Special Schemes |  | ，928 | 2，640 |  |  |  | 1，884 | 2，738 |
| Total |  | 10，564 | 24，446 |  | 35，010 | 12，425 | 22，015 | 4，440 |
| N．Ireland <br> Gt．Britain and N ． Ireland |  |  | 1，675 |  | 2，111 | 204 | 852 | 1，056 |
|  |  | 11，000 | 26，121 |  | 37，121 | 12，629 | 22，867 | 35，496 |
| Note．－These flgures include not only insured juveniles on the register，but |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 emplovment．The effect of the inclusion of tho＊e 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 fears of agr，Pladed in Employment ： Four Weeks ended 22nd February， 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Division． | Number of Vacancies Filled． |  |  |  |  | Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School． |  |  |
|  | Boys． |  |  | Total． |  | Boys． | Girls． | Total． |
| London ．．． |  | 5，1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South－Eastern | 1，386 | 1，0 |  | 2，4 |  | 217 | 829 224 | 1，586 |
| South－Western | 1，469 | 1，3 |  | 2，8 |  | 272 | 315 | 481 587 |
| Midlands ．．． | 2，741 | 2，1 |  | 4，8 |  | 918 | 949 | 1，867 |
| North－Eastern | 1，623 | 1，5 |  | 3，2 |  | 302 | 336 | ＋638 |
| North－Western Northern ．．． | 3，348 1,423 | 1，3 |  | 6，6 |  | 713 | 690 | 1，403 |
| Scotland | 1，429 | 2，3 |  | 4，6 |  | 377 748 | 435 | 812 |
| Wales | 706 |  |  | 1，1 |  | 748 298 | 797 213 | 1,545 511 |
| Great Britain | 21，167 | 18，5 |  | 39，7 |  | 4，602 | 4，788 | 9，390 |

Juveriles，under 18 years of Age，in Attendande at Authorised Courses of Instruotion．

| Division． | Week ended 24th February， 1937. |  |  |  | Month ended 24th February， 1937. |  |  | Total number of individuals who have Junior In－ struction Centres and Classes＊ since 1st April， 1936. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Junlor Instruction Centres and Classes． |  |  |  | Other Educational Institutions． |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cren- } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Classes } \end{gathered}$ | Average attendance． |  | No．ofIust1－tu－tions． | Average attendance． |  |  |
|  |  |  | Boys． | Girls． |  | Boys． | Girls． |  |
|  | 9 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | ${ }_{393}^{277}$ | 149 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 5，874 |
| 8．－Western ．．． | 10 | 2 | 393 329 | 524 | ${ }_{51}^{2}$ | 74 |  | 3，967 |
| Midlands ． | 9 | 2 | 360 | 310 | 72 | 127 | 194 | 7，112 |
| N．－Western．．． | ${ }_{43}^{16}$ | 3 | ${ }_{3}^{1,015}$ | 897 | 59 | 155 | 310 | 15，423 |
| Northern | 37 | 1 |  |  | 29 5 5 | 14 | 109 | 44.620 |
| Scotland | 32 | 8 | 3，962 | ${ }_{2}^{2,809}$ |  | 503 | 42 562 | 32103 3998 |
| Wales | 26 | 4 | 2，411 | 1，133 | 10 | 12 | 70 |  |
| Great Britain | 186 | 30 | 16，016 | 10，845 | 341 | 995 | 1，484 | 174，704 |

[^7]
## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS，UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE，IN INSURED INDUSTRIES．

The following Table analyses by 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 22nd February， 1937 ：－

rment，Limekilns and Whiting
Brick，Tile，Pipe，otc．Making
Pottery，Earthenware，etc．
Glass ：－
Glass（excluding Bottles and Scien－ Glific Glass）

Chemicals，etc．：－
Chemicals
Explosives $\quad$ Paint Varnish，Red Lead，etc．
Paint，Varnish，Red Lead，etc．
Oil，Glue，Soap，Ink，Matches，etc．

## Metal Manufacture ：－

Pig Iron（Blast Furnaces） Steel Melting and Iron Puddling， Iron and Steel Rolling，etc Brass，Copper，Zinc，Tin，Lead，etc In Plates
Wire，Wire Netting，Wire Ropes

## Engineering，etc．：－ <br> General Engineering；Engineers＇Iron and Steel Founding <br> Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering，etc <br> Constructional Engineering <br> Construction and Repair of Vehicles ：－ Motor Vehicles，Cycles and Aircraft Motor Vehicles，Cycles and Aircraft Carriages，Carts，etc． Carriages，Carts，et

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing
Other Metal Industries ：
Stove，Grate，Pipe，etc．and General Iron Founding
lectrical Wiring and Contracting．．． land Tools，Cutlery Bolts，Nuts，Screws，Rivets，Files ．． Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches，Clocks，Plate，Jewellery，et fled ．．．$\ldots$ ．．．

Textiles：－
Cotton Preparing，Spinning，etc． Cotton Manufacturing（Weaving，etc Woollen and Worsted
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving
Artificial Silk Yarn
Linen
Jute $\dddot{\text { Remp，}}$ ．$\dddot{\text { Cord }}$ ，$\dddot{\text { Twine }} \ldots$
Hemp，Rope，Cord，Twine，etc． Lace
Carpets
Other Textlles
Textile Bleaching，Printing，Dyeing，
oather and Leather Goods ：－
Tanning，Currying and Dressing Leather Goods
Clothing ：－
Tailoring $\quad$ Mress Making and miilinery ．．．
Hats and Caps（including Straw

Other Dress Industries
Boots，Shoes，Slippers and Cölogs

## Food，Drink and Tobacco ：－

Bread，Biscuits，Cakes，etc．．
Grain Milling
Cocoa，Chocolate and Sugar Con－ fectionery
Other Food Industries
Tobacco，Cigars，

| Number of Insured Juveniles <br> under ll years of age recorded as <br> Unemployed at 22nd Feb．，1937． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain． | Great Britain and <br> Northern Ireland． |  |  |
| Boys． | Girls． | Boys． | Girls． |


| Industry. | Number of Insured Juvenilcs under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1937. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. |  | Great Britain and Northern Ireland |  |
|  | Boys. | GIrle. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Woodworking, etc. :- - - Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 43 | 17 23 | 100 43 | ${ }_{23}^{17}$ |
|  | 229 | 89 | 233 | 89 |
|  | 68 | 34 | 72 | 34 |
| Papor, Printing, etc.:Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery <br> Wall Paper Making ... <br> Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) <br> Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 11 | 30 | 12 | 30 |
|  | 13 | 155 | 19 | 157 |
|  | 15 | 35 | 15 | 35 |
|  | 13 | 46 | 13 | 46 |
|  | 193 | 375 | 200 |  |
| Building and Contracting:Building <br> Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 525 78 | 20 2 | 547 78 | $\stackrel{20}{2}$ |
| Othor Manufacturing Iadustries :- |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {an }}$... ... | 30 | 72 | 30 | 72 |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ... Brushes and Brooms | 7 6 | ${ }_{22}^{4}$ | 7 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ |
| Brushes and Brooms ${ }_{\text {Sclentific and Photographic Instru- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ments and Apparatus ... ... | 30 | 20 | 31 | 20 |
| Musical Instruments... <br> Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 10 39 | 12 133 | 10 39 |  |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 |
| Transport and Communication :Railway Service |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53 17 | 3 | 56 17 | 3 |
| Other Road Transport ... ... | 127 | 11 | 130 | 11 |
|  | 33 | 3 | 33 | 3 |
| Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) |  | - |  |  |
| Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, elc. | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
|  | 18 | 1 | 18 |  |
| Other Transport, Communication, | 24 | 5 | 25 | 5 |
| Distributive Trades <br> Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 4,106 | 3,824 | 4,319 | 3,854 |
|  | 94 | 47 | 97 | 47 |
| Miscellaneous Trados and Services :- |  |  |  |  |
| National Government Service | 114 | 25 | 123 | 26 |
|  | 69 | 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Professional Services ${ }_{\text {Enta }}$ Entertainments and Sports $\ldots$ | 72 | 50 | 75 | 51 |
|  | 106 | 181 | 113 | 182 |
| Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service | 191 | 724 | 199 | 733 |
| Laundry Service ${ }^{\text {Leb }}$ Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, ${ }^{\text {etc. }}$ | 104 | 554 | 107 | 557 |
|  | 63 | 73 | 63 | 74 |
| Other Industries and Services | 217 | 281 | 218 | 282 |
| TOTAL ... ... ... | 9,937 | 12,206 | 10,338 | 12,409 |

The figures in the above Table 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 22nd February, 1937 (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 627* boys and 219 girls in Great Britain, and 662* boys and 220 girls in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## NEW ENTRANTS $\dagger$ INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. <br> FEBRUARY, 1937.

| Divislon. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { aged } \\ 18-64 . \end{gathered}$ | Boys. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { aged } \\ & 18-64 . \end{aligned}$ | Girls. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ 16 \& 17 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ 14 \& 15 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ 16 \text { \& } 17 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ 14 \& 15 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| London | 3,573 | 1,113 | 3,571 | 2,975 | 1,120 | 3,325 | 15,677 |
| South-Eastern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South-Western | 1,313 | 443 | 3,087 |  | 435 | 1,401 |  |
| Midlands..̈. | 1,649 | 497 379 | 3,881 | 1,012 826 | 424 | 3,101 | 10,564 |
| North-Eastern .. | 194 1,254 | 511 | 2,615 | 804 | 461 | 2,490 | 8,135 |
| Northern... | 447 | 278 | 1,989 | 348 | 320 | 1,187 | 4,569 |
| Scotland... | 1,253 | 393 | 3,726 | 639 | 299 | 3,003 | 9,313 |
| Wales | 600 | 348 | 1,396 | 245 | 225 | 598 | 3,412 |
| $\text { Great }\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { General } \\ \text { Scheme } \\ \text { Agricul- } \\ \text { Britain } \\ \text { Schome } \\ \text { Schome } \end{array}\right.$ | 10,398 | 3,977 | 22,041 | 7,918 | 3,996 | 17,903 | 66,233 |
|  | 1,840 | 330 | 1,277 | 440 | 59 | 68 | 4,014 |
| Total | 12,238 | 4,307 | 23,318 | 8,358 | 4,055 | 17,971 | 70,247 |
| $\dagger$ Exclusive of private gardeners. Up to the end of February, 1937 approximately 84,000 unemployment books had been issued to privat gardeners included within the agricultural scheme. (See footnote II on page 105.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 27th February, 1937, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:-
A.-Degisions of Insurance Officrrs.*

|  | Men. | Women. | Juveniles. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Claims allowed:- |  |  |  |  |
| Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow | 3,413 | 887 | 195 | 4,495 |
| Grounds on which Insurance officers | 10,8 | 11,270 | 1918 | , 0 |
| Claims disallowed :- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions conditions:(a) General Scheme |  |  |  |  |
| (a) General Scheme ... |  |  | 224 5 | 483 |
| Not unemployed ... ... ... | 1,980 | 737 | 233 | 2,950 |
| Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ... | 2,796 | 936 | 162 | 3,894 |
| Total Claims disallowed | 5,017 | 1,736 | 624 | 7,377 |

B.-Degisions of Courts of Referees.*
(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.


| C.-Trade Dispute Cases. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims Allowed. | Claims Disallowed. | Total. |
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... | 841 | 7,515 | 8,356 |
| Appeals against disallowances by $\int$ Men ... | 21 | 47 | 68 |
| Insurance Officers dealt with by $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Women } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ Courts of Referees... | 二 | 1 |  |
| Total Appeals | 21 | 48 | 69 |
| D.-Dependants Beneft Cases. |  |  |  |
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers... | 5,645 | 2,663 | 8,308 |
| Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:- <br> (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insur- |  |  |  |
|  | 78 53 | 346 112 | 424 165 |

E.-Decisions by Umpire.

Appeals by the Chilef Insurance Offleer :-
(1) Against allowances...

Appeals by Associations ...
Appeals by Associants
Total

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 24 | 126 | 150 |
| 73 | 33 | 106 |
| 35 | 41 | 76 |
| 61 | 141 | 202 |
| 193 | 341 | 534 |

* Except " Trade Dispute " and " Dependants Benefit " cases (see Parts 0 and D$)$.


## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 27th February 1937, five weeks ended 30th January, 1937, and five weeks ended 29th February, 1936 :-


## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

## FEBRUARY, 1937.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 142§ of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.
The returns received from these 142 Authorities (ropresenting towns with a total population of $17,473,000$ in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with February, 1936, in respect of the same 142 Authorities :-

| District. | Dwelling Houses. | Factorles and Workshops. | Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises. | Ohurches, Schools and Public Buildings. | Other <br> Build- <br> Ings; <br> and <br> Addi- <br> tions and <br> Alterations to existing Buildings. | Totals; and Percentage Inc. ( + ) or <br> Dec. ( - ) compared with Feb., 1936. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ENGLAND } \\ & \text { WALES:- AND } \\ & \text { Northern Counties } \end{aligned}$ | $£$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { £ }}{ }$ |
| Yorkshire | 732,800 | 80,100 |  |  |  | 86,400 $+46 \cdot 9$ |
| Lancs, \& Cheshire |  |  |  |  | 196,800 | $1,330,000$ $+7 \cdot 3$ |
| Lancs. \& Cheshire | 709,500 | 349,100 | 138,700 | 218,300 | 214,600 | 1,630,200 |
| North and WestMidland Counties§ | 859,500 | 320,900 | 244,400 | 138,400 | 296,500 | +54.2 $1,859,700$ |
| South-Midland and Eastern Counties | 280,600 | 41,300 | 17,800 | 503,200 | 32,900 | -4.1 875,800 |
| Outer London \|| | 1,363,200 | 278,600 | 86,000 | 125,100 | 222,200 | $+58 \cdot 6$ $2,075,100$ |
| South-Eastern Counties \& | 482,700 | 18,300 | 59,500 | 119,800 | 75,100 | -8.9 755,400 |
| South-Western Counties | 81,500 | 43,400 | 25,200 | 83,900 | 14,400 | -31.4 248,400 |
| Wales and Mon. § | 113,300 | 9,700 | 23,800 | 6,300 | 26,700 | +23.6 179,800 |
| Scotland | 473,600 | 96,600 | 13,000 | 411,500 | 211,100 | $\begin{array}{r} -22 \cdot 0 \\ 1,205,800 \\ +17 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ |
| Total, Feb., 1937 | 5,260,200 | 1,327,300 | 983,600 | 1,739,900 | 1,335,600 | 10,646,600 |
| Total, Feb., 1936 | 6,306,900 | 1,048,200 | 533,100 | 1,051,700 | 1,014,200 | $\begin{array}{r} +7 \cdot 0 \\ 9,954,100 \end{array}$ |

(See A.C. 44 of 1937 for a of this Return appears on page 91 of this G1st March, 1936. A summary $\dagger$ Provision is made in the Unemployment Insu
repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on list July, for the (amounting to $£ 105,780,000$ ) by half-yearly payments of $£ 2,500,000$, 1934 of the Unemployments was made on 30 th September, 1934, under the authority $\ddagger$ The cost is borne ins full by Act, 1934 .
the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote figures do not include Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitionemployment Scheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemp Transitional Payment 34 (ree page 12 of the Jammary, 1935 , issue of this GAzerti) Midland Counties (one) ; Sourns were distributed as follows:- North and WestEastern Counties (one); and Wales and and Eastern Counties (one); South-
|| Particulars are not available for the London

## JANUARY, 1937.

Returns for January are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of $17,810,000$ in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was $£ 8,447,200$, compared with $£ 9,024,400$ in December, 1936, and $£ 9,267,000$ in January, 1936. Of the total for January, 1937, dwelling houses accounted for $£ 4,459,900$; factories and workshops, $£ 845,200$; shops, offices, etc., $£ 1,107,400$; churches, schools, etc., $£ 951,200$; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, $£ 1,083,500$. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in January was 9,141, as compared with 11,543 in December, 1936, and 13,534 in January, 1936.
A special article on page 92 gives statistics relating to building plans approved for the whole of the year 1936, compared with previous years.

## POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)
The number of persons* relieved on one day $\dagger$ in February, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 803,170 , or $0 \cdot 3$ per cent. less than in the previous month, and $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. less than in February, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates wer equivalent, respectively, to rates of 486,487 and 512 per 10,000 of the estimated population.
In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in February was 602,444, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 7.0 per cent. less than in February, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 200,726 , or $1 \cdot 6$ per cent. more than in the previous month, and $0 \cdot 2$ per cent. more than in February, 1936.

|  | Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day $\dagger$ in February, 1937. |  |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indoor. | Outdoor. | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate per } \\ & \text { 10,000 of } \\ & \text { estimated } \\ & \text { Popula- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County of London | 26,274 | 90,496 | 116,770 | 279 | - | - 31 |
| Birkenhead | 786 | 8,321 | 9,107 | 610 | - 2 | - 49 |
| Birmingham <br> Blackburn | 4,505 834 | 14,831 | 19,336 | 191 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -\quad 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 16 |
| Bolton | 834 813 | 3,627 4,803 | 4,461 5,616 | 377 321 | - 9 | - 30 |
| Bradford | 1,067 | 7,129 | 8,196 | 280 | - 8 | - 30 |
| Brighton | 643 | 2,420 | 3,063 | 207 | $-\quad 3$ $-\quad 3$ | - 6 |
| Bristol | 2,062 | 7,433 | 9,495 | 230 | - 3 | - 17 |
| Burnley | 352 | 3,680 | 4,032 | 433 | - 23 | - 36 |
| Cardiff | 1,128 | 12,272 | 13,400 | 605 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 51 |
| Coventry | 728 | 1,766 | 2,194 | 116 | - 1 | - 7 |
| Derby | 618 | 5,816 | 6,540 | 270 | - 12 | 6 $+\quad 15$ |
| East Ham | 633 | 4,401 | 5,034 | 372 | - 11 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Gateshead | 629 | 8,918 | 9,547 | 788 | - $\quad 1$ | $+\quad 3$ -23 |
| Huddersfleld | 482 | 1,694 | 2,176 | 189 | - 17 | - 35 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull | 1,654 | 21,188 | 22,842 | 709 | + 8 | - 17 |
| Leeds Leicester ... | 1,236 | 18,462 | 19,698 | 404 | - 12 | - 51 |
| Liverpool ... | 870 4,599 | 5,012 87,937 | 5,882 92,536 | 225 | - 5 | - 24 |
| Manchester | 3,068 | 41,188 | 44,256 | 1,083 |  | - 45 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 352 | 4,952 | 5,304 | 379 | - 8 | - 4 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 839 | 18,636 | 19,475 | 665 | $+\quad 2$ $+\quad 6$ | - 9 |
| Norwich ... | 827 | 8,021 | 8,848 | 710 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 41 |
| Nottingham | 1,102 | 10,589 | 11,691 | 417 | - 3 | - 2 |
| Plymouth ... | 890 | 4,204 | 5,094 | 382 | + 1 | - 46 |
| Portsmouth | 878 | 3,149 | 6,523 | 320 | $\pm 11$ | - 13 |
| Preston ... | 547 | 2,526 | 3,073 | 161 | + | - 24 $-\quad 6$ |
| St. Helens... | 381 | 6,230 | 6,611 | 612 | - 24 | - ${ }^{6}$ |
| Salford | 523 | 9,295 | 9,818 | 468 | + 5 | +36 $-\quad 33$ |
| Sheffield ... | 1,356 | 34,814 | 36,170 | 695 | - 27 | - 67 |
| Southampton ... | 1,293 | 4,664 | 5,957 | 336 | - 7 | - 10 |
| Southend-on-Sea ... South Shields | 304 | 2,908 | 3,212 | 238 | - 14 | - 46 |
| Stockport ... | 707 | 4,515 | 5,222 | 466 | + 9 | + 24 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 1,815 632 | 1,917 | 2,549 11,009 | 195 |  | - 4 |
| Sunderland | 1,734 | 1,9194 15,501 | 11,009 16,235 | 802 | + 2 | + 19 |
| Swansea. | 488 | +7,869 | 16,235 8,357 | 877 507 | 11 |  |
| Wallasey ... | 265 | 2,332 | 2,597 | 507 | - 14 | 21 |
| Walsall | 297 | 3,008 | 3,305 | 312 | +13 +13 | - 34 |
| West Ham . | 2,116 | 13,910 | 16,026 | 592 | -13 | - 34 |
| Wolverhampton . | -559 | 2,848 | 3,407 | 241 | - 16 | - 47 |
| Totals for above 42 County Boroughs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44,506 | 441,168 | 485,674 | 466 | 5 | 30 |
| Totals, London and 42 Boroughs | 70,780 | 531,664 | 602,444 | 413 | 3 | - 30 |
| Scotland. <br> Glasgow | $\begin{array}{r} 4,838 \\ 738 \\ 357 \\ 454 \end{array}$ | 152,42922,0009,9879,923 | $\begin{array}{r} 157,267 \\ 22,738 \\ 10,344 \\ 10,377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,408 \\ 493 \\ 583 \\ 599 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +30 \\ \hline \quad 5 \\ +\quad 16 \\ -\quad 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} \\ -\quad 12 \\ +\quad 69 \\ -\quad 39 \end{array}$ |
| Edinburgh... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dundee |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs | 6,387 | 194,339 | 200,726 | 1,041 | $+17$ | - 1 |
| Totals for all 47 areas above | 77,167 | 726,003 | 803,170 | 486 | - 1 | - 26 |

* The flgures include dependrats, hut exclude persons in receipt of outdoor
medical reliof only, and casuals In England and Wales, rate-aided patients medical relicf only, and casuals In England and Wales, rate-aided patient also excluded. aloo excluded.
Wales, and 15th February 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. 94-95 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY.§

There was a substantial decline in unemployment during February The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th February, 1937, was 1,610,871,* as compared with $1,853,460 \dagger$ at the end of January, 1937, and 2,514,894 at the end of February, 1936.

At 28th February, 1937, 1,068,444* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with $1,159,776 \dagger$ at the end of January, 1937, and 1,552,482 at the end of February, 1936.
The total number of unemployed given above includes 167,394* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 28th February, 1937, as compared with $177,900 \dagger$ at the end of January, 1937, and 367,892 at the end of February, 1936.

## FRANCE.||

Employment improved during February. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 441,207, as compared with 465,051 at the end of January, 1937, and 528,624 at the end ofFebruary,1936.
At the beginning of January, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings povered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 3.23 per cent., as compared with January, 1936. In those undertakings, employing 838,269 persons, in which, at 1st January, 1937, the new legislation reducing working hours, in principle, to 40 a week, had not been applied, 19.97 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48. In the remaining undertakings, employing $1,320,267$ persons, in which, at 1st January, 1937, the 40 -hour working week had been applied, the percentage of the workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly working hours below 40 was $4 \cdot 92$. At 1st January, 1936, $23 \cdot 63$ per cent. of all the workers covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 14.64 per cent. 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or more a week.

## BELGIUM. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{q}}$

Unemployment increased during December. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 911,146 showed that 14.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in December, 1936, as compared with $12 \cdot 1$ per cent. in November, 1936, and 18.0 per cent. in December, 1935. In addition, $10 \cdot 2$ per cent. were employed intermittently in December, 1936, as compared with $10 \cdot 1$ per cent. in November, 1936, and 11.3 per cent. in December, 1935. In December, 1936, 16.7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was $14 \cdot 1$, and in December, 1935, 20. 3 .

## NETHERLANDS.**

There was an increase in unemployment during December. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 531,942 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th December, 1936, 32•1* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and $4 \cdot 6^{*}$ per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were $29 \cdot 5 \ddagger$ and $3 \cdot 9 \ddagger$, and in the last week of December, $1935,37 \cdot 4 \ddagger$ and $6 \cdot 3 \ddagger$. At the end of December, 1936, 469,126 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 455,209 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 434,269 and 419,480, and at the end of December, 1935, 489,873 and 471,924.

## SWITZERLAND. $\dagger \dagger$

Unemployment continued to increase during January. At the end of that month 110,754 applications for employment ( $77 \cdot 1$ per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 104,842 ( $73 \cdot 0$ per thousand) at the end of December, 1936, and 124,008 ( 86.4 per thousand) at the end of January, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered $1,158,964$, and 1,160 , respectively.

Returns from 204 unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of $552,049,14 \cdot 3$ per cent. were wholly, and 3.3 per cent. partially, unemployed at the end of December, 1936, as compared with 11.0 per cent. and $5 \cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of September, 1936, and 17.0 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. at the end of December, 1935.

[^8]
## AUSTRIA.§

There was a further increase in unemployment during January. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 316,050 ( 122,672 in Vienna), as compared with 290,452 at the end of December, 1936, and 317,200 at the end of January, 1936.

## POLAND.||

There was a further sharp increase in unemployment during December. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 466,004 , as compared with 339,395 at the end of November, 1936, and 402,814 at the end of December, 1935.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA. $\uparrow$

Unemployment continued to show an upward tendency during February. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 677,368 ,* as compared with 657,486 at the end of January, 1937, and 860,239 at the end of February, 1936.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.**-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately $425,000,30 \cdot 2^{*}$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1937, as compared with 33.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1937, and 30.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1936.
Norway. $\dagger \dagger$-Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 76,626 show that $21 \cdot 7$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1936, as compared with 18.8 per cent. at the end of November, 1936, and 26.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1935.
Sweden. $\ddagger \ddagger$-Of a total of approximately 527,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, $15 \cdot 6^{*}$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1937, as compared with $17 \cdot 5 \ddagger$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 19.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1936.

## UNITED STATES.§§

A fairly general expansion in the volume of employment and total wages paid occurred during December. 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 December, 1936, showed an increase of about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments rose during the same period by over 4.5 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 December, 1936, was $97 \cdot 7$,|||| as compared with $96 \cdot 7|||\mid$ for the previous month, and $88 \cdot 2||| \mid$ for December, 1935.
Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in January, 1937, 14* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with $14 \dagger$ per cent. also in December, 1936, and 22 per cent. in January, 1936.

## IRISH FREE STATE. $\|!$

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges dropped from 100,177 at 25th January, 1937, to 91,680 at 22nd February. At the end of February, 1936, the corresponding figure was 141,858 .

## AUSTRALIA.***

There was a further improvement in the employment situation during the fourth quarter of 1936. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was $10 \cdot 7$, as compared with 12.0 in the preceding quarter, and 13.7 in the fourth quarter of 1935.

CANADA. $\dagger \dagger \dagger$
At the beginning of February employment showed a slight increase. The total number of workpeople employed at lst February, 1937, by 9,996 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 987,719 , as compared with 985,644 at the beginning of January, 1937. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st February, 1937, was $104 \cdot 1$, as
compared with $103 \cdot 8$ at 1st January, 1937, and $98 \cdot 4$ at 1st February, compa
1936.

At the end of December, 1936, 14.3 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 186,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with $12 \cdot 7$ per cent. at the end of November, 1936, and 14.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1935.

## * Provisional figure. $\dagger$ Revised figure. <br> . $\ddagger$ Unevised figure

Wiadomosi Statustucze 15th February, 1937 Warsaw.
Prajer Taytlatt, 7th March, 1937. Prague. Wassw.
** Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th March, 1937 . Copenhagen.

+ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
§§Survey of Current Business, February, 1937; and American Federationist, February, 1937. Washington.
I!| Revised series.
iT Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin. Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra i+ The February Employment Situation 1937, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottaws.


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

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about $£ 98,600$ in the weekly full-time wages of $1,213,000$ workpeople and in a decrease of $£ 4,050$ in those of 43,200 workpeople.
people particulars are analysed by industry groups below :-

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by |  | Estimated Amount of Chango in Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| ing and Quarrying | 320,500 | 16,700 | $\underset{27,050}{\mathfrak{£}}$ | $\mathcal{E}_{250}$ |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal | 186,000 | 26,500 |  | 3,800 |
| Building <br> Other | $\begin{array}{r} 669,800 \\ 36,700 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 52,300 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total | 1,213,000 | 43,200 | 98,600 | 4,050 |

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased were coke and by-product workers in Durham, Yorkshire and South Wales; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire, and at Corby; granite quarrymen in Warwickshire; and chalk quarrymen (dayworkers) in the Thames and Medway districts. The decreases affected coal miners in Warwickshire and ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire.
In the engineering, shipbuilding and metal group the principal increases affected men employed in federated shipbuilding and shiprepairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose wages were increased by 2 s . per week for timeworkers and by 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, and men employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, who received an advance of approximately 1 per cent. on current rates due to the operation of a selling-price sliding scale. Other increases affected blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire and at Corby, the higher-paid workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes in various districts, Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, and lower-paid workers in the South Wales tinplate industry. The decreases in this group affected blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire, and the higher-paid workpeople employed in the South Wales tinplate industry.

In the building group the principal increases were $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for building trade craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. or $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for labourers in Great Britain, with the principal exceptions of Liverpool and Birkenhead and painters in Scotland; these took effect under sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. There were also increases in the rates of wages payable in a number of towns, mainly in the Southern Counties, due to the up-
grading of the towns concerned under the wages grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry,
In the other industry groups the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the asbestos industry in Great Britain, enginemen and firemen employed in cotton weaving mills, silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield, furniture trade operatives in a considerable number of towns, sawmill workers and packing case makers in certain towns, skilled men in the pianoforte manufacturing industry in London, and the employees of a number of local authorities whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the building industry.
Of the total increase about $£ 52,400$ took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including $£ 50,100$ due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); $£ 2,000$ was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; $£ 26,300$ took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; $£ 4,700$ took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including about $£ 100$ which was accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work).
The decreases took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining).
Summary of Changes reported in January-February, 1937.

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeople $\dagger$ affected by net |  | Estimated Net Amount of Change Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| Coal Mining | 322,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 38,800 } \end{aligned}$ | £ |
| Other Mining and |  |  |  |  |
| Quarrying ${ }_{\text {Prem }}$ | 11,500 | 750 | 800 | 20 |
| Chemical, etc.... | 59,000 |  | 6,300 |  |
| Iron and Steel | 123.700 | 2,450 | 5,800 | 100 |
| Engineering | 325,500 |  | 16,500 |  |
| Shipbuilding | 93,500 70,500 | 24,000 | 9,600 4,300 |  |
| Textile | 121,600 | 60,000 | 6,300 | 6,500 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 17,000 |  | 1,650 |  |
| Woodworking, Furniture, | 33,600 | - | 5,900 | - |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13,500 | - | 850 | - |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. | 675,000 | - | 52,800 | - |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply... | 800 |  |  |  |
| Transport $\ldots$ | 181,600 | 100 | 9,350 | 5 |
| Public Administration |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 3,000 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 600 \end{array}$ |  |
| Totai. | 2,062,000 | 87,300 | 160,600 | 10,325 |

In the corresponding two months of 1936, there were net increases of $£ 231,900$ in the weekly full-time wages of $1,735,000$ workpeople, and net decreases of $£ 435$ in those of 10,700 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during February.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937.

| Industry. | District. | Date froin which Change twok etiect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Partlculars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricalture | Middlesex ... ... | 28 Feb. | Workers employed wholly or mainly as stockmen. <br> Workers employed wholly or mainly as carters. <br> Other male and female workers | Increaes in the minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per week for those 18 years of age and over. Minimum weekly rates after change : males-43s. 9d. at 21 and over; females-31s. 3d. at 18 and over. $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  |  | Increase in the minimum rate of 1 s . 2 d . per week for those 18 years of age and over. Minimum weekly rates after change : males-40s. 10d. at 21 and over; females-29s. 2d at 18 and |
|  |  |  |  | Increases in the minimum rates of 1s. $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per week during the summer period and of 1s. per week during winter, for those 18 years of age and over. Minimum weekly rates after change : males-36s. $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 35 s . at 21 years and over; females- 26 s . $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 25 s . at 18 years and over, during summer and winter periods respectively. $\ddagger$ |
|  | Denbighshire and | 16 Feb. | Male workers 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as team-men, cattlemen, cowmen, shepherds or bailiffs. Other male workers <br> Male workers engaged in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas and nursery work in connection therewith). | Increase in the minimum rate of 1 s. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change: 36s. $6 \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ |
|  |  |  |  | Increase in the minimum rate of 6 d . per week ( 30 s .6 d . to 31s.) for those aged 21 years and over. $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  |  | Increase in the minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change : 21 s . at 15 years, increasing each year to 36s. at 21 years and over. $\ddagger$ |
| Coal Mining | South Yorkshire |  |  | Increase of $2 \cdot 2$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $34 \cdot 2 . \S$ |
|  | West Yorkshire | \} 1 Feb. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Increase of 2.2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 34.2 for underground workers, 32.54 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and $29 \cdot 2$ for |
|  | Cannock Chase | 1 Feb . | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters. | Increase of 5.77 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 48.86 for surface workers not handling coal and 46.86 for all other workers.\|| |

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not suffcient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, howeve
details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
been increased and reduced by equal amounts during at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 16,000 workpeople, whose wages have
$\ddagger$ These increases took effect under Orders issued the year.
These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924
§hat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to underground workers 21 years of age and over an
per shift to workers under those ages, Adult day-wage workers whose warkers 21 years of age and over an 0 surface workers 22 years and over, and of 6 d . 18. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximan than allowance of 6 d . ple
il Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 yoars of age and over and of 6 d . per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage sufficient to bring their wigs phe percentago adation amount to less than ss. 9 d . per shift (plus 1 s . per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6 d . per shift.

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

| Industry. | District. | Dato from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal Mining- ${ }_{\text {conld. }}$ | North Staffordshire | 1 Feb. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shotfirers. | Increases of 1 ( 39 to 40 ) in the percentage addition to basis rates of workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 21 d. to 58 . 9 d . per shift inclusive, and of $\mathcal{S}(39$ to 42$)$ in the percentage addition to basis rates of other workers.* |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Leicestershire } & \ldots \\ \text { Nottinghamshire } & \ldots \\ \text { Warwick-hire } & \ldots \\ \\ \text { Scotland } & \\ \end{array}$ | 1 Feb. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Increase of 1.72 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $39 \cdot 49 . \dagger$ <br> Increase of $9 \cdot 76$ in the percentage addition to bazis rates, making the percentage 68.98. $\ddagger$ <br> Decrease of 1 in the percentaje addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 60 at the majoritll of the collieriss, also subsistence vale paid at the mujorit" of the collieries reducel by 1 d. per shift to 7s. $5 \frac{1}{1}$ d. and 8s. $5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively. 8 <br> Increase of 7.04 in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin? the percentage $113 \cdot 29$; and subsistence allowances, previously paid to surface workers, merged into the basis rates.\|| |
| Coke, etc.,Manufacture. |  | 1st makingup day after 28 Dec. 20 Feb. <br> 1 Feb. <br> 1st full pay in Feb. | Cokemen and by-product workers $\{$ | Increase of 4.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 27. <br> Increase of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $39 \cdot 5$. <br> Increase of 2.2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $34-2$. 9 <br> Increase** of 3 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $42 . \dagger \dagger$ |
|  | South Wales and Monmouthshire | 1st full pay in Feb. | Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the South Wales coa! mining industry). | Increase** of 3 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 45 . |
| Other Miningand Quarrying. | Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. | 1st pay day in Feb. | Ironstone and limestone quarrymen | Increase** of 3.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 23 . |
|  | North Lincolnshire... | 7 Fcb . | Ironstone miners and quarrymen ... | Decrease** of 1.5 in the percentaje addition to standard rates, leaving the percentare 31 . |
|  | Corby, Northamptonshire. | 7 Feb . | Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen. | Increase** of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$. |
|  |  | 1 Feb. | Banker-masons, mason machinists, smiths, carpenters, sawyers and labourers employed in saw mills and stone yards. | Increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for sawyers, skilled and unskilled labourers and of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for other classes. Rates after change: banker-masons and mason machinists, 1s. 7d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 5d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. $3+\mathrm{d}$.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 24 d. |
|  | Box, Corsham and Chippenham, Wilts. | 1 Feb. | Masons, sawyers and labourers employed at stone yards. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change : masons, 1s. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; sawyers, 1s. 2 d . ; labourers, 1s. $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  | Warwickshire ... | 1 Feb. | Granite quarryworkers ... ... | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for dayworkers and a correspondins amount for pieceworkers. Rate after change for labourers: 1s. $0 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. |
|  | Thames and Medway Districts. | 18 Feb. | Chalk quarryworkers (dayworkers) | Increases $\ddagger \ddagger$ of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for adult dayworkers and of $\frac{1}{} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for dayworkers 18 and under 21 years of age. Rate after change for adult dayworkers, 1s. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. |
| Glass Manufacture | St. Helens and Doncaster. | 1 Feb. | Building trade artisans.employed in glass works. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. |
| ChemicalManufacture. | England and Wales§§ | 1 Feb. | Building trade artisans employed in certain chemical works. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. |
|  | London\||II | 1 Feb. | Building trade operatives employed in chemical works. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. |
|  | Glasgow, West of Scotland and Ayrshire. $\ddagger \mathbb{T}$ | 1 Feb. | Building trade operatives employed in chemical works. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayersGlasgow and West of Scotland, 1s. 8d.; Ayrshire, 1s. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d.; plumbers-all districts, 1s. 8 d. |
| Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture. | Glasgow and district | 1 Feb. | Workpeople employed in the paint, colour and varnish industry. | Increase of 2 s . per week for adult male and female workers and of proportionate increases to pieceworkers, youths and girls. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over, 54 s .; women 21 years and over, 30 s . |
| Pig-iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture. | North Lincolnshire... <br> Corby, Northamptonshire. <br> Nottinghamshire and Leicestersbire | 7 Feb. <br> 7 Feb. <br> First pay day in Feb. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Decrease** of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, leaving the percentage 31 . <br> Increase ${ }^{* *}$ of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$. <br> Increase ${ }^{* *}$ of 3.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 23 . |
|  | West of Scotland | 1 Feb. | Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills. | Increase** of 2.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage $37 \cdot 5$. |
|  | England $\dagger \dagger \dagger$ and West of Scotland. | 7 | Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). | Increase** of $1 \cdot 25$ in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages $31 \cdot 25$ (basic process) and $6 \cdot 25$ (acid process). |
|  | North - East Coast Area. | $\} 7 \mathrm{Feb} .\{$ | Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47 -hour week (excluding those in receipt of basis rates of 6 s . and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age. | Increase** of $\tau^{\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2}}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $13 \frac{7}{2}$ of such advance. |

Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages, plus the percentage addition, amount to less than 8 s . 3 d . per shift (plus 1 d . per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6 d . per shift, whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7 s . 2 d . (plus 1 s .) or 7 s . 6 d . (plus 1 s. .) per shift for surface and underground workers respectively. $\ddagger$ Aduit able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8 s . 9 d . per shit are paid, as previous day wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7 s . 11 d . per shift (plus 1s. per shift).
§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of ls. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage addition is 47 at two collieries, 50 at one colliery and 55 at another.
II Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9 d . per shift to male workers 18 years of age and over and of $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. per shift to other male workers, with proporate additions to female workers.
shift to workers under those agaid of 1s. per shift to underground workers 21 years of age and over and surface workers 22 years and over, and of 6 d , 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6 d . per shift t $\dagger$ Flat-rate additions are also pale arrangements.
$\dagger \dagger$ Flat-rate additions are also paid of ls. per shift to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6 d . per shift to other workers. Quarrying Industry
\$§ This increase applied to employees of firms affliated to the Association of Chemical Employers; it did not apply to employees of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who have recenily granted increases to similar classes of workers (see page 33 of this Gazette for January, 1937).

IIII This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention.
III This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers.
$\dagger \dagger \dagger$ Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937 -continued.
Date from
which
Change
took
effect.
Indastry.
Pig-iron and
Iron and Steel
Manufacture-

## Iron and Steel Manufacture-

contd.


7 Feb.
England $\dagger$ and $W$ est of Scotland.

North - East Coast North - East Coast North - East Coast
 District.

Classes of Workpeople.

Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.

Rail millmen, merchant millmen enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal Workers).
Steel millm
wagon builders and reel millmen, maintenance men, etc.
Killmen, gas producermen, engine men, cranemen, flremen and mil and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.
Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.
Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England, and ste skilled and semi-skilled craft 21 years of age and over employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.
Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.
Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.
Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.

Workpeople (excluding general labourers $\ddagger$ and those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Adult workers on basis rates of over 74 s . per week.
n basis rates of 74 s. and under per week.

Youths Boys under 18 years of age ..

Bricklayers employed at Siemens steel works.
orkpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills (excent those on basis rates of 40 s . and under pe Adult workers

Boys and youths
Engineers and machinists, etc. employed in federated establish ments.

Foundry labourers
General labourers
aie workers 21 years of age and over employed in the shipbuilding the exception of those whose wages fluctuate in accordanco

## ning of

pay
week in
week.
Feb

## Hull**

Galvanising
hip scrapers, scalers, trimmers, etc.
laters, shipwrights, electricians etc., employed on repairs of dult workers (excluding process of annealing, and those on basis rates of 40 s. and under pe week) $\dagger$ 万.

Boys and youth

Particulars of Change.
ncrease of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rate ${ }^{\circ}$ making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$

Increase * 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rate per hour plus $31 \cdot 25$ per cent. plus tonnage bonus.

Increase * of $\mathbf{1 . 2 5}$ in the percentage addition to basis rates making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$. Rate after change for Class "A" or skilled men, 1s. $0 \cdot 25 \mathrm{~d}$. per hour plus $31 \cdot 25$ per cent. plus tonnage bonus. Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rate making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$. Rate after change: $10 \cdot 25 \mathrm{~d}$ lncrease $*$ of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$. Rates after change: joiner and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15 d ; wagon repairers, $11 \cdot 89 \mathrm{~d}$. pe hour; plus in each case 31.25 per cent. plus tonnage bonus. Increase * 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $31 \cdot 25$. Rates after change: Scotland, Yorkshire District, ls 0.5 d ; plus in each case 31.25 per cent plus tonnage bonus.

Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $6 \cdot 25$ above basis rates
making the percen in the percentage addition to 1.25 in making the percentages (including the ex-gratia bonuse previously paid) $61 \cdot 25$ for those on basis rates up to and in cluding 29s. per week, and for those on basis rates over 293 and up to 743 . percentages diminishing with each 1s. of basis rate and ranging from 58.75 on a basis rate of 303 . to $7 \cdot 25$ on a basis rate of 74 s .
Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage aldilion to basis rates, making the percentage 52.5 above basis rates.
crease of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage $16 \cdot 25$ above basis rates, pius 3d. per shift.
Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour ( $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 s .7 d .).

Increases * of 2.5 ( 35 to 37.5 ) in the percentage addition to basis rates where these are between 403 . 1d. and 45 s . per week, and of 5 where basis rates are over 45 s . per week, making the percentages 37.5 where basis rates are between 75 s ., and 32.5 where basis rates are over 75 s . per week.
Increase ${ }^{*}$ of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 40 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 37.5 for boys and youths in other departments. Increases of 2 s . 6d. per week for skilled men (fitters, turner millwrights, toolmakers, patternmakers, coppersmiths and or 2 s . per week (according to present basic wage) for machinist and other semi-skilled productive workers. Rate after change (inclusive of bonus) for fitters, turners and moulders, 62s. per week.
Increase of 1 s . per week. Rate after change, 45 s .6 d ,
Increase of 6 d . per week. Rate after change, 45 s ,
Increases || of 2 s . per week bonus for timeworkers and of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers.

Increases of 1s. per week for scaler boys and of 23 . per week for other classes. Rates after change include: ship scrapers, $12 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per day, 6s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Saturdays scalers, 9 s. $9 \frac{1}{2} d$. per day, 5 . . 012d. Saturdays ${ }^{2}$. casual donkeymen, 14s. 9d. per
day ; casual trimmers, 143 . 3d. per day; labourers, 93. 5d. per day, 4 s . 11d. Saturdays.

Increase $\mathbb{T}$ of 2 s . per week. Rates after change include: platers, 96 s .6 d .; shipwrights, 63 s .6 d . ; electricians, 67 s .; ship drillers, 65s.; shipwrights' labourers, 49s.
Increase ${ }^{*}$ of $2 \cdot 5$ ( 35 to $37 \cdot 5$ ) in the percentage addition to basi rates where these are between 40 s . 1d. and 45 s . per week, and of 5 where basis rates are over 45 s . per week, making th percentages 37.5 where basis rates are between 45 s . ld. and 353.5 where basis rates are over 753 ween 65 s . ld. and 75 s ., and 32.5 where basis rates are over 753. per week.
the percentages 40 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and $37 \cdot 5$ for boys and youths in other departments.

Under selling-price siding-scale arrangements. Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
up to the end of June, 1937 . Thabourers have been stabilised at 46 s . $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. (i.e., 30 s. basis plus $53 \cdot 75$ per cent.) per full normal week of 47 hours from 31 May, 1936 ,
8 This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 40s. per week or less were not affected, the percentages remaining unaltered at 40 where basis rates are between 35 . Id. and 40 s . per week and at $42 \cdot 5$ where they are between 338 . 5 d . and
35s. per week. The minimum the 35s. per week. The minimum total wage of 478. per normal week for labourers also remained unaltered.
ngineering Unions, whereby further increases of agreement between The Shiphuilding Employers' Federation and The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, whereby further increases of similar amounts are to operate as from the beginning of the flrst full pay week in July, 1937 . In the case ontil the expiry of the stabilisation period provided in such local settlements, when since April, 1936 , with certai Trade Unions - the increases are not to apply as it becomes due.

* This increase affected workpeople employed by members of The Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association.

408 . per week or less were not affected employces of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rate they are between 33 s . 5 d . and 35 s . per week. The minimumaining unatered at 40 where basis rates are between 35 s . 1d. and 40 s . per week and at 42.5 where they are between 33s. 5 d . and 35s. per week. The minimam total wage of 47 s . per normal week for labourers also remained unaltered.

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


[^9]$\dagger$ The change was agreed upon in February: the increase on basis rates operated as from 26 th December, 1936, while the revision in the method of calculatiog the bonus was made in respect of production in February.
but is reduced when output exceeds the standard by more than 15 per a specifled standard remains unchanged on output up to 15 per cent. above the standard, but is reduced when output exceeds the standard by more than 15 per cent.
Ltd., and the Bradford and District Master Spinners' Association.
IT This increase was due to a revision in the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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


[^10]$\ddagger$ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Urmston and Wigan.
London, included in the Grading Scheme of the National Joint bouncil with the Goint Council for the Building Industry. A list of towns, other than II This increase took effect under an agreement arrived council, with the Grade to which each town is allocated, is given on pages 116 and 117 . and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive $\frac{1}{2} d$ det per hour above Grade A rate. A list of the towns comprised in each Grade, so far as known, is given below, the towns printed in italics being those in which it is understood that the tornns comprised in each bricklayers. Grade A.-Aberdeen (except labourers), Airdrie, Alloa, Ayr, Barrheud, Bellshill, Bridge of Allan, Bridge of Weir. Burntisland, Callander, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Doune, Dumbarton, Dunbar, Dunblane, Durdee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Girvan, Glasgoo, Gourock;, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmalcolm, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Largs, Larkha il,
 The This increase took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish National Operatives' Federal Union. The principal towns include Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Arbroath, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton Dundee Dual Uneral Union. Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kivilocaldy, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling, Strathaven and Wishaw.
also work on retort-house brickwork, when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.
Wor These increases took effect under arrangements betiveen the National soine contract as the retort bench.
Workers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937-conlinued.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tile-laying, Glass-working, Concrete-laying, etc. | Leeds | 1 Feb. | Marble, tile and mosaic workers ... | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{d} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: marble masons, tilers and labourers, 1s. $2 \frac{1 \mathrm{~d} .}{} 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ polishers and rubbers, 1s. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$; |
|  | Manchester, Salford and district. | 1 Feb. | Concretors, tile, mosaic and faience fixers. <br> Decorative glass workers and lead light cementers. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour ( $\mathbf{1 \mathrm { s } . 6 \frac { 1 } { 2 } \mathrm { d } . \text { to } 1 \mathrm { s } . 7 \mathrm { d } \text { .). }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for decorative glass workers and oi dd . per hour for lead light cementers. Rates after change : lead light glaziers and embossers, 1s. 7d.; lead light cementers, 1 s .2 fd . nerease of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1 s .8 h ).** <br>  |
|  | Scotland | 1 Feb. | Terrazzo and mosaic layers and polishers with at least one year's experience. | Increase in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Minimum rates after change : terrazzo and mosaic layers, is. 91.; polishers, 1s. 5 d . |
| Civil <br> Engineering. | Beckenham, Penge and Newton Abbot districts. | 1st full pay week following 3 Feb. | Men employed on civil enginecring construction work. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour, resulting from the regrading by the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board from Class 1a to 1 of Beckenham and Penge districts, and from Class 2 to 1A of Newton Abbot district. |
| Local AuthoritiesNon-Trading Services). | Various Authorities in Great Britain. | 1 Feb. | Paviors, masons, yard and road labourers, and certainother classes (apart from building trade operatives) employed in non-trading departments, whose wages are regulated by wages the building trade. <br> Manual workers | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{6}$. or $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for labourers. |
|  | Hartlepool ... ... | 1 Feb. |  | Increase $\dagger$ of $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change : roadmen, 1 s .5 d .; refuse collectors, 1s. 2d.; general labourers, 1s. 1id.; street sweepers, 1s. $1 \frac{1}{d} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Retail <br> Distribution. | Scotland | 15 Feb . | Workpeople employed by retail cooperative societies. $\ddagger$ | Increase of 1 s , per week for branch managers (1s, 6d. or 18, 8d. for drug branch managers), of 15.5 d . or 1 ls .7 d . for head warehousemen, of 1 s .6 d . for tailors' cutters, of 1 d. to 1 s .6 d . (according to age)' for other male workers, and of 1d. to 6 d . (according to age) for female workers except dressmakers and milliners. Rates after change include :- male workers (general scale)Glasgow district: 12s. 6d. in irst year, increasing each year increasing to 59s. 6d. in tenth year; female workers (general scale)-Glasgow district: 11s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 40 s . 6 d . in tenth year; other districts: 11 s . 6 d . in first year, increasing to 39s. in tenth year; head warehousemen-Glasgow cellarmen-Glasgow district: : 24 s . at 16 years increasing, each year to 52 s . at 21 ; other districts: 23 s . at 16 years, increasing to 50 s . at 21 ; ta districts, 84 s . 6 d . |

*This increase took effect under an arrangement made between the Scottish Tile and Marble Contractors' Association and the. Scottish Associated Tileflxers Union.
$\pm$ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
$\ddagger$ The Societies affected are those afffliated to the Scottish National Co-operative Wages Board (Co-operative Union, Ltd.).

## RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following Table shows the revised hourly rates of wages agreed upon by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry after the increases reported on page 115 . The rates of wages for the London District (which is not covered by this Table) are given on page 115 of this Gazette; for Liverpool, Birkenhead and district, which are also excluded, particulars were given on page 302 of the August, 1936, issue of this Gazette.

Rates of Wages in localities Graded:-

|  |  |  |  | A. | Al. | A2. | A3. | B. | B1. | B2. | B3. | C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Craftsmen Labourers | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 21\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d } \\ 1 & 6 ¢ \\ 1 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 5 j \\ 1 & 1 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d } \\ 1 & 41 \\ 1 & 4 \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 3 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 11 \neq \end{array}$ |

The following is a list of towns and districts included in the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, with the Grade to which each town or district is allocated. In the case of towns in the South-Western Counties marked * the rate for painters is ld. per hour less than that paid to other craftsmen, and in towns marked $\dagger$ it is $\frac{1}{2}$. per hour less. The "exceptional margins" given in this list are those current on February lst, 1937. amendment.

Northern Counties.-Alnwick A1, Amble A1, Annfield Plain A1, Ashington A1, Aycliffe A1, Barnard Castle A3, Bedale A3, Bedlington A1, Berwick district A2, Bishop Auckland A1, Blackhill A1, Blackhill Mill A1, Blyth district A, Brandon A1, Burnhope A1, Burnopfield A1, Catterick Camp Area A2, Cockfield A1, Consett A1, Coundon A1, Craghead A1, Crook A1, Crook Stanley A1, Darlington district A, Dipton A1, Durham City A, Ebchester A1, Esh A1, Tyne A, Hunwick A1, Knitsley A1, Lanchester A1, Langley Park A1, Leadgate A1, Medomsley A1, Middlesbrough A, Morpeth Al, Newbiggin-by-the Sea Al Newcastle A, Northallerton AJ, North Shields A, Richmond district A3, Seahouses A1, Shildon A1, Shotley Bridge A1, South Moor A1, South Shields A, Spennymoor A1, Staithes A, Stanhope A3, Stanley A1, Stockton A, Stokesley A, Sunderland district A, Tanfield A1, Tantobie A1, Teesdale west o Barnard Castle B, Tees-side district A, Thirsk A3, Tow Law A3, Tyne and Blyth district A, Waterhouses A1, Weardale west of Stanhope B, West Auckland A1, Willington A1, Witton-le-Wear A1, Wolsingham A3, Wooler A1, Yarm A.

Yorkshire.-Barnoldswick A2, Barnsley A, Batley A, Beverley A, Bingley A, Boroughbridge B3, Bradford A, Bridlington A1, Brighouse A, Calder Valley A, Castleford A, Colne Valley A, Crosshills A, Dewsbury A, Doncaster A, Driffield A3, Filey A 3, Goole A, Grimsby A, Halifax A, Harrogate A, Hathersage A3, Hebden Bridge A, Holmflrth A, Hornsea A3, Huddersfield A, Hull A, ilkley A, Immingham A, Keighley A, Kirby Moorside B3, Knaresborough A Aerodrome A, Leeds A, Linton-on-Ouse A3, Malton A3, Market Weighton B3, Masham B3, Mexborough A, Moriey A, Normanton A, Ossett and Horbury A,
Pateley Bridge B3, Penistone A, Pickering B3, Pontefract A, Pudsey A, Ripon A3, Rotherham A, Scarborough A1, Scunthorpe A, Selby A, Sheffield A, Shipley A, Pateley Bridge B3, Penistone A, Pickering B3, Pontefract A, Pudsey A, Ripon A3, Rotherham A, Scarborough A1, Scuntiorpe A, Selby A, Whell A, Worksop A3, Yeadon A, York A.
[NOTE.-An "exceptional margin" of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour above Grade A3 with proportionate rate for labourers operates for Linton-on-Ouse Aerodrome site.]
North Western Counties with North Wales.-Aberdovey B1, Abergele A2, Accrington A, Alderley Edge A, Altrincham A, Ambleside A3, Anglesey B, Appleby B3, Ashton-under-Lyne A, Askam A3, Audlem A2, Bagillt A3, Bala B1, Barmouth B, Barrow-in-Furness A, Bettws-y-Coed A3, Bispham A, Blackburn A, Blackpoo A, Blackrod A, Bollington A1, Bolton A, Brierield A, Broughton (Ches.) A, Broughton-in-Furness A3, Buckley A, Buglawton A3, Burnoy A, Bury A, Buxton A1, Carlisle A, Caernarvonshire (except Conway and Llandudno) B, Carnforth A, Carno B3, Cem A1, Chapel-en-le-rith A1, Chester A, Chorley A Corwen B1, Crewe A2, Gumberland (except Carlisle) A3 A, Colne A, Colwyn bay A2, Congleton A1, Conistisley A1, Dolgelly B1, legremont A 3 , Festiniog B1, Fleetwood A, Flint A1, Frodsham A, Garstang A, Glossop A, Grange-over-Sands A3, Grasmere A3, Marlech B, Harrington A3, Hawarden A, Haydock A, Hayfleld Al, Heysham A, Heywood A, Higher Kinnerton A, Holywell A2, Hornby A, Horwich A, Kendal A3, Keswiek A3, Kirkby

## RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN ENGLAND AND WALES-continued

Lonsdale B2, Kirkby Stephen B3, Kirkham A, Knutsford A2, Lancaster A, Leigh A, Leyland A, Llandudno A2, Llanfyllin B3, Llangollen A3, Llangurig B3,
 Nelson A, New
Prestatyn A2, Prestbury A1, Preston A, Queenslerry A, Radclifte A, Rainford A, Rhyl A2, Rochdale A, Rossendale Valley A, Ruabon A1, Runcorn A, Ruthin A3, St. Anmes A, Sideswell A3, Tilston A2, Todmorden A, Towyn B, Trawsfynydd B1, Ulverston A3, Walsden A, Warrington A (plumbers 1s. 8di.), Welshpol B3, Wem A3, Westhoughton A, Whaley Bridge A1, Whalley A, Whitchurch (Salop) A3, Whithaven A3, Whiston (and portions of the Whiston R.D.C.) A, Widnes A, Mrmand Countiss,-Alfreton and Ripley A, Ashbourne B, Ashby-de-la-Zouch A3, Atherstone A3, Bakewell A3, Belper A, Bewdley A2, Bidford-on-Avon B2,Trent A, Cannock A1, Cheadle A, Chesterfield A, Church Stretton B1, Coalbrookdale A, Coalport A3, Coalville A, Coleshill A2, Coventry A, Cranwell
ond Gainsboiough AL A2, Gornal Ionsfield A, Lichfield A2, Lincoln A, Long Eaton A, Longton A, Loughborrolton Mowbra A2, Much Wenlock Hanstield A, Narket Borwhmpton A, Nottingham A, Nuneaton A, Oakengates A2, Oakham A3, Oldbury A, Oundle A3, Raunds A3, Redditch (Northern) A2 Redditch (Southern) A3, Retford A3, Rugby A, Rugeley A2, Rushden A3, Ruskington A3, socampton Aerodrome A, Sedgeley A, Shardlow A, , Shawbury A2
Shifnal A2, Shipston-on-Stour B2, Shrewsbury A2, Skegness A2, Sleaford A3, Solihull A1, Southam A3, Southwell A3, Spalding B1, Stafford district A1 Stafford (outer zone) A2, Stamford A3, Stoke-on-Trent A, Stourbridge (Industrial) A1, Stourbridge (Non-Industrial) A2, Stourport A2, Stratford-on-A von A3,
Sutton Coldfield A, Sunton-in-Ahfield A, Swadineote A, Swanwick A, Tamworth A1, Thrapson A3, Tipton A, Towcester B2, Tunstall A, Upingham AB
 Serodrome sites with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.]

EASTIFN CCTAMIIS, - Allots I argle A1, Acle B1, Alcel uigh C, Amithill B1, Ardleigh A3, Arlesey A3, Ashby B, Ashwell (Herts) B1, Biggleswade B3, Billericay B1, Bircham Newton Aercdrome B3, Biehop's Stortord A3, Blofeld A3, Bocking B, Boreham B2, Botestale B3, Boxford Buntingford B3. Bunwell B3, Bures (Suffolk) B3, Bumham Market C, Burnham-on-Crouch B3, Burwell B, Bury St. Edmunds B1, Caister B, Cambridge A], Cantley B, Catfeld B3, Cavendish C, Chatteris C, Chelmoford A3, Cherry Hinton A1, Chorley Wood A1, Clacton B, Clare C, Clophill B1, Coggeshall B1, Docking C, Dovercourt B, Downham Market C, Drayton (Norfolk) A1, Dun Bow B3, Dunstable B, Duxford B, East Dereham B3, East Harling B3, Eas Horndon A2, Elmswell C, Ely B3, Epping A, Essex (Belt A) A, Bssex Belt B) B1, Essendon A2, Exning B, Eye (Suffolk) C, Fakenham (Norfolk) B3, Fulboum A3, Gaywcod B1, Gillinglam (Norfolk) B3, Gorleston B, Grays A, Great Horkesley A3, Great Plumstead A1, Great Yarmouth B, Hadleigh Essex) A2, Hadleigh (Suffolk) C, Halesworth C, Halstead B, Harleston (Suffolk), Harlow B, Harpenden A3, Harwich B, Hatfield A2, Hatffeld Peveril B2, A3, Hoddesdon A2, Holbrook B1, Holt (Norfolk) C, Holywell Row B2, Hopton B, Hornchurch A, Horndon-on-the-Hill A, Horning B1, Horsham St. Faith A1 Hunstanton B3, Huntingcon B2, Ingatestone B, Tpswich A2, Ixworth , Kelling B2, Kelveden B3, Kessingland B2, King's Lynn B1, Knebworth A3, Laindenot C Loddon C, Long Stratton C, Lowestoft B, Ludham B3, Luton A1, Maldon B, Manningtree B3, March B2, Marham Aerodrome B3, Martlesham Aerodrome A3, Melbourn B3, Melton B2, Melton Constab'e C, Methwold C, Mildenhall B2, Mistley B3, Much Hadham B3, Mundesley B2, Needham Market C Wootton B1, Norwich A1, Ockendon A, Old Buckenham B3, Old Fletton A1, Ongar B, Orsett A, Oulton Broad B, Overstrand B2 Pakefield B, Pet C, Nort Borough of) A1, Peterborough (Soke of) portion within 4 miles of Stamford A3, Peterborough (Soke of) excluding Borough and portion within 4 , tamford C, Pitsea A3, Potter Heigham B3, Puckeridge B3, Purfleet A, Ramsey (Hunts.) B3, Rayleigh A2, Redbourn A3, Reepham (Norfolk) C, Rette miles B3, Reydon B3, Rickmansworth A1, Rochford A1, Roughton B2, Royston B1, Runwel B3, Sadiebow B1, Safron Walden B3, Salnouse B1, Sandringhom B1, andy B1, sawbridgeworth B, Saxm
B Silv, End B Snettisham B3 Soham Cots B2, St. Osy (Essex) B3, Stevenage A3, Stewarthy A3, Stoke C, Stoke Ferry C Stotfold A3, Stowmarket B3, Stradishal erodrome B3, Streatley (Beds.) B, Sudbury (Suffolk) C, Swaffham C, Tewin A2, Thames Haven A, Thaxted C, Thetford B3, Thorney C, Thorpe-le-Soken B2, Wagnam B2, Tring B2, Trunch B2, Upminster A, Warfolk) C. Welwyn A2, Welwyn Garden City A, West Row B2, Watt R-on-the-Naze B, Winch B1, Weybourn 2, Wheathampstead A3, Whipsnade B1, Whittlesey B2, Wickford B3, W3 Maplook C, Wickham Market B3, Wicklewood B3, Wiggenhall St. German B , Whech B2, itham B, Wivenhoe A2, Woodbridge B2, Worlingham B3, Worlington B2, Wormley A, Wrabness Naval Station B, Wrentham B3, Wroxhan
[Note. - The Essex and Herffordshire Belts A comprise the territory in these counties betueen 15 and 17 miles from Charing Cross, excluding territory within解 180 a portion of Watford which is in the London Outer Zone. sites of Bircham Newton, Cranfield, Stradishall, Marham and Feltwell Aerodromes; of 21.d. per hour above Grade C for the sites of Upwood, Wyton, Bassingbourn, Fatisham, West Raynham, Honnington and Swanton Morley (Watton) Aerodromes, and of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour above Grade C for the site of Debden Aerodrome, with propor-

Southern Counties.-A belt comprising the territory in Bucks, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, between 15 and 17 miles from Charing Cross (excluding the Caterham outside the 15 miles circle and the portions of Leatherhead, Staines and Weybridge inside the 17 miles circle A, Abingdon A 3 Acol B1, Addlestone A2, Aldershot B, Alton B, Amersham A3, Ardingly B, Andover B, Arundel B, Ascot B, Ashford (Kent) B1, Aylesbury B, Bagshot B, Balcombe B, Banbury B Basingstoke B, beaconsield district A3, Beenham B, Benson Aerodrome B, Bexhill-on-Sea B, Bicester B, Birchington Bl, Bishop's Waltham B, Blackdown B, Brize Norton Aerodrome B3, Bramley B, Bramshott B, Brighton A2, Broadstairs B1, Buckingham B, B, Burgess Hill B, Burstow B, Byfleet A3, Camberley B, Christchurch A2, Cliddesden B, Cobham (Surrey) A2, Cobham (Kent) A3, Copthorne B, Cowden B, Cowfold B, Cranbrook B1, Cranleigh B, Crawley B, Crawley Down B, Crowborough B, Cuckfield B, Danehili B, Darenth A3, Deal B1, Deepcut B, Didcot B, Dorking A3, Dormans Land B, Dormans Park B Fair Oak B, Fareham A2, Faringdon B, Farnborough B, Farnham B, Farningham (Kent) A3, Faversham B1, Felbridge B, Fenny Stratford B, Fleet B 12 Gravesend 1 Gebr, Hartley Wintney B, Haslemere B, Hastings B, Havant B, Harwell A3, Hawkhurst B1, Hayling Island B, Hayward's Heath B, Handeross B, Hartfield B Thames B, Herne Bay B1, Herriard B, High Hurstwood B, Holtye B, Horley B, Horsham B Horsted Keynes B, Hove A2, Hungerford B Hythe B1, Isle of Grain A3, Isle of Sheppey B1, Isle of Thanet B1, Isle of Wight B2, Jarvis Brook B, Kingsgate B1, Lambourn B, Laverstoke B, Leatherhead A2, Lewes B, Lindfield B, Lingfield B, Linslade B, Liphook B, Liss B, Littlehampton B, Lowfield Heath B, Maidenhead A3, Maidstone A3, Maresfield B, Margate B1, Marlow A3, Aetworth B, Pitdown B P Poole A2, North-West Kent A3, Nutley B, Overton B, Oxford A1, Oxted A3, Pangbourne B, Peas Pottage B, Petersfield B sey B2, Rye B, St. Lawrence B1, St. Nicholas B1, St. Peters B1, Sarre B1 Scayn Hill B Seaford A2 Sevenoaks A3. Sheffield Park B Sherena B1 teyning B, Stne B1, Slough A2, Smallfleld B, Snodland A3, Southampton A2, South Darenth A3, Southfleet A3, Staines A2, Staplefield B, Staplehurst B1 cotton B2, Tunbridge Wells A3, Turner's Hill B, Uckfield B, Wadhurst B B Wallingford B Wantage B, War ninglid B, Wendover B, Westgate B1, Westerham A3, West Hoathly B, Weybridge A2, Wheatley B, Whitchurch (Hants.) B, Whitstable B1, Wimborne ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kinson Church, excluding Bournemouth Woodstock B, Worthing B, Wrotham A3, Wysor A2, Winslow B, Withyham B, Witley B, Witney B, Wivelsfield B, Woking A3, Wokingham B, Wolverton B,
["Exceptional margins" operate of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour above Grade B for Benson and Halton Aerodrome sites and of $2 d$. per hour above Grade B3 for Brize Norton South Western Counties.-Bagborough B, Bampton (Devon) B1, Barnstaple B, Bath A2, Berkeley B2, Bideford B, Biddestone B1, Bishop's Lydeard B Blandford B1, Bourton-on-the-Water B B Bovey Tracey B. Box* B1, Bradford-on-Avon* B2, Bradninch A3, Braunton B, Brenhill B1, Bridgwater B, Bridport B1,
Bristol A, Brixham B2, Bromyard B3, Buckfastleigh* B1, Budleigh Salterton* B1, Burnham-on-Sea B1, Calne* B2, Camborne B1, Castle Cary B3, Castle Christian Malford B1, Cirencester* B1, Clevedon B1 B2, Chedworth B, Cheltenham A3, Chippenham* B1, Chippenham Within* B1, Chipping Campden B Crediton $\dagger$ B2, Creech St. Michael B, Crewkerne* B2, Cricklade B1 Cullompton B1, Combe Martin B, Corfe (Somerset) B, Corfe Castle B1, Corsham* B1 Devizes* B3, Dorchester* B1, Doulting B2, Draycott B1, Dursley A3, East Budleigh B, Exetert A2, Exminster A3, Exmouth B, Falmouth A3, Fairford B3 Brome* B2, Glastonlury B2, Gloucestert A2, Great Somerford B1, Grittleton B1, Ham Hill B1, Hardenhuish B1, Hatch Beauchamp B, Hayle B2, Hereford* Kingskerswell A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kington B2, Kingtong Langley B1, Kington St. Michael B1, Laycock B1, Langley Burrell B1, Langport B2, Lavington* Lynton B Maiden Newton B1, Marlborough* B2, Melksham* B2, Midsomer Norton B1, Milverton B, Minehead* B2, Montacute B1, Moreton-in-the arsh B, Morthoe B, Nether Stowey B, Newquay B2, Newton Abbot A1, North Cerney B, Northleach B, North Petherton B, Norton Fitzwarren B, Nortonland (stoneyards) A, Princetown* B1, Purton A3, Redruth B1, Ross-on-W ye ${ }^{*}$ B, Penzance B1, Austell Bewsham B1, St. Ives B2, Salcombe A2, Salisbury City ${ }^{*}$ B2, Salisbury St. Quintin B1, Stogumber B, Stoke St. Gregory B, Stoke St. Mary B, Stoke-sub-Hamdon B1, Stow Cerney B, South Molton B, Stalbridge B 2 , Stanton Stroud $\dagger$ A3, Sturminster Newton B1, Sutton Benger B1, Swanage* B, Swindon* A3, Taunton B, Tavistock Townt B2, Teignmouth* A2, Tetbury B, Tewkes-
bury* A3, Thornbury B2, Thurloxton B, Tiverton* B1, Topsham B2, Torquay A1, Torrington B, Totnes B, Trowbridge * 2 , Trull B, Truro B2 U Ufculme B1, . West Monkton B, Weston-super-Mare A2, Weymonth* B1, Winchcombe B, Withington (Glos.) B, Wiveliscombe B, Woodbury B, Woodsford (Dorset) B1,
Wool B1, Woolacombe B, Wootton Bassett A3, Wotton-under-Edge B2, Wroughton A3, Yatton Keynell B1, Yeovil B.
[NOTE.-For masons and labourers employed in the quarries of Park End, near Coleford there is a "differential margin" of $2 d$. and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. respectively above
An "exceptional margin" operates of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour above Grade B1 for the sites of Hullavington Aerodrome at Stanton St. Quintin and of Woodsford (Dorset)
South Wales AND Monmouthshire.-Aberavon A, Aberdare district Al, Abergavenny Al, Afan Valley A Ammanford A, Barry A, Bedwas A? Brecon B Bridgend A, Builth Wells B, Burry Port A, Cardiff A, Carmartren B, Chepstow A2, Crickhowell B, Cwmbr: A, East Glamorgan Valley A1, Ebbw Vale and Oaesteg and Valley A, Merthyr A1, Miliord Haven B, Monmouthshire Valley A1, Monmouth Town B2, Neath and Valley A, Newport A, New Radnor B3, Presteign B3, Rhondda Valley A1, Sirhowy Valleys A1, Swansea A, Swansea Valley A, Talgarth B2, Tenby B3, Usk B2.

## TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration. -The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 75, as compared with 70 in the previous month, and 54 in February, 1936. In these 75 new disputes about 17,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,500 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 1,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 86 , involving 24,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at 84,000 working days.
In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of disputes in progress in February :-

| Industry Group. | Number of Disputes in progress in month. |  |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month. | Aggregate Duration in Working Disputes in progress in month. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Started before beginning of month. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { month. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Mining and Quarrying... | 2 | 30 | 32 | 16,700 | 51,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding... |  | 10 | 10 | 2,700 | 11,000 |
| Textile ... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1,400 | 4,000 |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 700 |  |
| Building, etc. ... .... | 2 | 9 | 11 | 1,100 | 88,000 |
| Other ... | 1 | 15 | 16 | 2,300 | 7,000 |
| Total, February, 1937... | 11 | 75 | 86 | 24,900 | 84,000 |
| Total, January, 1937 ... | 13 | 70 | 83 | 29,900 | 306,000 |
| Total, February, 1936 ... | 8 | 54 | 62 | 34,500 | 212,000 |

Causes.-Of the 75 disputes beginning in February, 16, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2 , directly involving 100 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 17 , directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3 , directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on
questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7 , directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 11, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three disputes, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action
Results.-Final settlements of disputes which terminated during February have been effected in the case of 49 new disputes, directly involving 11,800 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11 , directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 25 , directly involving 6,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Two Months of 1937 and 1936.

| Industry Group. | January and February, 1937. |  |  | January and February, 1936. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of <br> Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate <br> Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputea in progress. |
| Fishing... <br> Mining and | 2 | 1,000 | 13,000 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| Quarrying ... | 55 | 37,700 | 311,000 | 33 | 24,900 | 138,000 |
| Engineering ... | 8 | 3,400 | 14,000 | 4 | -900 | 2,000 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 6 | 400 | 1,000 | 4 | 500 | 2,000 |
| Other Metal ... | 8 | 1,500 | 7,000 | 3 | 1,000 | 9,000 |
| Textile... Clothing | 18 | 3,400 | 13,000 | 13 | 3,600 | 22,000 |
| Woodwing ${ }^{\text {Corking, }}$ | 3 | 400 | 1,000 | 3 | 8,200 | 65,000 |
| Furniture, etc. | 6 | 800 | 4,000 | 9 | 200 | 1,000 |
| Building, etc. ... | 17 | 2,300 | 16,000 | 4 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Transport ... | 5 | 400 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,000 | 7,000 |
| Other ... .. | 17 | 2,500 | 9,000 | 14 | 9,800 | 77,000 |
| Total | 145 | 53,800 | 390,000 | 92 | 50,400 | 326,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

| Occupationst and Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved. |  | Date when Dispute |  | Cause or Object. | Result. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly. | Indirectly. $\dagger$ | Began. | Ended. |  |  |
| Coal Mining |  |  |  | 1937. |  |  |
| Colliery workpeople-near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire (one colliery). | 747 | 181 | 16 Nov. |  | Dispute between two trade unions regarding representation of workpeople. | No settlement reported. |
| Colliery workpeople-near Glasgow | 750 | ... | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 . \\ 10 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{array}$ | 6 Mar. | For an increase in wages of brushers. | Work resumed pending negotiations. |
| Miners, brushers and oncost workers -Shotts (one colliery). | 140 | 247 | 16 Feb. | 19 Feb . $\}$ | Claim on the part of employees in certain sections of the pit for an increased tonnage rate, or, alternatively, for the boring of shot holes |  |
|  | 140 | 247 | 25 Feb . | 5 Mar. |  | Work resumed. |
| Colliery workpeople-Shotts dis- $\{$ trict (other collieries owned by firm involved in above dispute). | 1,821 |  | 19 Feb . <br> 26 Feb. | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 19 \text { Feb. } \\ 5 \mathrm{Mar} . \end{array}\right\}$ | In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute. |  |
| Colliers, machinemen, wastemen, beltmen and other colliery work- | 254 | 304 | 17 Feb . | 17 Feb . | Claim on the part of certain colliers | Work resumed. |
| beltmen and other people-near Barnsley (one colliery). | 531 | 1,364 | 22 Feb. | 24 Feb . $\}$ | for payment for time lost through mechanical breakdowns. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Work resumed pending negotia- } \\ \text { tions, on advice of workpeople's } \\ \text { trade union. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Colliery workpeople-near Pontypool (one colliery). | 1,000 |  | 25 Feb. | 26 Feb. | Refusal to work with non-unionists. | Non-unionists joined trade union. |
| Engineering :- <br> Grinders and other workpeople employed in motor-car and aeroplane engine manufactureDerby (one firm). | 313 | 3,500 $\ddagger$ | 18 Feb. | 10 Mar . | Claim on the part of grinders for an increase in wages of 10 s. per week. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage ; works conference to be held immediately after resumption of work. |
| Food Industry :- <br> Slaughtermen and journeymen butchers-Belfast. | 500 | $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \text { and } 18 \\ \text { Feb.§ } \end{gathered}$ | 20 Feb . | Against the employment as slaughtermen in Corporation abattoir of two men alleged to be unqualifled for that work. | Amicable settlement effected. |
| SAwhilling :- <br> Labourers, sawyers, wood-cutting machinists, etc.-Glasgow (four firms). | 256 | 230 | 23 Feb. | 5 Mar . | Claim on the part of labourers for increase in wages to 1 s . 2d, per hour. | Wages increased to a rate of 1 s . per hour as from the first full pay in January, 1937, and to be further increased by td. per hour |
| Bulling:- <br> Bricklayers, carpenters and labour-ers-London, S.W. (four firms). | 536 | ... | 3-8 Feb. | 11 Feb . | For additional payment of 5 s, per week on account of alleged abnormal conditions. | in July. <br> Work resumed unconditionally. |
| RUBBER InDuSTRy:- Millmen, spreaders and other work-people-Edinburgh (one firm). | 271 | $\ldots$ | 19 Feb. | 10 Mar . | For re-engagement of certain boys who had been in dispute with the firm on a question of wages. | Firm undertook to re-engage boys on their making individual appication. |

[^11]
# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR ist MARCH. 

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included<br>$51 \%$<br>Food only ...<br>35\%

## FOOD.

At 1st March the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was practically the same as at Ist February, reductions in the prices of fish and butter being counterbalanced by increases in the prices of eggs and tea.

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 35 per cent. at lst March, 1937, as compared with 35 per cent. at 1st February, 1937, and 29 per cent. at 29th February, 1936.
In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at lst February, 1937, and 1st March, 1937 :-

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicatedto the nearest $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) |  |  | Average Inc. (+) or Dec. ( - ) at 1st Mar., 1937, as compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1914, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { let } \\ & \text { Feb, } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Mar, } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ | July, 1914. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Feb., } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Beof, BritishRibs Thin Flank | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. d. } \\ 0 & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { g. d. } \\ \text { d } \\ 1 & 1 \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 7\end{array}$ |  | d. <br> +33 <br> $+\quad 0 \frac{1}{2}$ | d. |
| Thin Flank |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ribs Thin Flank $\ldots \ldots$ | 0 7 <br> 0 7 | 0 8 <br> 0 $8 \frac{7}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\pm{ }^{1 \frac{1}{4}}$ |  |
| Mutton, British- |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Legs } \\ \text { Breast } & \ldots\end{array}$ |  | 1 31 <br> 0 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $3 t$ <br> 0 71 | + 48 +1 |  |
| Mutton, Frozen- |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Legs } \\ & \text { Breast } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 69 \\ 0 & 4\end{array}$ | $0{ }^{0} 97$ | O 0 | $\pm 3$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{rl}0 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 114 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 0  <br> 1 32 <br> 1  | 0  <br> 1 32 <br> 1 21 <br> 1  | - ${ }^{01}$ |  |
| Flour ... per 7 lb . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bread ... per 4 lb . | ${ }^{0} 5$ |  | 0 97 | + 31 | + 01 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 6 \pm \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2}{ }_{0}{ }_{2}^{1 \frac{1}{4}}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2}$ | + ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | + $0 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Milk $\ldots$ per quarit | 0 O | 0 6 6 | 068 | + 3 |  |
| Butter- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh Salt | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \% \\ 1 & 2 t\end{array}$ |  | 1 28 <br> 1 1 | + $0 \frac{1}{4}$ | - ${ }^{0 \frac{1}{1}}$ |
| Cheese $\dagger$... ... | ${ }^{1} 88$ | 0 92 | 0 912 | + 0 | $=0{ }^{\frac{2}{4}}$ |
| Margarine $\quad \cdots \quad \ldots$ | 07 | 0 6 | 06 | - 0 |  |
| Egas (fresh) ... each | 0 1 11 | 0 17 | 0 13 | + 0 |  |
| Potatoes per 7 lb . | 0 4i | 0 71 | 0 71 | +2 |  |

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


## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the ohanges which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st March, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled workingclass rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for " all items."
As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to whioh different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by workingclass families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st March, 1937, was about 95 per cent.
In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average about 90 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 lst March, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1937, is approximately 51 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st February, 1937, and 46 per cent. at 29th February, 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 | 66 | 67 | 68 |
| 1929 | 67 | 65 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 67 |
| 1930 | 66 | 64 | 61 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| 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 | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| 1936 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 51 | 51 |
| 1937 | 51 | 51 | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE.
A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price $3 d$. net ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 ars 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.

Peroentage Inorease in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as comparid with July, 1914.*

| Country. | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1934 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Joly, } \\ & 1935 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1936. } \end{aligned}$ | Latest flgures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Riso. | Date. |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Pent. } \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 . \\ & 1 \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Formign Countries. Austria (Vienna) | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $-1^{* *}$ | Feb. |
| Czechoslovakia (Prague) | 562 | 553 | 585 | 575 | 564 14 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {July }}$, 36 |
| Egypt (Cairo) $\dagger . . . \quad$... | 777 | 18 726 | 19 779 | 762 | 794 | July, '36 |
| France (Paris) .... | 408 | 391 | 325 | 362 | 468 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jec. }}$ |
| Germany | ${ }_{14} 3924$ | $370 \pi$ 20 | 3059 23 | 352 T 24 | 409 22 | Nov., ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Holland (Amsterdam) $\ddagger \ddagger$ | $17 \ddagger$ | $23 \ddagger$ | $18 \ddagger$ | $19 \ddagger$ | 22 | Dec., '36 |
| Italy $\ldots$ | ${ }_{32} 29$ | 264 33 | 282 40 |  | 290 | sept., 35 |
|  | 32 79 | 33 81 | 40 76 | 45 | 48 78 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Apr., 36 |
| , (Barcelona) $\dagger$ | 65 | 68 | 72 |  | 77 | Apri., ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| Swedent ... ... | 23 | 25 | 32 | 35 | 35 | Jan., |
| Switzerland United States U | 16 13 | 15 17 | 15 27 | 20 33 | ${ }^{26}$ | Jan. |
| United States ... ... |  |  |  |  | 31 | Dec.,'36 |
| British Dominions, \&o. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Australia } \\ \text { Canada } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{16}{5}$ | 19 | 25 | $\stackrel{27}{9}$ | 32 | Jan. |
| Canada ${ }^{\text {India (Bombay) }}$ : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -5** | 1 | 3 | 9 | 15 | Jan. |
| Indiativo famaylies | -5** | $-13 * *$ | -7** | -7** | -3** |  |
| Irish Free State | 294 | 341 | $40 \pi$ | 459 | 55 | Nov.,'36 |
| New Zealand South Africa | ${ }_{-2 * *}$ | 11 | 18 | 25 | 29 |  |

> II.-ALL ITEMS.

Pergentage Inorease 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. |  | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1934 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 19355, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1936 . \end{aligned}$ | Latest figures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Date. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \begin{array}{c} \text { Britain } \\ \text { ARD Northeran } \\ \text { IRELAND } \end{array} . . \end{gathered}$ | A,B,C,D,E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 . \\ & 1 \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Forkign Countrits. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria (Vienna) | A,B,C,D,E | 595 | 554 | 554 | 574 | ${ }_{6} 5$ | Feb. |
| Czeehoslovakiä (Prague) | $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B},$ | $596$ | $593$ |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark … | A,B,C,D,D,E | 60 | 66 | ${ }_{73}$ | 74 | 75 | Jan. |
| Egypt (Cairo). | A,B,C,D,E | 24 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 29 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Finland }}$ France (Paris) $\ldots$ | A,B,C,D, ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | 816311 | 850 41111 | ${ }^{878} 811$ | 871 | 4940 | Dec., '36 |
| Germany | A, B,C,D, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 25 | Feb. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Holland (Am- } \\ \text { sterdam) } \ddagger \ddagger \ldots \ldots \end{gathered}$ | A,B,C,D,E |  | $40 \pm$ |  | $31 \ddagger$ | 33 |  |
| Italy ... | $\underset{\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}}{\mathbf{A}}$ | $250+t$ | $229 \dagger t$ | 248 ft | 31 | 248 |  |
| (Milan) | A,B,C,D,E | 347 | 320 | 330 |  | 334 | Sept., 35 |
| (Rome) - | A,B,C,D, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 314 | 283 | 300 |  | 296 | Sept.,'35 |
| Norway Sweden | A,B,C,D, ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 48 53 5 | 48 55 5 | 51 <br> 56 | 35 58 58 | 588 | Jan. |
| Switzerland | A, ${ }_{\text {A, }}$ | 31 | 55 29 | 288 | 58 30 | ${ }_{3} 5111$ |  |
| United States... | $\mathbf{A , B , C , D , E}$ | $30 \ddagger$ | $37 \ddagger$ | 40 | 43 | 44 | Sept.,'36 |
| DOMINIONS, \&O. Australia India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State South Africa ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A,B,C,D,E | ${ }^{1811}$ | 1911 | ${ }_{22}{ }^{1 \mid}$ | 2511 | 25 | 4thQr., 36 |
|  |  |  | 22 | 23 | 26 | 29 |  |
|  | A, B, C, D | \% | $-3 * *$ |  |  | 4 | Feb. |
|  |  | 499 | 529 | 564 | 594 | 67 |  |
|  | A,B,C,D,E | 27 | 29 | 33 | 37 | 41 |  |
|  | A,B,C,D,E | 14 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan. |
| - Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| m, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in Austria, on |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| currency. <br> $\dagger$ Fuel and light are also included in these figures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}=$ Food; $\mathrm{B}=$ House-Rent; $\mathrm{O}=$ Clothing; $\mathrm{D}=$ Fuel and Light; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II Figure for 3 rd Quarter. IV Figure for August. <br> t+ Figure for July to December. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in February, was 178, as compared with 166* in the previous month, and with $162^{*}$ in February, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February numbered 50, as compared with 71 in the previous month, and with 44 in February, 1936.

Railway Service.
Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Way Men

## Porters

## Shunters

Mechanics
Labourers ...
Other Grades
Contractors' Servante
total, bailway servioe Mines.
Underground
... 6

## Surface

TOTAL, MINES
Quarries over 20 feet deep
Factories and Workshops.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-
tery and Glass
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...
Metal Extracting and Re-
fining
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Air craft Manufacture

## Factories and Workshops

Shipbil-continued.
Shipbuilding
Other Metal Trades
Cotton
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
Other Textile Manufacture
Textile Printing, Bleaching
and Dyeing
Tanning, Currying, etc. $\quad . . . \quad 3$
Food and Drink ... ...
General Woodwork and
Furniture
Paper, Printing, otc.
Rubber
Gas Works ..
Electric Generating Stations
Other Industries
Places under ss. 104-106,
Factory Act, 1901.
Docks, Wharves, etc.
Buildings ... $\ldots$
Warehouses and Railways
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... $\quad \frac{1}{70}$
Construction or Repair of Railway

1
Total (excluding Seamen) 178

## Trading Vessels-

Sailing .... ...
Fishing Vessels, Steam and
Motor
TOTAL, SEAMEN
Total (including Seamen) 2

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases $\dagger$ of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 37; the total number of deaths $\dagger$ reported was 3.

| I. Cases. <br> Lead Poisoning. | I. Cases-continued. <br> Epitheliomatous Ulceration |
| :---: | :---: |
| mong Operatives engaged in- | (Skin Cancer). |
| Smelting of Metals ... 3 | Pitch ... ... ... 8 |
| Plumbing and Soldering... ... |  |
| Shipbreaking ... ... 1 | Parafin |
| Printing ... ... <br> Tinning of Metals | Oil .. $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$. |
| Other Contact with | total ... 15 |
| Molten Lead ... ... |  |
| White and Red Lead Works ... | Chrome Uleeration. |
| Pottery ... | Manufacture of Bichro- |
| Vitreous Enamelling | es ..... .1 |
| Electric Accumulator | Dyeing and Finishing |
| Works ... ... | Chrome Tanning ... |
| Paint and Colour Works 1 | Chromium Plating ... ... 3 |
| India-rubber Works | Other Industries ... ... 1 |
| Coach and Car Painting | total ... 5 |
| Shipbuilding $\quad \ldots \quad \ldots$ <br> Paint used in Other Industries | Total, Cases ... ... 37 |
| Other Industries $\quad . .$. | II. Deaths. |
| Painting of Buildings ... 2 | Lead Poisonting. |
| total ... 15 | Pottery ... ... ... 1 |
| Other Poisoning. <br> Mercurial Poisoning | Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Canorr). |
| max. | Oil ... ... ... ... 2 |
| Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins | Total, Deaths ... |

- Revised figure.
$\dagger$ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously il fatea, so far as is known, during the preceding th months. Deauns iscau in previous returns or not.


## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. <br> Trade Board Acts, 1909-1918.

Toy Manufacturing Trade (Great Britain).
A company, charged with underpaying three male and three A male workers, was fined $£ 30$, with 10 guineas costs, and ordered to pemale £29 4s. 7d. arrears of wages.-Rex v. Purnell \& Sons Ltd. Temple Cloud Petty Sessions. 23rd February, 1937.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ADDITIONAL DAYS AND WAITING PERIOD) ORDER, 1937.
A Summary of the Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Asmittee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund 31st December, 1936, appears on page 91 of this issue of the Gazette. The majority of the Committee recommended (i) a action, from ix to thre days in the waiting period before解 dditional days of benefit granted to persons with a good employment record in the previous five years.
The Minister of Labour accepted these recommendations, and laid解 . The draft Order was approved by the House of Lords on th March, 1937, and by the House of Commons on 3rd March, 937, and the Order was made by the Minister on 10th March, 1937
The Order provides in the first place for the amendment of section 31 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, so that when "d ditional" days, ie days of benefit in excess of 156 days in benefit year, are computed, claimants will lose only one " additional" day for every eight days' benefit drawn in the preceding five years, nstead of one day for every five days' benefit drawn. This amend ment only affects benefit years beginning on or after 1st January, 1937.

Secondly, the Order amends section 31 of the Act so as to reduce the waiting period from six days to three. The amendment is imited so that no person may, by virtue of it, receive benefit to which he would not otherwise have been entitled in respect of any day before 25th March, 1937. There is a consequential amendment of section 35 .
The Order does not affect the conditions governing the payment of agricultural benefit.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (MIXED EMPLOYMENT) REGULATIONS, 1937.
The Minister of Labour made, on 22nd February, 1937, the Unemployment Insurance (Mixed Employment) Regulations, 1937. $\dagger$ They are the subject of a Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee : see summary in opposite column. Their object is to define the position, as regards contributions, of persons who are under one contract of service with a single employer, but who are engaged either on work which is partly insurable and partly not insurable, or on work which is partly insurable at general rates and partly at agricultural rates.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Minister of Labour made, on 24th February, 1937, the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937. $\ddagger$ These Regulations, which have been the subject of a Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee,§ amend Regulation 12 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936.|| Regulation 12 enables a period of sickness to be counted for the purpose of the waiting time for unemployment benefit; but it was pointed out in a decision of the Umpire that its effect for that purpose was limited. The purpose of the present Regulations is to restore the position to what was originally intended, and it will henceforth be permissible for benefit to be paid, aftor the claimant's period of sickness, even for only one day or two without any waiting period.
BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1937. 9
This Special Order was made by the Minister of Labour on 1st February, and came into force on lst March, 1937.
The Special Order makes two amendments in the Banking Industry Special Scheme. The first relates to contributions credited, in certain ircumstances, in respect of whole-time edacation continued after the age of fourteen. Under the Special Scheme, benefit is payable, in certain circumstances, not only to persons who satisfy the first statutory condition, but also to persons who can satisfy conditions equivalent to the contributions conditions which must at present be satisfied by applicants for unemployment assistance (eight contributions in the last two years or 30 at any time). The amendment provides that contributions credited to juveniles in respect of con-

Order. 1937. H.C. 60, H.M. Stationery Office: Drice Days and Waiting Period) Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 137. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1 dd . net (1dd d post-free).
price ld. net (1tyles and Orders, 1937, No. 128. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1 d . net (1t.d., post-free).
$\S$ See last month's issue of
 H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net ( ( 12 d ., post-free) and 1d. net ( 1 td., post-free), respectively, See the issues of this GAZEETEE for April and September, 936, pages 152 and 349.
price 1d. net (12d., post-free).
tinued whole-time education shall not be taken into account in deciding whether benefit may be paid under these " modified" conditions of the Special Scheme. The credits will still be available for satisfaction of the first statutory condition
The second amendment deals with the rates of benefit. These rates are generally higher than those under the general scheme, but the Special Scheme rates have been subject to certain reductions in the case of claimants in receipt of a pension or annuity derived from the banking industry. The provision in the Special Scheme under which these deductions are made will be repealed by this Order.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON THE DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (MIXED EMPLOYMENT) REGULATIONS.
This Report* deals with the draft Unemployment Insurance Mixed Employment) Regulations, 1937, which had besn referred to the Statutory Committee by the Minister of Labour.
The draft regulations deal with cases in which persons are employed under the same employer partly in insurable employment and partly in some other employment, and also with cases in which persons are employed under the same employer partly in agriculture and partly in some other insurable employment. The purpose of the draft regulations is to permit that a particular rate of contribution shall be payable in such cases of mixed employment with the consent of the appropriate party. The objects of such an arrangement are to avoid the necessity of keeping elaborate records and to enable persons to maintain an unbroken series of contributions at one rate.

In the first type of case, the draft regulations provide that, if the employer consents, a contribution shall be paid each week. In the second type of case, they provide that contributions can be paid at the higher rate, if the employer consents, and at the lower rate, if the employee consents.

It is further provided that the regulations shall automatically cease to apply where the employment has remained homogeneous for thirteen consecutive weeks.

No objections to the draft regulations were received by the Statutory Committee, and the Committee recommended that the regulations should be made in the form in which they have been submitted to them. They have since been made : see opposite column.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final.
Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.
The following recent decision is of general interest :-

## Case No. 1020/37. (12.2.37).

Section 27 of the unemployment insurance act, 1935-employMENT LEET VOLUNTARLLY-EMPLOYER DID NOT OBJECT TO employees belonging to trade union but would not agree to conduct future negotiations with the union employees belonging to union accordingly withdrew their labour-No complaint, otherwise, as to suitability of the employment-held to have voluntarily left employment without just cause.
The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision :-

Decision.-"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed, the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit for six weeks as from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

I agree with the Court of Referees that there was a trade dispute at the premises at which the claimant was employed, and the evidence warrants the Court's finding that there was no appreciable stoppage of work as a result thereof. In thess circumstances, section 26 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, has no application to this claim, which must be decided in the light of section 27 of the Act.

That the claimant voluntarily left his employment is not disputed, so the only question (apart from the duration of the disqualification for receiving benefit, if such a disqualification is incurred) is whether he had just cause for so leaving.

The claimant was employed as a labourer in a creamery at Kil marnock. He and several other employees at the creamery were members of a particular trade union. The union was desirous of enrolling as members all the employees of the creamery who were eligible for membership. Admittedly some of the employees, who

[^12]are said to number from eight to ten, were not so eligible. On 15 th September, 1936, the trade union submitted to the company which carries on business at the creamery 'an application for a wages and conditions of labour agreement,' to be observed by the company. On 29th September, 1936, two employees of the creamery, who were members of the said trade union, were dismissed by the company, and on the night of 29th September, 1936, the union members employed at the creamery held a meeting at which it was agreed to strike if the employers refused to recognise the trade union. The employer company did not object to its employees being members of a trade union, but it claimed the right to negotiate wages and conditions with its workpeople personally, and not through the medium of a trade union.

As the employer adopted this attitude, the claimant and fifteen other employees, members of the union, withdrew their labour on 30th September, 1936. A further five employees adopted this course on 1st October, as did one more on each of the two following days. By reason of having surplus labour available, and of other considerations, there was no stoppage of work according to the evidence of the employers, which is supported by figures, which are said to have been taken from books produced to the Court of Referees.

The Court of Referees has found 'that the claimant was entitled to be a member of the union and look to that union to negotiate terms and conditions of work. That there was a refusal to negotiate with union on part of the employers, and that on this ground claimant was justified in leaving work.'

I agree with the findings of the Court with the exception of the words 'on this ground claimant was justified in leaving work.' Being a member of the union did not debar the claimant from being employed at the creamery. Several members of the union who were so employed did not withdraw their labour, and it is not suggested that they ceased to be members of the trade union or ceased to be employees at the creamery. There is evidence that two youths, members of the union, who withdrew their labour on 30th September, 1936, returned to work on the following day.
" It is not suggested that the claimant had any grievance with regard to his wages and conditions of employment when he voluntarily left his employment, unless non-recognition of his trade union can be said to constitute a grievance as to conditions. The evidence before the Court of Referees discloses that the claimant had recently obtained an increase of wage amounting to 8 s . a week, on the general wage increase in the creamery, obtained through direct negotiation between the company and its employees.

In Case 509/25* the claimant refused to accept employment chiefly on the ground that the prospective employer refused to allow shop stewards in his works. In giving the decision in that case my predecessor said 'The main difference between the conditions obtaining in the employment offered and those obtaining in the district is with regard to the recognition of the trade unions and the appointment of shop stewards, but it is not shown that these differences would make the conditions of employment, as affecting the applicants themselves, less favourable than those of employment in other establishments in the district.' What is said in that decision with regard to the refusal of the offer of employment may be repeated as demonstrating that the claimant in this case had not just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment.

In an unreported case (No. 795/30), five members of a trade union were employed as printers. The trade union interviewed the employer and required him to allow a representative of the association inside the factory to persuade the rest of the employees to join the union. This the employer refused to do. The employer had no objection to employing trade unionists, but he did object to the presence of an organiser in his factory for the purpose of approaching his staff with the object of enrolment in the ranks of the trade union. Because of the employer's refusal to admit the organiser into his factory, the trade union instructed the five printers to tender a week's notice, which they did. There was no stoppage of work, as their places were filled within the week during which they were serving their notices, so the claims of the five printers were considered on the question of voluntarily leaving employment without just cause, and were disallowed.

What was said in the decision in that case was 'It was in these circumstances that the applicants left their employment, and unless it can be said that they had just cause for so doing they are disqualified for receiving benefit.' This question has arisen in previous cases (e.g. 198/27) $\dagger$. In that case it was said ' If men like to refuse to work with men who are not members of their own union they are at liberty to do so, but they cannot expect to receive unemployment benefit when this objection results in their leaving employment which is otherwise suitable.' An employer has no right to insist on his employees leaving their union as a condition of their employment (Decision $1528 / 26$ ) $\ddagger$, so an employee has no right to make it a condition of his employment that the other employees should be, or should be persuaded to be, members of the union to which he belongs.

The last named case resembles the present case, in which it was admitted on the hearing of this appeal that the claimant and other employees left their work in a body to further the object of their association, which was to persuade all the workers at the creamery, who were eligible for membership, to become members of the association.

The Court of Referces has found that because the claimant was entitled to be a member of the trade union, and because he was entitled to look to that union to negotiate terms and conditions of work, and because his employer refused to negotiate with the union, therefore, the claimant was justified in voluntarily leaving his employment. The employer has rights as well as the claimant, and

[^13]the former was entitled to refuse to negotiate the wages and conditions of his workmen with the trade union, of which only a part of his employees were members, and to negotiate direct with his employees as he had done in the past.

To construe the words 'just cause' in section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, consideration must be given to the manifest scheme of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Since the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, appeared on the statute book it has always been the expressed scheme of the Acts relating to unemployment insurance that only insured contributors, who are unemployed because they are unable to obtain suitable employment are entitled to receive unemployment benefit. See section 7 (1) (iii) of the Act of 1920, section 3 (1) of the No. 2 Act of 1924; and since these two subsections were repealed by section 6 of the Act of 1930, see section 4 (1) of the last-mentioned Act, section 6 (1) of the Act of 1934 , and now section 28 (1) of the Act of 1935.

I cannot agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant had just cause for leaving employment, in which he might have continued to be employed, and which was suitable employment in his case, on the ground that his employer would not agree to conduct future negotiations with a trade union of which many of the employer's workpeople were not members. As was said in Decision 795/30, there is no just cause for voluntarily leaving employment, the only complaint of which is that the employer will not recognise a trade union of which only a part of his employees are members. As the claimant had not just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment he is disqualified for a period of six weeks for receiving benefit.'

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Assistant Superintendents of Traffic, Class II : Londo Telephone Service.-The London Telephone Traffic Officers' Association claimed that officers called upon to perform for continuous periods the duties of night service superintendent in the London long distance exchanges should be paid an allowance of $£ 150$ per annum. The Tribunal decided that the officers performing the night service duties for continuous periods should be released from attendance on Saturday during such periods.-Award No. 2; dated 17th February, 1937.
Second Class Library Assistants, Patent Office: Board of Trade.-The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed that the scale of pay of second class library assistants in the Patent Office should be $£ 155$, rising by $£ 12$ to $£ 215$, and then by $£ 15$ to $£ 395$. The Board of Trade submitted a counter-claim that the scale of pay should be $£ 85$ (at entry), $£ 95$ (at age 18), rising by $£ 20$ to $£ 115$, then by $£ 15$ to $£ 160$, then by $£ 12$ to $£ 196$, then by $£ 18$ to $£ 214$, and then by $£ 12$ to $£ 350$, with an efficiency bar at $£ 250$, for men, with a proportionate scale for women. The Tribunal awarded the scales of pay set out in the counter-claim. The Tribunal also awarded that clerical officers serving in another branch of the Patent Office and appointed to the grade of second class library assistant shall receive a consolidated allowance of $£ 12$ so long as they remain on such duties, and that where a knowledge of two or more foreign languages is essential, an allowance of £25 per annum basic shall be paid for the first two languages, and $£ 5$ per annum basic for each additional language, the total payment not to exceed $£ 45$ per annum basic.-Award No. 3 ; dated 27th February, 1937.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).
Proposal H.M.(17), dated 11th February, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 9th April, 1937.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

## Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mi

The written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 26th and 27th May, 1937, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-onTyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held in the same centres on 21st July, 1937.
The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 27 th May, 1937, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1937.

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to 1937
dvance of the closing date, viz., 15th Apri, 1931 . Board for Mining Letters shoul Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.I.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.-The prices are net, and do not include postage.]
Agricultural Statistics.-Prices and supplies of agricultural produce and requirements in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1935. Vol. LXX. Part II. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]
Employment of Young Persons.-Report of the Departmental Committee on the hours of employment of young persons in certain Committee on the hours. Home Office. [Cmd. 5394; price 9d.]
unregulated occupations.
Minmum Age (Industry).-Partial revision of the Minimum Age Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5). International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Report VI. Sixth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937].
Safety.-Weight lifting by industrial workers. Safety Pamphlet No. 16. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.]
Speclal Areas.-Statement relating to Special Areas, including memorandum on financial resolution to be proposed. March, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd.5386; price 2d.]: see page 90 of this Gazette.

Unemployment Fund.-(i) Unemployment Fund accounts, 1935, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1936, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [H.C. 44: price Id.]; see page 91 of this Gazette. (ii) Report of the Unemployment Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund on the 31st December, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 51; price 9d.]: see page 91 of this Gazette.

Unemployment Insurance.-(i) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Draft Unemployment Insurance (Additional Days and Waiting Period) Order, 1937, to be made by the Minister of Labour. [H.C. 60; price ld.]: see page 121 of this Gazette. (ii) Unemployment Insurance (Mixed Employment) Draft Regulations. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. February 5th, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]: see page 121 of this Gazette. (iii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of January, 1937. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 1, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

Ventilation.-Ventilation of factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlet, No. 5. 3rd edition. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]
Vital Statistics.-The Registrar-Gereral's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1935. New Annual Series, No. 15. Tables, Part II. Civil. [S.0. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

Vocational Guidanoe-A Borstal experiment in vocational guidance. Industrial Health Research Board. Report No. 78. [S.0. publication; price 9d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1937.

## ADMIRALTY

Air Compressors : Reavell \& Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Engines : Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Alternators, Motor : Newton Brothers (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Aluminium Ingots : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Aluminium Kit Lockers : Milners Safe Co., London, E.C.-Ammeters and Voltmeters : Everett, Edgcumbe \& Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; Nalder Bros. \& Thompson, Ltd., London, N.-Amplifier : Parmeko Ltd., Leicester.-Anchors, Aluminium Bronze: T. M. Birkett \& Sons, Ltd., Hanley.-Angles : Ellison Insulations, Ltd., Birming-ham.-Anti Vibration Mounting : Barr \& Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.Barrels, Forged Steel: Firth \& Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.-Bars, Monel Metal : Henry Wiggin \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Batteries Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Battery Cells Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester. D.P. Battery Co Ltd., Bakewell.-Bedding: Hampton \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. William Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds; Rundle, Rogers \& Brook, Ltd., Plymouth; Wm. S. Toms, Ltd., High Wyconsbe; Frank Lane, Ltd. London, E.C.; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; John J. Ash. burner, Barrow-in-Furness.-Bedsteads: Evered \& Co., Ltd., Smethwick.-Binoculars: Barr \& Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.Bitumen Emulsion, Cold : J. A. Jobling \& Co., Ltd., Sunder-land.-Blocks, Electric Hoist: Wharton Crane \& Hoist Co., Ltd.; Reddish. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott \& Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West \& Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Boards, W/T : Aero nautical \& General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.-Boats, Motor: Harland \& Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.-Bolts for W/T Racks : Automatic Standard Screw Co. (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax.-Bolts, Holding Down : C. Richards \& Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.-Boring and Drilling Machine : Kitchen \& Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors Laurence Scott \& Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Borings : Andrew Kyle, Ltd., Airyknowe, Ayrshire.-Boxes, Ammunition : Castles Shipbreaking Co., Ltd., Plymouth; Educational Supply

Association, Ltd., Sterenage; East \& Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted Mackenzie \& Moncur, Ltd., Edinburgh; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.-Boxes, Battery: Knorr \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.Boxes, Distribution, eic. : Wm. McGeoch \& Co., Ltd., BirminghamBoxes, Fuse : Engineering \& Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.-Boxes, Warhead: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage.-Bricks and Tiles, Glazed: Carter \& Co., Ltd., Poole.-Brisling, Tinned : North Sea Canners, Ltd., Wivenhoe. British Fish Canners, Ltd., Leeds.-Buoy Accumulators (Gas) and Accessories: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brent-ford.-Buoys : John Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.-Bunting: Wm. Bancroft \& Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax.-Cable, Aluminium Bronze Chain : T. M. Birkett \& Sons, Ltd., Hanley.-Cable, Electric : Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby ; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate \& Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford; W. T. Glover \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoopers Telegraph \& India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha \& Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson \& Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable \& Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; St. Helens Cable \& Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps \& Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward \& Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester. Gapstan, Electric : Clarke, Chapman \& Co., Ltd., Gateshead.Capstan Gear, Electrically Driven : Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.-
Cases, Explosive : Brownlee \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Cement, Portland: Aberthaw \& Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; South Wales Portland Cement \& Lime Co., Ltd., Cardiff.-Chain, Rigging and Pitched : Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.-Chambers, Reinsulation of : Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.- Chests, Depth Charge : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.-Chokes: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Clothing, Oilskin : M. Barr \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow ; Johnson \& Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.-Cloths, Sponge : C. E. Austin \& Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Wild \& Co., Heywood.-Gocks : T. Wilson \& Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Smith Bros. \& Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham; Shipham \& Co., Ltd., Hull; L. Herve, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hayward Tyler \& Co., Ltd., Luton; W. N. Baines \& Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Coils: Aeronautical \& General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrells, Rowse \& Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.-Condensers (W/T) : Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., Acton; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Acton.-Controller Fingers: Wm. McGeoch \& Co., Ltd., Birming-ham.-Cooling Machinery : Haslam Foundry \& Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.-Copper Ingots: Brandeis Goldschmidt Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.-Copper Sheets : Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.Counterpanes, Coveriets, etc. : Barlow \& Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton.-Covers, Lantern : Wm. McGeoch \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Granes : Cowans Sheldon \& Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Thos. Smith \& Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West \& Co., Ltd., Brighton. Cutters : J. H. Pounder \& Co., Hartlepool.-Cutters and Collapsible Boats: Harland \& Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.-Dressings, Surgical : S. Maw, Son \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith \& Nephew, Hull; George Haynes \& Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport; Robinson \& Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.; Ioco Rubber \& Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson \& Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough; Benjamin Lees \& Co., Ltd. (Charles Newsome Dept.), Manchester; Cuxson Gerrard \& Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham; Arthur Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.-Drilling Machine : William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Drums : Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; G. T. Johnson \& Co., Liverpool; Drums, Ltd., London, S.W.; F. Francis \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.-Electric Generating Machinery : W. H. Allen, Sons \& Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Electrical Installation : Siemens Brothers \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Enamel: Blacklock and Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow ; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Ingram Clark \&s Co. \& R. Gay \& Co., London, E.-Excavators, Supply of : RustonBucyrus, Lincoln.-Fan Units : Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Fans: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.-Fans, Table : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Fencing and Gates : Wm. Bain \& Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.-Firehearths: Wm. Green \& Co., Ltd., Ecclesfield.-Frames, for W/T Racks : Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.-Furnace : Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.-Furnaces, Oil Fired Tilting : Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Furniture, School : Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage.-Gauges : David Brown \& Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.-Gear, Hydraulic Release : Archibald Low \& Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.-Generators, Motor: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Laurence Scott \& Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Gloves, Leather : A. Baily \& Co., Ltd., Glastonbury ; J. S. Deed \& Sons, Mitcham; E. \& W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; G. Waddington \& Son, Ltd., Hull.-Grinder, Motor Driven Internal : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers, Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.-Gromets and Dies : H. Hipkiss \& Co. Ltd., Birmingham; Bodill F ker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham; Ross Courtney \& Co., Ltd., London, N.-Gyro Compass Gear : Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway \& Co., Ltd., London, W.Hacksaw Blades : Hacksaws, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Cor-
poration, Ltd., Sheffield; A. Balfour \& Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jas Neill \& Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.-Hammer, Compressed Air: Allays \& orions, Itd,., Birmingham. - Hydropilane, and Steering Telegraph Instruments: Evershed $\&$ Vignoles, Ltat, London, w.Indicator Gear : Evershed \& Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.-Indicators: Dobbie McInnes, Ltd., Glasgow.-Inner Drive Apparatus: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.-Insulators : Doulton \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Ironing Machine, Motor-driven with Spares: Manlove Alliott \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Ironmongery: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Gregson \& Co., Ltd., London, E.; John Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; H. J. E. Shorthouse, Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Derby; Swindell \& Co., Ltd., Netherton Dudley; S. Lewis \& Co., Ltd., Dudley; J. Truman, Ltd., Birmingham; English Tools, Ltd., Wigan; Wynn Timmins \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; A. E. Jenks \& Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Orton \& Smith, Willenhall; Jukes, Coulson, Stokes \& Co., London, E.-Jigs: Monk Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry. -Kneading
Machines : Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Sub-Contractors Machines : Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott \& Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-
Lamps : Bulpitt \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths \& Sons,
 Lamps, Electric: Cinerail Electric Co, Ltad. London, w. Lanyards,
 Dean Smith $\&$ Grace, Ltal, Keighey, Hi w. Ward $\otimes$ Co, Ltd., Selly Oak; John Lang $\&$ Sons, Ltid, Johnstone, Nr. Glissow; Reynolds \& Wison, London, s.W. Sub.Contractors for Motors: Crompton-Parkinson, Lta, Guisely, Leeds; Lancashire Dynamo \& Crypto, Ltd, Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West $\&$ Co., Ltad, Brighton; Igranic Eleetric, Ltal, Bediford. Sub.Contractors for Lathes : Cromvell Engineering Co, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contratotors for Electricill Gear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltal, Rusby.-Launches : J. S. White \& Co., Ltad, Cones; Sittingburne Shipbiliding Co., Ltal, Sittingbourne; Rutherford $\&$ Co, LIt., Biritenhead; Hugh Mclean $\&$ Sons, Lta., Govan.-Litit Buoys, Jackets, etce: Adam Lane \& Neave, Ltta,",


 Brases Coo, Ltad, London, S.W. W. J. Stone $\&$ Co., Ltat, London, S.E. Mellanear Ingot Tin: Vivian Younger \& B Bon, Ltad., London, E.C.-
 Leeds. Sub.Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West $\&$ Co., Lta., Brighton.. Sibb.Contractors for Motors: Grienwood \& Batley, Ltal, Son, Shiples. Sibb-Contrators for Motorrs: : Englisi Electric Coo, Lta., London, w.C. Sub.Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic
 London, S.E., Electic Construction Coo, Ltud, Wolverhampton.Motor Generator Aternators: Small Electric Motors, Ltad., Becken. ham.-Motors : Reavell $\AA$ Co, Lta, It Ipswich. -Nickel Steel Bar : Kirkstall Forge, Ltad, Leeds, Oil Coolers: Serck, Radiators, Ltti,

 Gear: W. H. Allen, Sons \& Co., Ltad, Bedordo-, oil Paste, White Dixon's White, Ltad., London, E. Oil Paste, white Lead : Walkers

 Clasgow. Panals, Control: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Vi, ickers:


 Planing Machine : Crosthwaite Furnaces \& Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo \& Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Brookhirst Sswithgear, Ltd,d, Chester.-Plastic compound: w. T.


 London, S.E.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Lta,, Weymouth - Pumping Plant, Fuel iol : Miritees Bickerton \& Day, Leta, , Ozazel Grove, Nri Stockport-Pumps, Sentritiugal Bige : Drysdale \& Co, Lta Yoker, Glasgow. Subb-Contractors for Mototrs: Fleetro D ynamic


 tratcors for Stateres? E. E. . Bray, Lta, London, E. Sub. Sontractors for Control Gear: Allen West $\dot{\alpha}$ Co., Lta, , Brighton. - Pumps, vista Glands and oil: B. R. R. Yi.ceers (Leodi) Engineering Coo, Ltad, Leeds. Rags, Cotton Coloured : S. D. Harrison \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.Rafts: C. Butterfield Co., London.-Railway Material: Isca Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.-Resistances : Engineering \& Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.-Road, Reconstruction

 Rods, Phosphor Bronze : Charles Clifford \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow ; Port Glasgow \& Newark, Saile loth Co, Ltud, Port Glasgow; Richards, Lttd., Aberdeen; M. C. Thomon $\AA$ Co, Ltt., Arbroath; F. Wobster $\AA$ Sons
 Scuttles, Side: J. J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill; J. Roby, Ltd. Rainhill.-Searchlight Control Gear: Evershed \& Vignoles, Ltd.,

London, W.-Searchlight Lamps: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford. Shafts and Blocks : Michell Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Shoes, Brown and White Canvas : J. Horrell \& Son, Ltd, Ash : Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Wellingborough.-Soda Ash : Impenes \& Co. (1928), Industries, Ltd., Northwich.-Solder : R. Jones \& Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham; C. Burley Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. J. Enthoven \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke Lancaster \& W. W. \& R. Johnson \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.Sprayers and Apparatus : H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham; Hayward Tyler \& Co., Ltd., Luton; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Steam-driven Generators : James Howden \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Disc N.C. : Swift
Levick \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.-Storehouse, Erection of lition and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Erection of : DemoHeadley, Ashford.-Switchgear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Switches : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley Switches (W/T) : Wm. McGeoch \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp \& Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham. Suet : Ogston \& Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen. - Synthetic Resin MouldLond Birkbys, Ltd., Leversedge; Thos. de la Rue \& Co., Ltd. London, E.; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham.-Tape, Insulating : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.Target : Rose Street Foundry \& Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness.Towelling, Terry : Stott \& Smith, Ltd., Congleton.-Towers, W/T : C. F. Elwell, Possilpark, Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Fabrication of the Towers: Glasgow Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Trailers, Motor Units and : Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford West, Herts.Transmitters (W/T) : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Gambrells Rowse \& Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Aeronautical \& General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, Reddish Suveliers, Overhead : Wharton Crane \& Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott \& Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West \& Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Trucks, Morris, Forward Control : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.-Tubes, Copper, Nickel Condenser : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.-Tubing, Flexible Metallic : United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co. Ltd., Bedford.-Tubing, Rubber: W. Warne \& Co., Ltd., Barking; Leyland \& Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Preston, Lancs.Tuners, Amplifiers, etc. : Aeronautical \& General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Gambrells Rowse \& Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.-Turbo, Generators: W. H. Allen Sons \& Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Turbo Hydraulic Installation: J. Hastie \& Co., Ltd., Greenock.-Valves : Shipham \& Co., Ltd. Hull; Sir J. Laing \& Sons, Ltd., Hull.-Valves, Silica W/T:General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham. Sub-contractors: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend. - Valves and Control Panels : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.-Vices and Clamps : John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; Easterbrook Allcard \& Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Alldays \& Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Brookes \& Sons, Sheffield.Warning Telephone Equipment : General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford. -Wavemeters (W/T), etc.: : Aeronautical \& General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.-Whalers : W. Cook, Maldon; K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; E. Cove, Salcombe; Lavers \& Co., Dartmouth; Ferris \& Black, Dartmouth.-Whalers and Cutters: Clare Lallow, Cowes; Blackmore \& Sons, Bideford.-Wheels, Turbine : Cammell Laird, Ltd., Birkenhead.-Winches, Electrically Driven Boat Hoisting : Clarke Chapman \& Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Wind Speed and Direction Instruments : Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Wirework : Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh; Wire and Metal Constructors, Ltd., Edinburgh; Duke Waring Crisp Co., London, S.E.; C. M. Metherall, Plymouth; Joseph Nichols \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Heaton \& Dugard, Ltd., Birmingham; Proctor Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds; N. Greening \& Sons, Ltd., Warrington; G. H. Harvey \& Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Riddell Cousland \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Wood Goods, Manufactured : Canada Works, Ltd., Chesham; East \& Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; R. Charnley \& Sons, Ulverston; R. Groom, Sons \& Co. Ltd. Wellington; J. Reynolds, Ltd., Chesham; Shepherd \& Sons (1925), Ltd., Nr. Ormskirk; G. H. Webb \& Co., Landport, Ports mouth; C. White, Bromley, Kent; Geo. Wingrove \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Workman, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Rudders \& Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Burley \& Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.-Zinc Sheets: London Zinc Mills (1935), Ltd., Brimsdown; W. Barns \& Son, Brimsdown; Locke Lancaster \& W. W. \& R. Johnson \& Sons, Ltd. London, E.C.

## WAR OFFICE

A.C. Control Elements : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.-Activated Charcoal : T. Hill-Jones, Ltd., London, E.; R. G. W. Farnell, London, S.E.-Air Compressors : B.E.N. Patents, Ltd., London, N.W.-Automatic Sawing Machine :-S. Russell \& Sons, Ltd. Leicester.-Badges, Embroidered : R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, E.-Batteries, Secondary, Portable : Pritchett \& Gold and E.P.S Co., Ltd., Dagenham.-Binoculars : Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.Bins, Steel : H. Kirby \& Co., Wolverhampton; S. Turner \& Sons, Ltd., Lye.-Blankets, Grey : Wormalds \& Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury T. \& D. Lee \& Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker \& Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.-Blocks, Tackle : Ansell Jones \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Bolts and Nuts : Rivet Bolt \& Nut Co., Ltd., Rutherglen.-Boring and Screwcutting Machines: G. Richards \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. W. Kearns \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C. ; Selson Machine Tools Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Bottles, Water : Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.-Boxes and Cases : F. W. Rigby \& Co., Ltd.,

London, S.E.; Vono Co., Dudley Port ; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Londfon, -Brass Fourdry : J. Webb \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Drass, Sheet and Flat : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown.-Bridges, S.B.G.-Steelwork : Sir W. Arrol \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Brcoms, Sweeping : C. H. Leng \& Sons, Birmingham.--Brushes, Blacking and Polishing, etc. : Breechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Davis Burrows \& Sons, C. C. H. Leng \& Sons, Distemper, etc., Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. H. Leng \& \& W. Birmingham; Lee \& James, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Leng \& Sons Birmingham.-Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng \& Sons, Birmingham. Birmable : Siemens Bros, \&Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., South-ampton.-Cable Layers: Kennedy \& Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.Canisters : Barringer, Wallis \& Manners, Ltd., Mansfield; Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Cans, 3 gall. : F. Francis \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.- Caps, S.D., R.T.C., etc. : J. Compton Sons \& Losks, Vat W. Ryan \& Co., London, E.; W. Watson, Glasgow.-Cells, Secondary, Portahle : Oldham \& Son, Ltd, Denton.-Chairs : A. \& F. Howland Portable : Oldham \& Non, Ltd., Denton.-Chairs A. A. A
(Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe.-Charging Machire : Incandescent Heat Co., Birmingham.-Circular Saws :-Modern Woodworking Machines, Ltd., Leicester.-Cleaning Spindles :-Turner Machine Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.-Cloth, Box, drab :-P. Womersley \& Sons, Leeds. Cloth, Lasting :-W. \& H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford.Cloth, White :-J. Atkinson \& Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.-Coir Fibre : J. H. Vavasseur \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Collet Chucks : Clare Collets, Manchester.-Compasses, Prismatic J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath.-Concrete Mixers : Ransomes \&
Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.-Copper Ingot : Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd.,
London, E.C.- Copper Sheet : T. Bolton \& Sons, Ltd., Widnes; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.-Corrugated Sheeting : F Braby \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Covers, W.P. : J. T. Inglis \& Sons, Ltd., Dundee; J. Mcllwraith \& Co., Ltd., Govan.-Granes : H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Wharton Crane \& Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.-Grucibles : Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.Diaphragms : T. Locker \& Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Die-Castings : Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester.-Dowlas : A. Blyth \& Co., Kirkcaldy; D. \& R. Duke, Brechin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee.-Drilling Machines : F. Town \& Sons, Halifax; Jones \& Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.-Drums, Bass, etc. : A. F. Matthews \& Co., London, E.C.-Drums, Cable : Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Duck, Cotton : Sir E. Armitage \& Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle \& Son, Ltd., Summerseat; Holdsworth \& Gibb, Ltd., Swinton.-Duck, Linen : P. Grey \& Co., Kirkcaldy A. Blyth \& Co., Kirkcaldy; R. Wemyss \& Co., Kirkcaldy; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; D. \& R. Duke, Brechin; W. Lumsden \& Sons, Freuchie; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar.-Electric Truck : H. C. Slingsby, Birmingham \& Bradford.Electrically Driven Press : E. W. Bliss \& Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.Equipment for Quarrying: Blaw Knox, Ltd., Watford.-Fencing: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster.-Fencing Equipment
W. M. Maddox \& Co., London, S.E.-Flannelette: J. Wilkinson (Manchester \& Nelson), Ltd., Manchester.-Floor Beams, Boards, etc. : Lamb Bros., Bootle; Gabriel, Wade \& English, London, W.C. Jewson \& Sons, Norwich.-Forge Fittings : East Dereham Foundry Ltd., East Dereham.-Furnaces, Annealing: Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham; G.W.B. Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Dudley.-Generating Machine: D. Brown \& Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.-Gloves, Boxing : Sports Co., Horbury.-Grinding Machine : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath. Ground Sheets : Ioco Rubber \& Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.Hair Curled : McCrae \& Drew, Ltd., Glasgow; A. D. Macnair \& Co., Glasgow.-Hammers, handles : W. Hunt \& Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham; Hardypick, Ltd., Sheffield.-Hooks and Eyes : Newey Bros, Ltd., Birmingham.-Jackets and Trousers : A. Miller, London, S.E.; L. Silberston \& Sons, London, E.; J. Compton Sons \& Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N. Milns, Cartwright \& Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson \& Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Hammond \& Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.-Knives, Clasp: W. \& S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield. Clarke, Chapman \& Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford.-Lamps, Searchlight Clarke, Chapman \& Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Lathes : H. W. Ward \& Co., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Drummond Bros., Ltd., Guildford; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; G. Swift \& Sons, Ltd., Halifax.Lead : British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. \& R. Johnson, London, E.-Linoleum, Brown : Barry Ostlere \& Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.-Locomotives: J. Fowler \& Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.Magnesium Powder : Kaye, E. \& E., Ltd., Ponders End; Magnesium Castings \& Products, Ltd., Slough.-Mattresses, Spring : G. Gale \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Mess Tins: J. \& J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Corfield \& Buckle, London, S.W.-Mietal Rod : Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birming ham; J. Booth \& Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.-Milling Machines: J. Parkinson \& Sons, Ltd., Shipley; Midgley \& Sutcliffe, Hunslet.-Motors, Electric : Lancashire Dynamo \& Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.-Nails : Hall \& Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich.-Pagris: E. Spinner \& Co., Preston.-Pails : Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.-Pantaloons : H. Lotery \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Pins, Tent, Wood: D. Vanderstegen, Reading; Star Brush Co., Ltd., Reading.-Poles, Tent, etc. : W. J. Glanville, London, N. ; C. White, Bromley ; C. Webber \& Co., Exeter.-Portland Cement : S. Wales Portland Cement \& Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth; Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.; Gardner \& Greenshields, Ltd., Glasgow; T. Beynon \& Co., Ltd., Aberthaw; Tunnel Portland Ce ment Co., Ltd., Clitheroe.-Pumps, Tyre: Hattersley \& Davidson, Ltd., Sheffield.-Rack Draw Press : Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham. Rags, Cotton : F. R. Young \& Co., London, S.E.; S. D. Harrison \& Sons, London, E.-Rail Car: Drewry Car Co.E.; S. D. Harrison
-Reamers, Sets : J. Robson \& Sons, Sheffield.-Rebogeying Grana:
Reamers, Sots : J. Robson \& Sons, Sheffield-Raboge Stothert \& Pitt: Bath.-Road Rollers : Marshall Sons \& Co.
(Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough; J. Fowler \& Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.-Rope, Tarred : Forth \& Clyde Roperies Co., Kirkcaldy.Sacks, jute : A. \& S. Henry \& Co., Ltd., Dundee.-Scutties, Coal : S. W. Bullas \& Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.-Serge : J. Harper \& Sons, Bradford; R. Gaunt \& Sons, Ltd., Leeds.-Shirting, Angola : J. Smith \& Co. (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow.-Shirts, Angola : F. Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Bannerman \& Sons, Ltd., Manchester.Shoes, Ganvas : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Shoes, Leather Sole : R. Coggins \& Sons, Ltd., Raunds-Silk, Sewing Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.-Sockets and Ferrules : Alma \& Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.-Spanners : A. Swinborne, Ltd., Braintree.-Spring Balances : G. Salter \& Co., Ltd., West Bromwich,-Stable Fitments : Wilmer \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.; S. J. \& E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Steel, 3 per cent. Nickel : Rotherham Forge \& Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Steel Bars : T. Firth \& J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel Billets: Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington; Steel, Peech \& Tozer, Rotherham.Steel, Medium Tensile : Langley Forge Co., Langley; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.-Steel, Mild, Plates: S. Durham Steel \& Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.-Steel, Nickel : W. Jessop \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Brown Bayleys Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge \& Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Steel Plates: Sanderson Bros. \& Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel, Round : United Steel Co's, Ltd. (Steel, Peech \& Tozer), Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Steel, Troughing: Motherwell Bridge \& Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Steel Tubes : Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.-Stoves, Soyers : S. J. \& E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Stretchers, Ambulance: Ranalah Coachworks, Ltd., London, S.W.-Tables : Johnson \& Co., Bristol.-Tables, Barrack-Trestles : Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.Ticken : J. Johnson \& Sons, Belfast.-Timber : Mackintosh \& Jessiman, Ltd., London, E.C.-Tools, Screwcutting: British Tap \& Die Co., Ltd., London, N.-Trucks, All Steel : Revill Carter \& Co., Shipley.-Trucks, Tractor : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birming-ham.-Twine : W. Turner \& Co., Ltd., London, E.; Gourock Ropework, Port Glasgow; Belfast Ropeworks Co., Belfast; Porter Bros., Liverpool.-Valises, Officers' : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.-Valves, W.T.: Cossor A.C., Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Vulcanizer: A. A. Stambois, London, E.C.-Zinc Ingot : H. Gardner \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Building and Works Services: Warley Barracks-Cookhouse, etc. : H. Smith \& Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Bordon and Longmoor-Provide Chain Link Fencing : Peerless Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Greenford. Hilsea and Portsmouth-Improvements to Regimental Institute: Cortis \& Hankins, Ltd., Portsmouth. Amesbury, Totterdown HouseAlterations and repairs: James \& Crockerell, Durrington. Plymouth, The Citadel-Provision of Bath Rooms in Married Quarters : Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Parkhurst-Construction of M.T. Garages, etc. : J. Drewitt \& Son, Bournemouth. Didcot-Artificers' Work: J. E. Harper \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Hounslow-A.V.T Centre-Construction of Roads: Mears Bros. (Constructors), Ltd. London, S.E. Hounslow, Infantry Barracks-Plastering interior walls : H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Chilwell, V.R.D.-Excavation for Access Road to Married Quarters: Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton Chilwell, V.R.D.-Access Road to Married Quarters: F. Perks, Long Eaton. Lichfield-Erection of Garages : W. H. James \& Son, Sutton Coldfield. Catterick-Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks Rochdale. Richmond (Yorks)-Re-construction of Hospital Block and Regimental Institute : G. R. Wade \& Son, Richmond, Yorks Norwich, Nelson Barracks-Standard Hutting: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., London, E.C. Weedon-Improvements to Cookhouse and Dining Room : C. E. Ivens \& Son, Towcester. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks-Erect Double Storied Barrack Block : A. Holmes \& Sons Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Aldershot, Buller Barracks-Erection of Cookhouse, etc., Lee Bros (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Birtley, H.M Factory-Alterations and Floor Renewals: F. W. Goodyear \& Son, Durham. Caterham-Bathroom Annexes: Grace \& Marsh, Ltd. Croydon. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital-Alterations and Improvements : Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Hereford R.O.F.Construction of Walls, Repairs to Roads, etc.: W. Bowers \& Co. Hereford. Nottingham R.O.F.-Provision and Erection of Stee Offices : F. Braby \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Birtley R.O.F.-Installation of Electric Lighting: Watson-Rorie, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne Edinburgh \& District-Artificers' Work: T. Graham, Ltd., Edin burgh. Birtley R.O.F.-Erection of Millwrights' Shop: S. Buy Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bordon-Artificers' Work; Erection of Sanitary Annexes : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal ArsenalErection of Gantry : Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall. Birtley, R.O.F.Supply and Erect Steelwork: C. J. Cooke \& Co. Ltd., Manchester Canterbury, Old Military Hospital-Alterations and Improvements J. J. Clayson \& Son, Ltd., Folkestone. Warminster R.T.C. Barracks -Supply and Erection of Low Tension Mains, Street Lighting, etc. Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.

## AIR MINISTRY

Accumulators: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; Peto \& Radford, Ltd., London, S.W.-Aero Engines : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd. Bristol.-Aero Engine Carburettor Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co, Ltd., Bristol,-Aero Engine Modifications: Ricardo \& Co., Engr's. (27), Ltd., London, S.W.-Aero Engine Repairs : D. Napier \& Son Ltd., London, W.-Aero Engines, Reconditioning: D. Napier \& Son, Ltd., London, W.-Aero Engine Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Armstron Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. Aero Engine Tests : Rolls R. ce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Aero Engines, Work On : Rolls Royce, Ltd. Ancillary Equipment : Vickers Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.-Aircraft Ancillary Equipment : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.-
Aircraft Conversion Sets : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-

Thames; Short Bros., Ltd., Belfast.-Aircraf! Flight Tests : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Aircraft Spares : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; A. V. Roe \& Co., Ltd., Man chester; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.-Aircraft Tests : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.Airscrews : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.-Ampii-
fiers : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.O.-Anchors : Worthingfiers : Marconi's When Lo., Lta., London, W.C.-Anchors : Worthing(Oxford), Ltd., Oxford.-Barathea : J. Harper \& Co., Bradford.Batteries, Dry: Ever Ready Co. (G.B.), Ltd., ${ }^{\text {LLondon, N. ; Britannia }}$ Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.-Boards Chart : H. Hughes \& Son, Ltd., London, E.C.-Bodies and Cabs : C. Roberts \& Co., Ltd., Wakefield. Bolsters, etc. : H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.Boots, Flying : G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.-Boxes Jewson \& Sons, Ltd., Norwich; R. \& J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.;
Boulton \& Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., London, Boulton \& Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., London, Teleph. \& Elec. Wks., Ltd., London, N.W.-Brushes : C. H. Leng \& Sons, Birmingham.-Buildings and Works Services : Finishings to Hutted Camps at-South Cerney, Glos. : Downing Rudman \& Bent, Chippenham; Brize Norton, Oxon: C. E. Lamburn, Dry Sandford; Honington, Suffolk: F. Hossack \& Son, Sleaford Cottesmore, Rutland: L. J. Owen, Nottingham; Linton, Yorks. L. J. Owen, Nottingham; and Debden, Essex : F. Hossack \& Son, Sleaford. Woodsford, Dorset, Heating and H.W. Supply : G. N. Haden \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. St. Mary's, Scilly, Erection J. F. Ellis, St. Mary's. Wembley, Heating and H.W. Supply : G. N. Haden \& Sons, Ltd., London. Pembroke Dock, Clothing of Sheds, etc. : Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ternhill and Shawbury, Salop, Heating and H.W.' Supply : A. Scull \& Son, Ltd., Bristol. Yeadon, North'd, additions: J. Gerrard \& Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Stradishall, Suffolk, District Heating: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Cottesmore, Rutland, Wiring B. French \& Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Linton, Yorks, Wiring Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Aldergrove, Artificers' Works Coller Bros., Ltd., Portadown. Ternhill \& Shawbury, Salop, Con crete Floors to Sheds : H. Boot \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. North coates Fitties, Lincs., Finishings to Hutting, etc. : F. Hossack \& Son, Ltd., Sleaford. Odiham, Additional Buildings : Sir Lindsay Parkinson \& Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Abbotsinch, Artificers' Works : Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow. Wittering, Northants, Artificers' Works Roberts Bros., Stamford. Linton, Yorks, Wiring, etc. : Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Debden, Essex, Cable Distribution : J. Collier \& Co. (Elec. Engr's.), Ltd., Manchester. Debden, Essex, Internal Wiring : B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Cottesmore, Rutland, External Services: A. Monk \& Co., Ltd., Warrington. Honington, Suffolk, External Services : Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Evanton, Ross, Hutting, etc. : Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Mount Batten, Buildings, etc. : Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Thorney Island, Heating and H.W. Supply : Comyn Ching \& Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hullavington, Wilts, Underground Cables: Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Ternhill, Salop, Underground Cables : J. Collier \& Co., Ltd., Manchester. Usworth, Co. Durham, Buildings: R. Hudson \& Sons, Ltd., Sunderland. Artificers Works at-Sutton Bridge, Cambs., Holbeach, Lincs.: F. Hossack \& Sons, Ltd., Sleaford. Altrincham: Moore \& Son, Sale, Manchester. Lee on Solent, Gosport: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Odiham, Steel Shed : Fairfield Shipbuilding \& Eng. Co., Ltd., Chepstow. Woodsford, Dorset, Cable and Wiring : Distribution-J. Collier \& Co., Ltd., Manchester. South Cerney, Glos., Cable and Wiring: Internal Wiring-B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster.-Cable : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.-Caiculators Course and Speed : Hall Telephone Accessories, Ltd., London, N.W.-Gameras: Williamson Mf'g Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Thornton Pickard Mf'g Co., Ltd., Altrincham.-Canvas: Woods Sons \& Co., London, E.C.-Caps, Field Service : J. Compton Sons \& Webb, Ltd., London, E.-
Casing, Flexible : M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.-Ceiling Fans : Casing, Flexible : M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.-Ceiling Fans :
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.-Celluloid Sheets : British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.-Chain Link Fencing : Hill \& Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill.-Chocks : East \& Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.Controllers, W/T : Aeronautical \& General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.-Cooking Apparatus: W. Green (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield.-Cylinders C.O.2 : W. Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.Dinghies : R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Disinfectors : Manlove Alliott \& Co., Ltd., Notting-ham.-Drawers : Stevens \& Pedley, Nottingham.-Drives, Flexible: Flexible Shaft Manufacturing Co., London, N.-Drying Horses : Manlove Alliott \& Co., Ltd., Nottingham.-Filters, Light : Heath \& Co., London, S.E.-Ford Saloons : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham. Ford Tractors: W. J. Reynolds (Motors), Ltd., London, E.Gang Mower Parts : Ransomes Sims \& Jeffries, Ltd., Ipswich.Gantries : A. Allen \& Son, Dudley.-Gauges, Boost : S. Smith \& Son (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short \& Mason, Ltd., London, E. Blacturn Ais on-Thames.-Gauges Oil Pressure : Short \& Mason, Ltd., London, E.; Negretti \& Zambra, London, E.C.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Generators, Motor : W. Mackie \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Generators, Smoke: Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.-Generating Sets : H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolver-hampton.-Goggles, Mask : J. \& R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.Grabs, Hook Type : Reid \& Sigrist, Lta., New Marns, Electric : Clear Hooters, Blades : Darwins, Ltd., Sheffiela.-Horns, Electric : Clear Hooters, Ltd., Birmingham.- Humber Limousine : Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.-
Indicators, Airspeed : Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.Indicators, Engine Speed: Record Elec. Co., Ltd., Altrincham.Lamps, Landing: Butlers, Ltd., Birmingham.-Laying Out Moorings, etc. : Penzance Salvors \& Shippers, Penzance,-Leak Stoppers : Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.-Lenses, Camera Obscura : J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., London, W.-Levels, Spirit : Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon.-

Linen Duck: Baxter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; Ríchards, Ltd, Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co., Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth \& Co., Kirk caldy.-Marine Engine Spares: British Power Boat Co., Ltd. Southampton.-Masks, Oxygen : B. Sterling \& Co., Ltd., London, W -Milling Machine : J. Parkinson \& Son, Shipley.-Maintenance of Beacons: Gas Accumulator Co., Ltd., Brentford.-Microammeters Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.-Mobile W/T Station : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Mowers, Motor : Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.-Panniers : Finch \& Son, Ltd., Gloucester.-Piates, Wedge : Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E. Plywood Aircraft : Aeronautical \& Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.-Plugs : D. H. Bonnella \& Son, Ltd., London, N.W.Pumps, Oleo : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.-Pumps, Petrol, etc. : Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.-Pumps, Vacuum : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.-Push Switch Control: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Racks, Storage : G. A. Harvey \& Co (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Radiators : Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.-Refrigerators : Leda Electric, Ltd., Mitcham.Birmingham; Valbania, Itd- Sanitary S.W.-Service Dress : G. Glanfield \& Son, Ltd., London, E.Shafting, Flexible: M.R.C., Ltd., London, S.W.-Shorts and Trousers: J. Compton Sons \& Webb, Ltd., London, E.-Sights Tail Drift: H. Hughes \& Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Ottway \& Co., London, W.; Cooke Troughton \& Simms, Ltd., York.-Solder, Tinman's: Batchelor Robinson \& Co., Birmingham.-Sound Film : Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.-Starter, Motors: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Steel Sheets, Corrugated : Burnell \& Co., Ltd., Wirral; Dorman Long \& Co., Ltd., Middles brough; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.-Street Lighting Standards: Revo Electric, Ltd., Tipton.-Suits, Combination : J. Compton Sons \& Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond \& Co. ('22), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.-Suits, Flameproof : Bell's Asbestos \& Engineering Supplies, Ltd., Slough.-Surveying Instruments : E. R. Watts \& Son, Ltd., London, S.W.-Switches, Dimmer : Kolster Brandes, Ltd., Sidcup.-Switches and Switchboxes: Phoenix Teleph. \& Elec. Wks., Ltd., London, N.W.-Tanks, Petrol : Steel Barrel Co. (of Uxbridge), Ltd., Uxbridge.-Tennis Court Surrounds : Peerless Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Greenford.-Terminals : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. -Trailer, Chassis: J. Brockhouse, Ltd., W. Bromwich.-Transmitter Receivers: Gambrells Rowse \& Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W. -Tubes, Inner: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Tubing, Flexible : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Tubing, Stee! : Accles \& Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.-Valves, W/T : Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, N.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, Royles, Ltd., Manchester.-Wavemeters : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Wheels and Weights : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Wheels, Aero : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birming-ham.-Woodworking Machines : J. Pickles \& Son (Engrs.), Ltd., Hebden Bridge.-Wool Rags: J. A. Dandridge, Ltd., London, S.E.
W/T Equipment : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.W/T, Provision of Second Channel at Manchester Airport : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed \& Co., Ltd., Croydon.-Apparatus Telephonic : Automatic Telephone \& Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Thomas De La Rue \& Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Chamberlain \& Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Gent \& Co., Ltd., Leicester; Walter Jones \& Co., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone \& Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden; Westinghouse Brake \& Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.-Badges, Metal: Pearson-Page-Jewsbury Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Battery Stores: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; John Kilner \& Sons (1927), Ltd., Wakefield.-Belts, Safety : A. Hanley, Sheffield; S. E. Norris \& Co., Ltd., Dagenham.-Bicycles : New Hudson, Ltd., Birming-ham.-Braces, Arm : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., ham.-Braces, Arm : Cable : Callender's Cable \& Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electri Co., Ltd., Southampton; W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. London, E.; Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, E. Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.-Cable Bearers: Joseph Sankey \& Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop.-Carriers, Bicycle : Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Cases, Leather : Barrow, Hepburn \& Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.-Chains, Driving : Renold \& Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Chloride of Ammonia : Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.-Chloride of Manganese : H. J. Evans \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Cleats, Zinc : Ames, Stokes, Stevens \& Son, Birmingham. Clips, Pole : West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.-cloth A. Birks \& Co., Cradley He, Lta., Lempund Combiners, Steel : Bert Birks \& Co., Cradiey Heath.-compound W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.-Cords, Telephone : British
Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington.-Diaphragms : Baldwins, Ltd., Brierley Hill.-Dynamotors : Dynamo \& Motor Repairs, Ltd., Wembley.-Films, Photographic : Iford, Ltd., Brentwood.Fittings, Electric Light : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Home Safes: Pearson-Page-Jewsbury Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Irons, Chimney : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.-Jacks, Pole : R. C. Gibbons Co., Biring i.- Wrries A. Abion, Lead: Thomas Francis \& Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.-Lugs, Lead : Thomas Franames Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Motor Bodies: Eagle Coachworks, Ltd., Thames
Ditton; Ransomes, Sims \& Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.-Motor Cars : Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Motor Chassis : Albion

Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.-Motor Cycles : B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., BirMotors, Lta., Motor Vans : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birming-mingham.-Nails : Nettlefold \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Overalls: ham.-Nurteen \& Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.-Petroleum Jelly : Barrett, Tagant \& Gotts, Ltd., London, S.W.-Plants, Electric, Washing : R. Cadisch \& Sons, Sheffield.-Rags, White : William C. Jones,
Ltd., Manchester.-Rectifiers : Westinghouse Brake \& Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham. Reinforcing Material: British Reinforced Concrete Engg. Co., Ltd., Stafford; Ferrocon Engineering Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop; Grip Steel Bar Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop; Rom River Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Square Grip Reinforcement
Roofs, Mild Steel : Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.Rope, Manila : R. Hood Haggie \& Son, Ltd., Willington Quay.Scales : George Salter \& Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.-Sleeves, Lead: G. Farmiloe \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.Spikes, Spiral Eye : J. H. Allen, Birmingham.-Spindles : T. W. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.-Spirit, Methylated : Wrmstrong, Addison © Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.-Tube, Brass : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.-Twine : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.-Wallboards : Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; H. J. Townsend \& Son, London, N.-Wire, Switchboard : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington.-Cabling and Loading Coils : Dundee-Coupar-Angus, Coldstream-Duns: Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, E; Yeovil-Hatch Beauchamp: Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Barnstaple-lifracombe: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Barns-taple-Ilfracombe) : Automatic Telephone \& Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for Loading Coils; Uxbridge-Denham-Gerrards Cross : Firelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors (for Uxbridge-Gerrards Cross) : Salford Electric Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.-Conduit Laying, etc. :-Newton Abbott-Bovey Tracey and Newton Abbot-Ashburton: Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Liverpool (Edmund StreetDale Street) : H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Llangammarch Wells-Llanwrtyd Wells and Builth Wells, Shettleston, Edinburgh, Morningside South: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Hednesford and Heath Hayes (Staffs.), Silsoe: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Hethersett and Walcott (Norfolk), Walton, Knebworth (Herts), Bawdsey and Westleton, Clapham Road (London), Kirton-Offton-Shotley, Bournemouth (Charminster Road), Takeley, Hexham-Humshaugh (Northumberland), Guildford-Haslemere-Petersfield (Sections I, II, III, IV, V and VI) : G. Wimpey \& Co., Ltd., London, W.; Brundall (Norfolk) : A. R. Cleghorn \& Co., Norwich; Bridgwater-Combwich (Somerset): C. Crook \& Sons, Melksham; Barnstaple (Devon), West Malling (Kent), Merton and Morden: A. Thomson \& Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Cambridge (Histon Road and Sidney Street), Kessingland-Lowestoft, Pakefield and Oulton Broad: May, Gurney \& Co., Ltd., Norwich; Gloucester-Bristol (Section I) : S. Hutton \& Co., Ltd., Northwich; Gloucester-Bristol (Sections II and III): Ruddock \& Meighan, Ltd., Harrow; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Liverpool (Royal Area): Wyatt Bros. (Whitchurch), Ltd., Whitchurch, Glos.; Spondon, Marham-Tertington St. Clements and Sutton Bridge, Boreham, Audley: W. P. \& P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Biggin Hill, East Peckham, Groombridge, A. J. Hayhurst, Hastings; Grimsby: JesmondNewcastle: S. W. Moulson, Bradford; Lemington and Whalton : G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Lewisham (High Street Road Widening) : J. Cochrane \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Perranarworthal: A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Bitton, Midsomer Norton: E. Ireland, Bath; Chard-Wadeford: Paterson \& Dickinson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Aberdeen-Huntley: G. Duncan \& Co., Inverness; Dundee East : Christie \& Middleton, Ltd., Banchory; Milngavie: : R. \& C. Murray, Glasgow; Prestwick: R. Paterson \& Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Brookhall (Co. Londonderry) : J. E. Cull, Belfast.-Electric Lifts : Metropolitan Telephone Exchange, London, E.C. : W. Wadsworth \& Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Blackpool, Fulham : R. J. Shaw \& Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Electric Lighting : Crewe: G. E. Taylor \& Co., London, E.C.-L.T. Switchgear: P.O. Stores Department, London, N. : Drake \& Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W.-Telephone Exchange Equipment : Ambassador (London), Plymouth (2 V.F. Signalling Equipment), Shettleston (Glasgow), (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone \& Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Shettleston) : Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machines; Ramsbottom (Unit Auto Extension), Cleveleys (Unit Auto Extension), Farm Street (London) (Auto Extension), Holborn Tandem (London) (Auto Extension No. 5): Automatic Telephone \& Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Birstall (Leioester), Sutton Coldfield (Birmingham) (Auto Extension), Leeds (Trunk Extension-Toll Board), Central Belfast (2 V.F. Signalling Equipment), Hurstpierpoint, Birmingham (2 フ.F. Signalling Equipment), Whitehall (London) (Auto Extension), Edinburgh Central (Auto Extension), Leeds (Trunk Extension), Colwyn Bay (Auto Extension) : Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Central
(Glasgow) (Temporary Auto Manual Switchboard), Edgbaston (Bir(Glasgow)
mingham)
(Pemporary Auto Manual Switchboard), Edgbaston (Bir-
(Power Plant) : General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors (for Edgbaston) : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Constructions Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones \& Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; Middlesbrough (Auto Extension), Reliance (London) (Auto Extension), Exeter (Auto Extension), Radlett (Watford) (Auto Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Tettenhall (Wolverhampton) (Auto Extension), Earley
(Reading) (Reading) (Auto Extension), Otham (Maidstone) (Auto Extension), Aylesford (Maidstone) (Auto Extension) : Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Euston (London) (Auto Extension), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trunk Extension), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trunk 2 V.F. Signalling Equipment), Abercorn (London) (Power Plant):

Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Abercorn) : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines.- Telephonic Repeater Equipment : London (Faraday Building South), Extension 15, Lancaster, London (Faraday Building South), Extension 9, Stranraer : Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Jersey : General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: James Brown \& Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Robert Craig \& Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; John Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Watford; Dowdings, Ltd., Derby; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Ryburndale Paper Mills, Ltd., Ripponden.-Printing, Ruling and Binding: Group 418 (1937) Bookwork Printing: Eyre \& Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 943 (1937) Photo-Lithographic Printing : Percy Lund, Humphries \& Co., Ltd., Bradford; Printing, \&c. Post Office Guide Manchester (Quarterly) : Littlebury Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; Handbooks for Teachers: Webb, Son \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Unemployment Insurance Forms: Mackie \& Co., Ltd., Warrington; Fanfold Forms: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.; Guide Books : Thos. Forman \& Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Telegram Forms (Pads) : H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.Miscellaneous : Binders : Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London,
E.C.-Clothing and Reclothing Rollers-H.M.S.O. Presses, London : Usher-Walker, Ltd., London, E.C.-Clothing and Reclothing Rollers-H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow: B. Winstone \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Envelopes Buff Official Paid: John Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.-Envelopes Official Paid Panel Fronts London, N.A.B. and Scotland : John Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.-Envelopes-Telephone Account, London: John Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.-Bags (window front) E.D.E. 38 : McCorquodale \& Co., Ltd., Wolverton.-Elastic cotton braid: Tubbs, Lewis \& Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge.-Elastic Circlets: G. E. Edmonds, Ltd., Birmingham.-Newspaper and Book-Post Wrappers : John Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Hemel Hemp-stead.-Pencils, Drawing : Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Pins : T. Phipson \& Sons, Birmingham; Tubbs, Lewis \& Co., Ltd., Gloucester.-Tape, White, Cotton: J. Bonas \& Son, Derby.-Toilet Rolls: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd,, London, E.-Waste Paper-Collection, Purchase and Disposal of: London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

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    (b) Persons aged 14-15.. Special Schemes:-

    Total Insured Unemployed:Aged $16-64$ (items $1-3$, $4(a), 6(a)$ and 7)
    Aged $14-64$ (items Aged 14-64 (items $1 \dddot{4}$,
    6 and 7) and 7)

[^1]:    - In addition to those persons who had claims admitted for beneflt under the agricultural scheme, some persons who are classified, on page 105 , as insured under that scheme at July, 1936, and unemployed at 22nd February, had claims for agricultural beneft under consideration; and some others were claming benent under the general scheme, in virtue of contributions paid $\dagger$ The figures includoyment in industries other than agriculture. $16-17$, and 1 boy aged under 16). $\ddagger$ i.e., uninsured persons, together with small numbers insured under the
    special schemes for the banking and insurance industris special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. The numbers of claimants to benefit under these schemes are shown in item 7 .
    $\S$ See explanation on page 102 . The figures include 9 private gardeners (all men). The term " Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising pawers under Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.
    engagements) in which the work of the types of cases (described as Class B obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same for instance, work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22 th February 1937 the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,347 per week.

[^2]:    - The flgures in this and the following articles show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necess. Mines not working are emitted in computing the average number of days worked.
    $\dagger$ Including Cannock Chase.

[^3]:    - 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 undersuch as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two. have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

[^4]:    - Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

[^5]:    - See last paragraph of text os page 102.

[^6]:    Among insured agricultural workers aged 16-64, the numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th January, 1937, were :
    farming, forestry, etc., 27,993 ( $5 \cdot 8$ per cent.); market gardening horticulture, etc., 6,033 ( 8.4 per cent.); other garde ing, 1,468 ( $4 \cdot 3$ per cent.) ; total, 35,494 ( $6 \cdot 0$ per cent.).

    - See lat paragraph of text on page 102 .
    $\pm$ For 25 th February, 1935, separate flgures are not avallable.
    the The pertimated number for all industries and services combined for February, 1936, and February, 1935, used for these comparisons are the revised figures bssed on February, 1937, are based on the numbers Insmred at July, 1936 . $\$$ Excluding agricultural workers and juveniles at July, 1936.
    insurance as from list Pebruary, Gardener Inclusions Order, 1936 , private gardeners have been included within the agricultural scheme of unemployment included are not yet availnble. 1937 . (See page 476 of the December, 1936, issue of this Gazette.) Estimates of the number of private gardeners so

[^7]:    －Comparable flgures for other educational institutions are not available．

[^8]:    Provisional figure. $\dagger$ Revised Agure. $\ddagger$ Unrevised flgure
    Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, , 1th March, 1937. Berlin. 19 Mh February, and
    Bulletin du Marche du Travail, 31st January, 1936, 19th
    5th March, 1937 Paris.
    Bulletin Mensuel de l'office National du Placement et du Chomage, 15th February, 1937. Brussels.

    Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th January, 1937. The
    $\dagger \dagger$ La Vie Economique, February, 1937. Berne.

[^9]:    * Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements

[^10]:    + Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, Preston and Todmorden

[^11]:    - 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 repplaced by others, etc.), exceeded 100 days. but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.
    $\ddagger$ Estimated maximum number; the number gradually increased during the stoppage.
    The slaughtermen ceased work on 15th February, and the butchers on 18th February.

[^12]:    * H.M. Stationery Office ; price $1 d$ net ( $1 \frac{1}{d}$ d, post-frce).

    Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet -U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for January, 1937, price 2d. net; the pamphiets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2 s .6 d . net)
    (ii) in annual voluines (the latest volume is that for 1935 , price 3 s . net) (iii) in the following special volumes:-(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s, net); (b) U.1. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 80, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930 , to 31st Dacapber, 1934 ( ${ }^{2}$ (price 103 . net).
    The analytical guide to mpire's decisions (U.
    The analytical guide to npire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under re sion. The sections of the guide that have been conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and $V$ of the 1930 edition (price 23. 6d. net). Part IV : Anomalies Regulations (price 6d, net) Amendment No. 1 (price 3 d. net). Amendinent No. 2 (price 1d. net).

[^13]:    * See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 80 (Pamphlet No, 2/1925).
    $\dagger$ See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).
    $\ddagger$ See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 7/1926).

[^14]:    "THISTLE" BRAND WIRE.
    Galvanised Telegraph Wire to all Specifications. Bright Steel Rope Wire up to 125 tons strain. "Tenaxo"Galvanised Steel Rope Wire. "Tenaxo" Galvanised Steel wiser Wire to Lloyd's and Admiralty tests. Tempered Steel Sping Wire. Spoke and Tyre Wire. Armature Binding Wire. Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire FREDERMB SMITH \& BD. ( $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Wire Manu- } \\ \text { facturers }\end{array}\right) L T D$. HALIFAX.

