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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Principal Contents

*Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade
Disputes in August.*

*Courses of Instruction for Unemployed Boys
and Girls: Review by National Advisory
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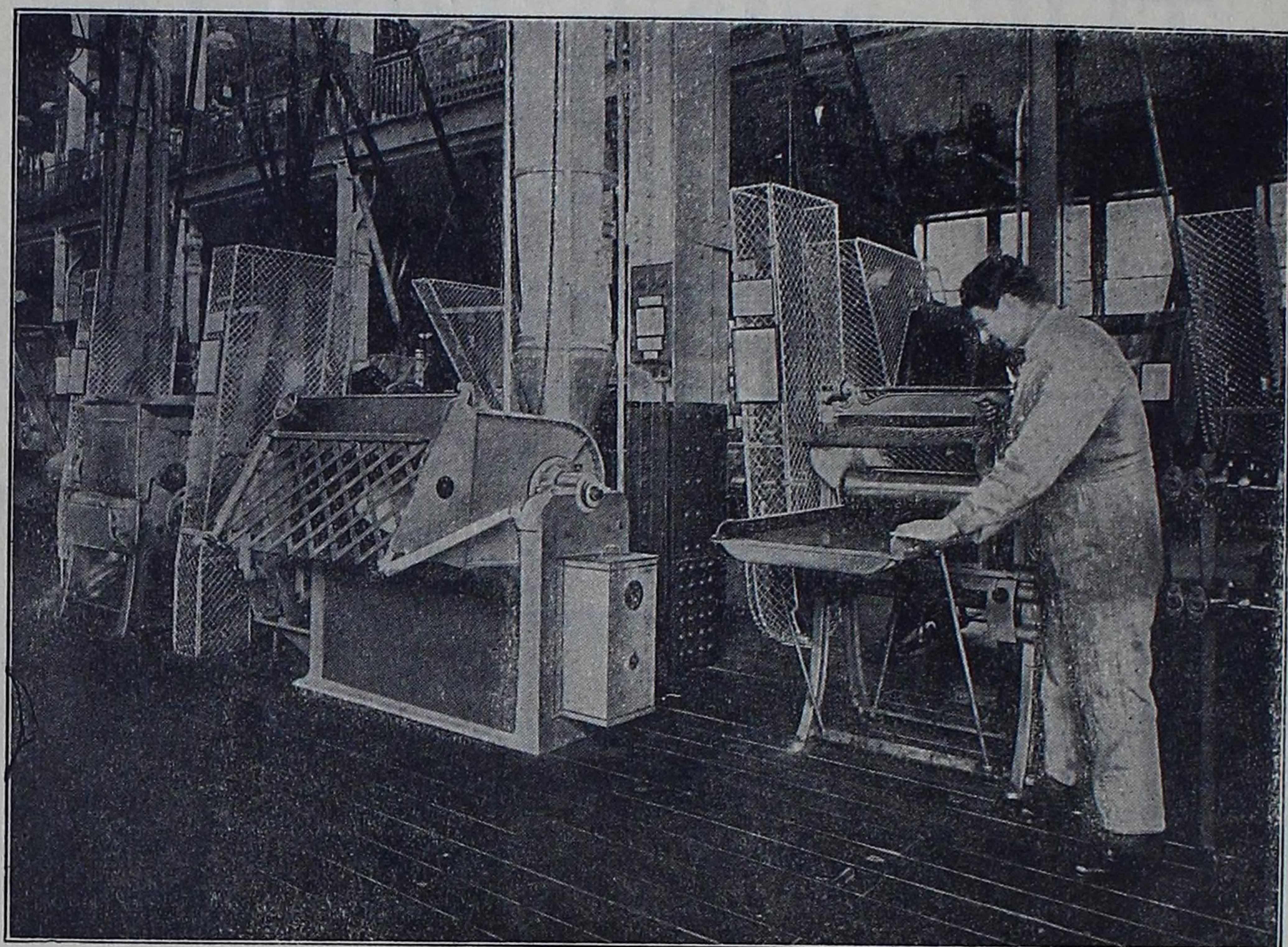
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd August showed an improvement as compared with 26th July.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 23rd August, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,562,000.* This was 45,000 more than at 26th July, 1937, and 490,000 more than at 24th August, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 23rd August, 1937, there were 1,088,885 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 19,705 more than at 26th July, 1937, but 208,711 less than at 24th August, 1936. The total on 23rd August, 1937, was made up of 858,184 men, 41,406 boys, 148,759 women, and 40,536 girls.

Numbers Temporarily stopped.—At 23rd August, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 126,084 men, 3,466 boys, 70,808 women, and 5,013 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 205,371 was 41,244 less than at 26th July, 1937, and 39,503 less than at 24th August, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 23rd August, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 62,455 men, 172 boys, 1,735 women, and 3 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 64,365 was 701 more than at 26th July, 1937, but 7,105 less than at 24th August, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,358,621 persons on the registers at 23rd August, 1937, included 602,279 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,457 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 40,644 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,038 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,656 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 549,766 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 789 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 160,105 other persons, of whom 45,608 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured workpeople, aged 16–64 (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10·2 at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 10·4 at 26th July, 1937, and 12·1 at 24th August, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 23rd August,

1937, was 9·9, as compared with 10·1 at 26th July, 1937, and 11·9 at 24th August, 1936.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between 26th July and 23rd August, in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the wool textile industry, pottery manufacture and the cocoa, chocolate, etc. industry. There was also a substantial reduction in the number recorded as unemployed in the jute industry, following the end of local holidays. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in the motor vehicle, tailoring and cotton industries, and in the distributive trades. There was also an increase in the number of agricultural workers unemployed.

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 August resulted in an increase of about £98,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,307,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £40,400 in those of 333,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were men in the engineering industry and employees of the main line railway companies. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included the higher-paid workers in steel melting shops; blastfurnacemen in various districts; tinsplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; electrical cable makers; shirtmakers; and workpeople engaged in the wholesale mantle and costume trade.

The workpeople whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £485,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 3,920,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food only the average percentage increase was 40. These percentages were the same as at 31st July; at 1st September, 1936, the corresponding figures were 47 per cent. for all items and 31 per cent. for food only.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 134. In addition 12 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 146 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 58,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in August is estimated at about 228,000 working days. Of the total number of workpeople involved in disputes in progress in August, over 90 per cent. were employed in the coal-mining industry.

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

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.

REVIEW OF SCHEME BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS.

THE Unemployment Act, 1934, for the first time made the provision of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls one of the statutory duties of Local Education Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales, and of Education Authorities in Scotland. The scheme has been in operation in its present form since the autumn of 1934; and on 28th May, 1936, the Minister of Labour invited the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales), and the corresponding Council for Scotland, to review the operation of the scheme generally, and also to express their views upon certain points of difficulty which had emerged in the administration of the scheme. The Reports of the two National Advisory Councils on the points submitted to them have now been published.*

The Council for England and Wales state that the number of Junior Instruction Centres and Junior Instruction Classes open increased from 92 in September, 1934, to 183 in September, 1936. The average daily attendance during the week ended 26th September, 1934, was 12,279, and in the corresponding week in 1936 it was 20,392. The maximum number in attendance in any week was 29,200, in the week ending 5th February, 1936, when 186 centres and classes were open. In addition to those attending Junior Instruction Centres or Classes, a certain number of unemployed boys and girls are required to attend classes, mainly evening classes, at existing educational institutions, in places where there are not enough boys and girls to justify the establishment of a separate centre or class: the maximum daily average attendance of boys and girls at this type of authorised course has approached 3,000.

The average daily attendance of boys and girls at Junior Instruction Centres and Classes in the week ended 27th January, 1937, was 20,684. The live register figure for the same month was 85,954; and the Report gives various reasons for the fact that the numbers in attendance are considerably lower than the numbers on the register. (i) In some areas the unemployed boys and girls are so few that centres and classes cannot be established, or the probable trend of unemployment does not justify the capital expense involved in establishing a centre or class. (ii) Attendance at a centre cannot be required under the regulations until a month after leaving school (in the case of school leavers), or until after a period of unemployment of six days in the last three weeks, in the case of those who have been in work. A considerable proportion of the boys and girls coming on the register at any time, particularly in the more prosperous areas, regain employment within a few days. (iii) There are others whose attendance cannot be required because of their home circumstances, or because of their distance from any centre or class. (iv) Others continue in attendance at school, while registered for employment, or attend some alternative course. For these and other reasons it is estimated in the Report that, in present circumstances, the average daily attendance at centres and classes, the establishment of which could now be justified, would not exceed 40 per cent. of the juvenile live register, and is in practice unlikely to exceed 35 per cent.

The Report discusses the difficulties experienced by Authorities in establishing centres and classes under the 1934 Act. These were chiefly (a) the difficulty of making the assessment of the immediate employment position and the future trend of employment, without which Authorities could not determine the accommodation required, and (b) the difficulty of securing premises of the standard which was required with the passing of the 1934 Act, particularly in certain built-up areas, mountainous districts, and areas undermined by coal workings, where a high proportion of the total juvenile unemployment is located.

The Council examine, and in some cases make recommendations on, certain points of administration, such as the hours of attendance, opening and closing criteria, staff ratio, curriculum, premises and equipment. They recommend that the rule as to travelling expenses should be altered, so that return fares should be paid for boys and girls residing three miles or more from a course, and single fares for those residing between two and three miles from a course.†

The Council recommend that Local Education Authorities should be encouraged to take full advantage of their powers to provide medical and dental treatment for the boys and girls in attendance at Courses of Instruction. This service should be so administered as to make treatment readily available for all juveniles who are in need of it.

In the Report of the Scottish National Advisory Council it is stated that, in Scotland, the average daily attendance at Courses of Instruction in the week ended 19th September, 1934, was 3,002 boys and 1,229 girls. The highest attendance recorded since that date was during the week ended 11th March, 1936, when there was an average attendance of 5,234 boys and 3,496 girls. On 24th February, 1937, the numbers were 4,185 and 3,031, respectively, out of 10,603 boys and 10,081 girls on the register. The Report of the Scottish Council explains the difference between the numbers in attendance and the numbers on the register, on substantially the same lines as the English Report. The total number of unemployed boys and girls in attendance at courses in existing educational institutions, in places where there were not enough boys and girls to justify the establishment of separate centres or classes, reached an average of over 700 during the session 1936-7.

The Council draw attention to the difficulties which Authorities have experienced in estimating the number of boys and girls for whom accommodation should be provided, and in providing suitable premises. They also examine the various points of administration considered by the Council for England and Wales. On the subject of travelling expenses they suggest that return fares should be paid to juveniles residing more than two miles from a course.*

With regard to medical services, they point out that medical treatment cannot be provided for juveniles attending authorised courses in Scotland under the present law. They recommend that legislation should be introduced to enable medical services to be provided in Junior Instruction Centres in Scotland, of the same nature and extent as those which may now be provided in the centres in England and Wales.

PROVISION OF MEALS IN JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

There is appended to the Report of each Council an interim Report on the provision of meals in Junior Instruction Centres.

The English Council reach the conclusion that a certain number of juveniles attending centres are under-nourished, and cannot derive full advantage from instruction without supplementary nourishment. The Council suggest certain modifications in the procedure for the supply of milk as medical treatment, and go on to recommend that, in view of the fact that it is the function of the centres to maintain and improve employability, and that a large proportion of the instruction is devoted to manual work and physical training, milk and biscuits should be provided for all juveniles attending centres as a normal accompaniment of their physical education.

The Council are also of the opinion that there are some juveniles attending centres for whom milk is not enough, and for whom meals are desirable if they are to profit fully from instruction. It is also desirable in certain areas for meals to be available for juveniles living at a distance and attending centres for two sessions daily. The Council accordingly recommend that Local Education Authorities for Higher Education should be granted powers in relation to Junior Instruction Centres similar in scope to those exercised in respect of public elementary schools under sections 82-84 of the Education Act, 1921.

The Council for Scotland reach the conclusion that a certain number of juveniles attending centres are under-nourished, and make similar recommendations regarding the provision of meals and of free milk and biscuits for juveniles attending centres.

In answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons on 27th July, 1937, asking whether he had considered the Report of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) on the provision of meals for juveniles in attendance at Junior Instruction Centres, the Minister of Labour stated that he had decided to adopt these recommendations, and that he proposed to take the necessary steps to give legislative effect to them at the earliest opportunity.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE UNDER THE EDUCATION ACT, 1936.

RAISING OF THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE; EXEMPTION FOR "BENEFICIAL EMPLOYMENT."

UNDER the Education Act, 1936,† the school-leaving age will be raised to 15 years as from 1st September, 1939. This extension of the school age will not apply however to children who have attained the age of 14 and in respect of whom an employment certificate has been granted by the Local Education Authority. Such a certificate must be issued to the intended employer of any child who has attained the age of 14, if the Local Education Authority are satisfied that the parent of the child desires employment for the child, and are also satisfied that the employment will be beneficial to the child.

The Board of Education, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Labour, in so far as the work of the Ministry is affected, have now issued a circular‡ to Local Education Authorities, containing suggestions for their guidance in dealing with the various problems involved. Local Education Authorities are advised, in advance of the appointed day, to examine the conditions and circumstances in which children generally between 14 and 15 are at present employed in their areas. The knowledge and experience of the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment (where such have been established), and of the district factory inspectors, will be available for the guidance of Local Education Authorities in making such a survey.

The circular also contains suggestions regarding the vocational guidance of children before they enter employment; the supervision of employed children and their further education; educational provision for children whose employment ceases before the age of 15, and other cognate subjects.

* The Minister of Labour has now informed Education Authorities in Scotland that, though he is unable to adopt this recommendation in full, he is prepared to modify the present rules so that return fares may be paid for those juveniles who reside three miles or more from a course, and that the cost of the single journey may be paid for those residing between two and three miles from a course.

† 26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, ch. 41. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free).

‡ Board of Education Circular 1457. *Suggestions for Procedure with regard to School Attendance under the Education Act, 1936, sections 2-7.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free).

* National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales): Sixth Report, and National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland): Eighth Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. and 3d. net (5d. and 3½d., post-free).

† The Minister of Labour has notified Local Education Authorities that he has decided to adopt this recommendation.

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR JUNE, 1937.

IN previous issues of this GAZETTE, the total numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed in Great Britain at a number of dates between March, 1934, and March 1937, have been analysed under the following headings:—

(a) those still attending whole-time at a day school while registered as applicants for employment and actually available for employment;

(b) those not at school, who had not had any full-time employment since leaving school;

(c) those not at school, who had at some time since leaving school been in full-time employment.

Information was also obtained as to the numbers of wholly unemployed boys and girls on the registers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively.

A similar analysis has been made in respect of 21st June, 1937, the principal results of which, with corresponding figures for a year earlier, are given below.

Between June, 1936, and June, 1937, the total number of juveniles aged 14–17 on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain decreased by 27,327, from 88,870 to 61,543. The decline was much greater among boys than among girls, amounting to 37 per cent. with the former and 23 per cent. with the latter. There were more unemployed boys than girls on the registers at 22nd June, 1936, but fewer at 21st June, 1937.

BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

In June, 1937, about 10,500, or nearly 36 per cent. of the boys, and about 15,000, or over 47 per cent. of the girls, were under 16 years of age, compared with approximately 42½ per cent. for boys and about 56 per cent. for girls at 22nd June, 1936. Changes in the birth-rate in the years immediately following the War indicate that among all juveniles aged 14–17 years a decline in the proportion aged 14 and 15 years was to be expected between these dates.

The following Table gives an analysis for boys and girls under 16 years of age registered as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, and 22nd June, 1936, respectively, according to the three categories mentioned at the beginning of this article:—

		Boys.		Girls.	
		21st June, 1937.	22nd June, 1936.	21st June, 1937.	22nd June, 1936.
Still attending whole-time day school while registered as applicants for employment.	Numbers	3,425	5,294	3,986	5,081
	Per cent.	32	26	26	22
Not at school but no full-time employment since leaving school.	Numbers	2,312	6,417	4,746	8,627
	Per cent.	22	32	32	37
Others	Numbers	4,848	8,410	6,319	9,502
	Per cent.	46	42	42	41
Total	Numbers	10,585	20,121	15,051	23,210
	Per cent.	100	100	100	100

The numbers of juveniles registered for employment were much smaller in each of the three classes shown above at 21st June, 1937, than at the earlier date. The proportions who were still attending whole-time day school, or who had had some full-time employment since leaving school increased both among boys and girls; while the proportion who had had no employment since leaving school showed a corresponding reduction. In all three categories the changes in the proportions were more marked for boys than for girls.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.

The total number of boys and girls, aged 16 and 17 years, registered as unemployed at 21st June, 1937, was 35,907. Of this total 6,665 were known to be on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 166 were normally in casual employment. As regards the remaining 29,076, particulars of the numbers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively, together with corresponding figures for 22nd June, 1936, are given below.

		Boys.		Girls.	
		21st June, 1937.	22nd June, 1936.	21st June, 1937.	22nd June, 1936.
Aged 16:—Numbers unemployed	...	7,514	11,419	7,268	8,860
	Per cent.	49	58	52	61
Aged 17:—Numbers unemployed	...	7,841	8,257	6,453	5,741
	Per cent.	51	42	47	39
Aged 16 and 17:—Numbers unemployed	...	15,355	19,676	13,721	14,601
	Per cent.	100	100	100	100

The changes in the proportions unemployed aged 16 and 17 respectively, shown in the above Table, were to be expected from the changes in the birth-rate in the years 1918 to 1921, as a result of which, among juveniles aged 16 and 17 years; a decline was anticipated in the proportion aged 16 years between June, 1936, and June, 1937. An increase, however, was to be expected in the total numbers of juveniles aged 16 and 17 years between the two dates. The fact that the numbers aged 16 and 17 years registered as unemployed were lower at 21st June, 1937, than at 22nd June, 1936, shows that the improvement in employment has been more than sufficient to absorb the increase between the two dates in the numbers of juveniles of these ages seeking work.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

A NEW Factories Act, consolidating and amending the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1929, and providing for improved arrangements for securing the safety, health and welfare of factory workers, received the Royal Assent on 30th July, 1937, and is to come into force on 1st July, 1938.

A summary of the Bill, in the form in which it was introduced into the House of Commons, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February (page 49). During the passage of the Bill through Parliament many amendments were made, mostly amplifying and making more stringent the provisions regarding health, safety and welfare, and those regarding the hours of employment and the amount of permitted overtime for women and young persons. Some of the most important of the amendments, and of the new provisions, are briefly noted below.

Cubic Space.—The exemption of existing workrooms from the new requirement as to cubic space (400 cubic feet, instead of 250 cubic feet) which, under the Bill, was to be allowed for five years and thereafter indefinitely on condition that mechanical ventilation is provided and maintained, will cease to apply after ten years. During the first five years the existing rooms will not be required to submit generally to any special condition, but it will be open to the district factory inspector to require the provision of effective and suitable mechanical ventilation in any individual case where he thinks it necessary, and if such ventilation is not provided the exemption will cease to apply. During the second period of five years effective and suitable mechanical ventilation must be provided in every case or the exemption will cease to apply.

Welfare.—The requirements as to the provision of washing facilities, and of accommodation for clothing, have been extended to all factories (and not limited to certain classes of factories, as in the Bill), subject to the Secretary of State's power of exemption in particular cases.

Basement Bakehouses.—The provisions regarding basement bakehouses are much amplified. Such bakehouses are to be examined by the district councils of the districts in which they are situated within a year of the commencement of the Act, and thereafter every five years, and are to be closed if they do not reach a satisfactory standard.

Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons.—The earliest hour at which work can begin in a factory has been changed from 6 a.m. (in the Bill) to 7 a.m., subject to a power to allow exceptions, but not so as to begin before 6 a.m. For young persons under 16, the latest stopping hour has been changed from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A new section has been added limiting, after 1st July, 1939, the weekly hours worked by young persons under 16 to 44 instead of 48 as in the Bill, subject to a power to increase the hours up to but not exceeding 48 where certain prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

The number of weeks in which overtime may be worked by women and young persons of 16 years and over has been reduced from 30 to 25. A provision has been inserted to permit in certain circumstances overtime to be calculated with reference to the individual worker, subject to a proviso that no woman employed under these special conditions may work for more than 75 hours and no young person so employed for more than 50 hours overtime in any calendar year.

A further provision gives power to reduce the overtime allowed for any industry if, after an inquiry, the Secretary of State is satisfied that this can be done without detriment to the industry.

Training of Young Persons.—A new section, which did not appear in the Bill, provides that no young person shall work at any machine prescribed by the Secretary of State to be dangerous unless he has been fully instructed as to its dangers, and has either received a sufficient training in work at the machine, or is under adequate supervision by a person who has a thorough knowledge and experience of the machine.

Protection of Eyes from Injury.—A new section has been added providing that, in processes involving a special risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process, suitable goggles or effective screens shall be provided to protect the eyes of the workers.

Extension of Control to New Occupations.—Certain occupations not previously regulated as regards hours have been brought under control. A young person who works in a factory in collecting, carrying or delivering goods, carrying messages or running errands, is to be deemed to be employed in the factory for the purposes of the Act. The hours of young persons employed in such work in connection with the business of a factory wholly or mainly outside the factory, or in connection with any business carried on at a dock, wharf, quay or warehouse (except a warehouse which forms part of a factory or to which the Shops Act, 1934, applies) will also now be controlled.

The Act has been printed, and may be obtained from any of the sales offices of H.M. Stationery Office, the addresses of which are given on the cover of this GAZETTE, at the price of 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d., post-free).

ENQUIRY INTO WORKING-CLASS FAMILY EXPENDITURE.

THE next issue of this GAZETTE will contain full particulars of the enquiry which is about to be undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into working-class family expenditure in order to obtain the data required for the purpose of a revision of the basis of the official cost-of-living index figures.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1936.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1936 has been issued.*

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Chief Inspector, in his introductory letter, draws attention to the considerable increase in accidents in 1936 as compared with 1935, viz. about 18 per cent. for accidents generally, and 9 per cent. for fatal accidents. Over a longer period there has been a noticeable decrease in accidents; thus, comparing 1924 and 1934, while the employment figures were almost identical, there was a reduction of 20 per cent. in the number of accidents. This declining tendency, however, is masked by the wide fluctuations from year to year.

It is found too that variations in numbers employed are associated with similar variations not only in total numbers of accidents but also in the accident rate, that is to say, in the number of accidents per person employed. In explanation, the Chief Inspector points out that, during times of prosperity, longer hours are worked and the speed of production increases; inexperienced young workers, and previously unemployed workers, long out of practice, are absorbed in greater numbers; and new and unfamiliar machinery is installed. Conversely, in times of depression working hours are shortened, production is slowed down, and probably that section of the workers which is the most prone to accidents is the first to be discharged.

The Chief Inspector again draws attention to the fact that the general† accident rate for young workers is higher than for adult workers: this applies to practically all industries and to both sexes. A Table given in the Report shows the following results, for all manufacturing industries, in the years 1928 and 1935:—

		Accidents per 100,000 employed.	
		1935.	1928.
<i>Males:—</i>			
Young persons ...	...	4,352	4,437
Adults ...	...	3,410	3,670
<i>Females:—</i>			
Young persons ...	...	1,414	1,359
Adults ...	...	972	870
All Workers ...	...	2,642	2,776

The same Table shows the accident rate for a selection of industries (i) with high accident rates, (ii) with average accident rates, and (iii) with low accident rates. As against an accident rate of 3,410 per 100,000 adult males employed, in all manufacturing industries, the rate for adult males is as high as 10,719 per 100,000 in iron, steel, and other metal rolling, and as low as 426 per 100,000 in tailoring. Other important industries with a high accident rate are shipbuilding and marine engine building, locomotive building, and metal conversion; the intermediate group includes general woodworking, the light metal trades, and general and electrical engineering; and the trades with low accident rates include the textile, clothing, and boot and shoe industries, bakeries, the printing and bookbinding industries, and laundries.

The total number of accidents reported during the year was 176,390, of which 920 were fatal, showing increases of approximately 18 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively, over the figures for 1935. In a London area the increase in the total number was at the rate of 12 per cent.; in Sheffield it was 25 per cent.; in Middlesbrough, 35 per cent.; in Glasgow, 36 per cent.; and in Gateshead, 50 per cent. Thus the greatest increases were in the places where the more dangerous industries (such as iron and steel, heavy engineering and shipbuilding) were working at high pressure, and additional risks were imported during extensive re-organisations and extensions of new plant. Other factors tending to increase the number of accidents were the speeding up of processes, increased mechanisation, and the influx into industry of persons who, by long inactivity, had temporarily lost some of their skill and alertness.

Tables in the Report give a detailed analysis of the accidents in the various industries, classified according to the causation of the accidents (e.g., those caused by machinery of various kinds, by falls, etc.). More than a third of the fatal accidents, and more than half the total number of accidents in 1936, occurred in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group of industries. Some of the individual industries which have a specially high or a specially low accident rate are mentioned above.

Of the accidents in 1936, adult males accounted for 128,340, of which 851 were fatal accidents. The numbers for the other classes were:—adult females, 15,560 and 17; male young persons, 24,299 and 48; female young persons, 8,191 and 4.

One chapter in the Report is devoted to accidents to young workers, which has been receiving special attention during the past few years. It is shown that, of the boys and girls injured during the first six months of their employment, no less than 10 per cent. (for boys) and 24 per cent. (for girls) were injured during the first week.

The Home Office invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations to a conference, as the result of which a committee was set up to consider means of reducing the large number of accidents occurring to juveniles. This committee prepared a memorandum which has been widely distributed to employers' organisations and to individual factories, making various suggestions under the headings of (i) the education of the worker in the risks attaching to his work, (ii) the supervision and training of the young worker during his initial

period of employment, and (iii) the selection of the work on which juveniles are employed.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES; SILICOSIS, ETC.

The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease reported in 1935 and 1936 under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926:—

Disease.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
Lead poisoning:—				
In factories, etc. ...	136	136	6	10
In painting of buildings ...	27	32	7	7
Other forms of poisoning ...	9	12	3	—
Anthrax ...	30	20	1	3
Epitheliomatous ulceration ...	142	171	27	38
Chrome ulceration ...	84	67	—	—
Total ...	428	438	44	58

It is stated in the Report that the number of cases of lead poisoning was the lowest on record. There has been a noticeable reduction in number of cases of cutaneous cancer (epitheliomatous ulceration) among cotton mule spinners since 1928, when the number reached its maximum.

Silicosis and Asbestosis.—Sixty-four deaths from silicosis, and 62 from silicosis with tuberculosis, were notified during the year, as compared with 50 and 76, respectively, during 1935. These cases occurred mostly in the pottery industry, in the working of sandstone, and in the grinding of metals. There were seven deaths from asbestosis, and four from asbestosis with tuberculosis.

EMPLOYMENT; HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT; TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM; FIVE-DAY WEEK.

State of Employment.—The Report refers to the general improvement in industry in 1936, which affected even trades—like the iron and steel trades and shipbuilding—that had been in a depressed state only a short time ago. Some busy trades have been hampered by a shortage of labour; and certain firms have opened branch factories in areas of heavy unemployment, or have imported labour from these districts for employment in their factories.

Hours of Employment.—The Report refers to the agreement in the boot and shoe trade, establishing a 46-hour week. In most industries 47 or 48 hours remains the normal week; but in many cases longer hours are worked, sometimes for months at a time or even for most of the year. A number of firms guilty of serious illegal employment were prosecuted; bakeries, dry cleaning works, garages, laundries, and depots for developing amateurs' films, were particularly bad offenders.

Two-Shift System.—Two hundred and seventeen new Orders were granted during the year for the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. Two-shift Orders are in constant use by some firms in certain industries, e.g., the making of tyres, electric cables, artificial silk; in the weaving of cotton, wool, and silk; and in the hosiery trade. Other firms use such Orders (a) to meet recurring times of pressure, or (b) as an emergency measure, for example, after a fire.

Five-Day Week.—There has been some extension of the five-day week system, particularly in and near London, where the place of work is often a long distance from the worker's home, and the abolition of Saturday working saves a long railway journey. In some of the new factory areas on the outskirts of London the five-day week is stated to be now quite common.

HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

The Report refers to the extension of the Museum, now almost completed. This extension has permitted of a re-arrangement of the exhibits, enabling them to be demonstrated more easily, and of the addition of a number of new sections, dealing with industries not previously represented.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN DIVISIONAL AREAS.

As from 1st August, 1937, certain adjustments were made in the boundaries of the South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, and North-Eastern Divisions.* Apart from minor alterations, the changes resulted in the transfer, to the South-Eastern Division, of Employment Exchanges in the greater part of Berkshire (from the South-Western Division), and in the Soke of Peterborough, Huntingdon and certain adjoining areas (from the Midlands Division); and in the transfer of Stamford Employment Exchange from the Midlands to the North-Eastern Division.

The statistics of unemployment and unemployment insurance for the various administrative Divisions, given in this issue of the GAZETTE, relate to the areas as now constituted. Where comparison is made with earlier dates, revised figures on a comparable basis have been compiled for those dates.

* Particulars of the areas included in the various administrative Divisions prior to this change were given on page 280 of the August, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.

* Cmd. 5514. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post-free).

† This applies to non-fatal accidents only. For fatal accidents, male young persons have a much lower rate than male adults; while females of all ages have a very low fatal accident rate.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1937.

The sixty-ninth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Norwich on 6th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. E. Bevin, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council, was 623; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with an aggregate membership of about 29,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 169,* with a membership of approximately 4,009,000.

The following Table shows the total memberships of the affiliated unions, grouped according to the classification adopted by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of all trade unions; comparative figures are also given for 1936:—

Group of Organisations.	1937.			1936.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture ...	1	6	32,000	1	7	31,000
Mining and Quarrying	8	109	538,185	7	98	517,513
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	46	82	626,765	46	81	508,236
Textile ...	26*	103	307,006	29*	102	314,853
Clothing ...	8	30	170,800	7	29	160,500
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture	9	9	55,380	9	10	50,376
Paper, Printing, etc.	13	33	168,793	14	33	161,319
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	8	24	270,323	8	24	254,207
Food, Pottery and Other Manufacturing Industries ...	15	13	44,961	16	12	43,650
Railway Service ...	3	25	448,779	3	24	413,031
Other Transport and General Labour ...	8	130	974,980	8	132	844,225
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	9	36	277,414	8	32	236,827
National and Local Government ...	6	16	62,561	6	13	52,312
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous	9	7	30,700	8	6	26,502
Totals ...	169*	623	4,008,647	170*	603	3,614,551

The total membership in 1937 of the affiliated unions represented at the Congress showed an increase of 394,000 (or nearly 11 per cent.) on that of the previous year. There were increases in nearly all the principal groups, but the textile group showed a decline of over 2 per cent.

In his opening address, the President referred to the revival of membership in the trade union movement, but urged the need for further organisation, particularly among clerical and administrative workers and among women employed in industry. He welcomed the extension of trade union association with the medical, scientific, and technical professions, and referred to a decision of the General Council to establish a scientific advisory council, whose purpose would be to enable the Congress and its constituent unions to secure the help and advice of leading scientists in a systematic and regular way. On the subject of industrial legislation he said that the new Factories Act could be made effective only by vigorous administration and by the vigilance of the trade unions, and claimed that a new Workmen's Compensation Act, and legislation providing for holidays with pay, were also required. As regards statutory regulation of wages and conditions of employment, he urged that careful consideration was necessary; in some industries State regulation was essential, but in others only the legalising of voluntary agreements should be accepted. He referred to the work of the International Labour Organisation, and appealed for a review of the Government's attitude towards the Organisation. As regards labour matters overseas, he urged that a strong trade union movement in India was more than ever necessary, and advocated an investigation into labour conditions in the Colonies. With regard to trade and employment, he advocated that preparations should be put in hand forthwith to meet the decline which might take place on the completion of the re-armament programme.

The Congress then proceeded to consider the General Council's Report, taking in connection therewith a number of resolutions prepared by the General Council or proposed by affiliated unions. The first resolution asked for protective legislation for young workers, including the raising of the school-leaving age to 16, with an adequate maintenance allowance, a 40-hour week (to include time for education), the abolition of overtime for all workers under 18, and the provision of adequate facilities for technical training. This resolution was adopted.

The formation of an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the General Council and of trade unions catering for local government employees, to advise the General Council on legislative and other matters concerning the local government service, was approved.

A resolution was adopted urging that greater consideration should be given by the unions to the effects on the wages of male workers of an unequal wage standard for men and women, and calling on the General Council to undertake an intensified campaign of trade union recruitment among women workers. Approval was also given to the establishment of an advisory council, consisting of representatives of the General Council and of affiliated unions, to consider the problems of organisation among nurses, and to promote

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

the improvement of their conditions of service. Another resolution asked for the support of trade unions affiliated to the Congress in organising commercial travellers on a trade union basis.

The Congress passed a resolution welcoming the Minister of Labour's statements advocating the extension of voluntary collective agreements in the distributive trades, and approving his action in bringing together representatives of employers and of workpeople in those trades for the purpose of discussing the regulation of wages and working conditions. It also urged workers in those trades to join the appropriate trade union, in order that such collective agreements might be secured and maintained.

The abolition of the household means test was demanded in another resolution, which also protested against the taking of trade union benefit into account in assessing income under the unemployment assistance regulations, and demanded for trade unions the right to administer unemployment assistance on the same conditions as they already administer insurance benefit.

Another resolution drew attention to the methods of computing workmen's compensation payments, to the low rates of compensation granted, and to the litigation associated with the present system, and demanded fresh legislation on the lines of the Compensation Bill framed by the joint committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.

A resolution was adopted criticising the Government for its failure to give legislative effect to many of the important conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation. It called upon the Government to ratify the 40-hour week convention of the International Labour Organisation, and instructed the General Council to make every effort to secure a 40-hour week without reduction in wages, and to support trade unions in their endeavours to secure a shorter working week. A resolution was also passed urging the Government to give legislative effect to the International Labour Organisation's conventions on holidays with pay, and pledging support to the General Council in their continued efforts to that end.

Approval was given to a contributory pensions scheme prepared by the National Council of Labour, proposing weekly pensions of £1 (for single persons) and £1 15s. (for married couples) for persons of 65 years of age, qualified under the Old Age Pensions Acts, conditionally upon their retirement from gainful employment. The scheme also proposed that unemployed persons, aged 60-65, upon being certified by the Unemployment Assistance Board as unlikely to regain normal employment, should receive pensions at these increased rates, and that children's allowances should be increased. A resolution was also adopted urging that the salary limit for non-manual workers under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts should be raised to £500 a year.

The adoption of a statement prepared by the National Council of Labour upon International Policy and Defence was approved by a large majority. The statement reviewed the international situation, and expressed the view that war can be prevented, the arms race stopped, and the League of Nations made strong again, provided that a British Government soon comes to power basing its policy on the declarations of the British Labour movement. Such a government, in the view of the National Council of Labour, must be in a position to make a powerful appeal for the abandonment of the armaments race, and for the acceptance of a general disarmament treaty, and, in the present state of the world, must be strongly equipped to defend this country, and to play its full part in collective security. A resolution was also passed calling upon the workers to strengthen their trade union, political, and co-operative organisation, and to press forward with every activity towards the preservation of the widest measure of democracy.

Other resolutions that were passed dealt with the situation in Spain and in China; the extension of the hours limitation for young persons contained in the Shops Act, 1934, to adult workers; the proposals of H.M. Government regarding the distribution of electricity; malnutrition and physical development; employment in cinemas; and conditions in the British film industry.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1935 AND 1936.

THE Board of Trade have issued a *Survey of Industrial Development*,* giving particulars of factories opened, extended, and closed in Great Britain in 1936, with some comparative figures for 1935. The number of new factories opened in 1936 was 551, as compared with 514 in 1935; there were 201 extensions of factories in both years; and 386 factories were closed in 1936, as compared with 485 in 1935.

At the end of December, 1936, the total number of persons employed in new factories opened during the year was 53,000; for 1935, the corresponding figure was 50,000. In December, 1936, the number so employed in Greater London (which includes the counties of London, Middlesex and Surrey, and parts of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Kent) was 20,050; North-West England, 10,300; the Midlands, 9,300; North-East England, 8,100. The other regions had between 1,100 and 1,500 each. Extensions opened in 1936 provided employment for at least 27,000 workpeople, while the factories closed in that year had employed, when in normal production, some 31,500 persons.

The Survey also shows the new factories, extensions, and factories closed, classified by industries. Adding new factories to factory extensions, and deducting factories closed, there was a net increase in 1936 in all groups except textiles, which showed a net decrease of 28.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net. (10d. post free).

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances in 1936 with comparative figures for previous years, of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1927.*

The Tables which follow have been compiled from this Summary. The figures shown for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit represent the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is included under "Income."

Employees' Unions.—Totals for 1936, compared with those for 1926 and 1933–1935.

	1926.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of Unions on Register at end of year ...	485	458	449	448	441
Membership at end of year ...	4,148	3,347	3,513	3,795	4,210
Income—					
From members ...	7,012	6,392	6,710	7,012	7,628
From Ministry of Labour (unemployment insurance and administration expenses) ...	4,542	4,001	2,844	1,835	1,311
From other sources ...	2,267	596	617	586	1,018
Expenditure—					
Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit ...	6,377	5,017	3,633	2,504	1,882
Dispute benefit ...	5,617	190	104	232	194
Sick and accident benefit ...	803	621	553	571	614
Funeral benefit ...	316	344	333	341	364
Superannuation benefit ...	906	1,062	1,056	1,071	1,088
Other benefits ...	225	302	311	325	363
From Political Fund ...	108	94	100	168	102
Grants, etc., to federations, other societies, etc. ...	452	208	294	223	591
Working expenses and other outgoings ...	3,126	2,589	2,645	2,722	2,895
Total funds at end of year ...	8,478	11,760	12,893	14,167	16,030

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure, and funds in 1936 of employees' unions in some of the largest industrial groups represented, to which are added total figures for employers' associations:—

Group.	Unions on the Register at end of 1936.	Mem-ber-ship at end of 1936.	Total Income.	Expenditure.		Funds at end of 1936.
				Unem-employment, Travelling and Emi-gration Benefit.	Other Expen-diture.	
<i>Employees' Unions:—</i>						
Mining and quarrying ...	89	1'000's 614	£1,000's 809	£1,000's 54	£1,000's 583	£1,000's 1,374
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances ...	66	677	2,298	476	1,289	3,566
Textiles ...	68	186	994	289	557	1,215
Clothing ...	14	158	463	253	166	649
Paper-making, printing, etc. ...	22	133	849	203	465	1,441
Building, decorating, etc. ...	24	292	1,098	406	559	848
Transport & general Commerce & finance	26	1,471	2,315	57	1,750	5,207
Other ...	32	319	514	32	397	869
	100	360	617	112	445	861
Total of above...	441	4,210	9,957	1,882	6,211	16,030
<i>Registered Employers' Associations ...</i>	94	61	179	...	155	335
Grand Total ...	535	4,271	10,136	1,882	6,366	16,365

DISPUTES BETWEEN PLASTERERS AND JOINERS IN SCOTLAND.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for June (see page 219), a Court of Inquiry was set up by the Minister of Labour to inquire into and report upon the matters at issue between the Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Federal Union and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in connection with the fixation of certain patent boards at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and elsewhere. The Report of the Court has now been published.†

The Report states that the question of the fixation of synthetic boards is one that has been the subject of disputes between the two crafts ever since they were introduced in building construction, and the differences have recently become more numerous and more acute. In Scotland these disputes have been accentuated by the fact that, while the joiners and their employers are members of the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, the plasterers, both employers and operatives, are not.

The Court sat in public in Edinburgh on 3rd and 4th June, and having heard statements in evidence from the various

parties came to the conclusion that there had at one period been a substantial measure of agreement between them as to a line of demarcation of work of the two trades. The Court therefore decided, in view of the extent to which the parties were at one time in agreement, to adjourn the formal proceedings and to discuss the position with them separately and in private, with a view to concentrating on the narrow margin of real difference brought to light by the evidence. As a result terms were finally framed on 4th June, 1937, and embodied in a Memorandum of Agreement which contained the following provisions:—

(i) All boards with a plaster content which are to receive plaster shall be fixed by plasterers.

(ii) Plasterers and joiners shall have equal rights to fix all other boards which are to receive plaster.

(iii) All boarding which is to be left as a finished surface shall be fixed by joiners.

The above terms were accepted by the representatives of the master and of the operative plasterers. The representatives of the joiner interests agreed to recommend acceptance to the appropriate authority in their case, and to intimate the result of this submission to the Court of Inquiry not later than 21st June, 1937; it was also agreed that the terms should come into operation immediately after acceptance by all parties. Further there was verbal agreement that work on all jobs in dispute at the date of the Inquiry should be resumed on Monday, 7th June.

Subsequently, however, the Court was notified that the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry had failed to agree to accept the terms of the provisional agreement, and decided to resume its inquiry. At the public hearing in Edinburgh on 30th July it was stated that the plasterers had accepted the agreement and were willing to continue to work in accordance with its terms. On behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers it was stated that, so far as the members of that organisation were concerned, the provisional agreement was acceptable; although, as parties to the National Council, they must accept the Council's decision. With regard to the position resulting from the acceptance and operation of the provisional agreement by the operatives concerned, it was stated that if any further dispute occurred and complaints were made it would be necessary for a meeting of the Council to be held to consider the matter, and that no stoppage of work could take place at the instance of the parties to the Council until after the machinery of the Council had been fully utilised.

The Court came to the conclusion that the provisional agreement reached on 4th June, which the majority of the interested parties had accepted, was fair and equitable: experience had proved it also to be practicable. They expressed the hope, therefore, that the provisional agreement would finally be accepted by all parties as being in the best interests of all concerned.

POOR RELIEF: ENGLAND AND WALES.

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1937.

ACCORDING to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1937, was 1,287,616, as compared with 1,387,720 on 1st January, 1936. These totals (which are exclusive of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals) corresponded to rates of 315 and 341, respectively, per 10,000 of the estimated population. The total of 1,287,616 included 394,937 men, 493,714 women, and 398,965 children: the reduction as compared with 1936 was about 6 per cent. for men, 2 per cent. for women, and 13 per cent. for children.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1936 and 1937, and distinguishes the causes of relief:—

Classes of Persons, and Causes of Relief.	1st January, 1937.	1st January, 1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in 1937 as compared with 1936.
Persons in receipt of institutional relief†:—			
Suffering from sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity	83,938	87,915	– 3,977
Casuals ...	10,361	11,246	– 885
Other persons ...	76,430	81,134	– 4,704
Total, institutional relief ...	170,729	180,295	– 9,566
Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:—			
On account of unemployment ...	241,229	329,905	– 88,676
On account of causes other than unemployment:—			
Suffering from sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity ...	440,477	427,064	+ 13,413
Sickness, etc., of a dependant	7,870	8,038	– 168
Casuals ...	3	1	+ 2
Other persons ...	427,308	442,417	– 15,109
Total, domiciliary relief ...	1,116,887	1,207,425	– 90,538
Total, institutional and domiciliary relief ...	1,287,616	1,387,720	– 100,104

* H.C. 157. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).

† The number of persons receiving institutional relief on account of unemployment was not ascertained.

* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1926–36. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

† Cmd. 5554. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post-free).

COMPULSORY EXTENSION OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE NETHERLANDS.

IN Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, legislation has recently been enacted enabling collective agreements concluded for particular trades and localities to be extended, with compulsory effect, to employers and workers in the same trades and localities who are not members of the organisations which concluded the agreements. The principal features of this legislation are summarised below.

(i) *Czechoslovakia*.—Under a Government Order, dated 26th June, 1937, general powers have been conferred on the Ministry of Social Welfare, in agreement with the particular Ministry concerned, to declare collective agreements binding for all undertakings in any given trade and locality; previously, these powers could be exercised by the Ministry for the textile industry only. For the purposes of the Order, a collective agreement is deemed to be an agreement for the regulation of working conditions and wages concluded between one or more employers, or one or more associations of employers, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations on the other hand, regardless of whether the collective agreement was concluded by free agreement of the parties, or was the result of the intervention of, or the issue of an award by, any of the organs responsible, under existing legislation, for the collective settlement of wage questions arising between employers and workers. The procedure laid down in the Order provides that the request for the compulsory extension of a collective agreement may be made by the workers' and employers' organisations which concluded the agreement. The application must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the agreement concerned. Public notice of receipt of the application must be given by the Ministry of Social Welfare, and interested parties may submit their observations within one month. No agreement applying to a single undertaking may be declared generally binding, and provision is also made for the exemption of individual undertakings from the compulsory application of agreements in cases where this is justified on substantial grounds.

The Order took effect on 30th June, 1937, and is to expire on 31st December, 1938, except as regards the provisions asserting the inviolability of workers' rights under collective agreements.

In the case of mining undertakings, the powers of the Ministry of Social Welfare under the present Order are to be exercised by the Ministry of Public Works.

With regard to the compulsory extension of collective agreements in the textile industry, the operative period of the special legislation reported in this GAZETTE for October, 1935, page 377, which, in accordance with a Government Order dated 19th June, 1936, was due to expire on 30th June, 1937, has been further extended until 31st December, 1940, by an Order of 24th June, 1937. This Order, at the same time, stipulates that, if a supplementary agreement is concluded by the parties to a generally binding agreement, it is also to have binding effect as from the date on which, at the request of the parties to the agreement, the supplementary agreement is officially published by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

(ii) *Netherlands*.—In the Netherlands, an Act dated 25th May, 1937, empowers the Minister of Social Affairs, at the request of the appropriate Industrial Council, or, if no such council exists, at the request of one or more employers or of one or more organisations of employers or workers which are parties to a collective agreement covering, throughout the country or in a particular locality, the large majority of the persons employed in the industry, to declare the agreement binding on all employers and workers in the industry and territory concerned. The compulsory extension of agreements in such cases is not, however, to apply to provisions tending to coerce employers or workers into joining a trade organisation, or discriminating between union and non-union workers, or regulating prices and market conditions. The Act also empowers the Minister of Social Affairs to declare inoperative any clause of a collective agreement which is inconsistent with public interests. In all cases where the exercise by the Minister of his powers under the Act is under consideration, the Higher Council of Labour must be consulted, and an opportunity must be afforded, by public notice, to all interested parties to state their objections.

WAGES IN DENMARK, 1936.

THE issue for 29th May, 1937, of *Statistiske Efterretninger*, the official journal of the Danish Statistical Department, contains a survey of average hourly earnings of workers in the principal industries in Denmark in 1936, together with comparative figures for 1935. The statistics upon which the survey is based were compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Federation, and relate to undertakings employing 140,534 workers at the end of 1936.

In most of the industries covered by the survey there were, during 1936, small increases in hourly earnings due, in the main, to the provision of increased wage rates in collective agreements. Average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1936 were 1·63 kroner for skilled male workers, 1·36 kroner for unskilled male workers, and 0·89 krone for female workers, the general average for all workers covered by the survey being 1·35 kroner. The corresponding averages in the last quarter of 1935 were 1·59 kroner for skilled male workers, 1·33 kroner for unskilled male workers, 0·88 krone for female workers, and 1·33 kroner for all workers covered by the survey.

The following Table shows, for certain industries and occupations covered by the survey in question, the average hourly earnings of workers in Copenhagen and in the provinces during the year 1936 :—

Industry and occupation.	Average hourly earnings.		Industry and occupation.	Average hourly earnings.	
	Copen-hagen.	Prov-inces.		Copen-hagen.	Prov-inces.
	Kr.	Kr.		Kr.	Kr.
<i>Textile Industry :</i>			<i>Metal and Engin-eering—cont.</i>		
Male workers	1·36	1·22	Smiths and machinists ...	1·67	1·39
Female workers	0·93	0·82	Electrical work-ers ...	1·67	1·44
<i>Building :</i>			Labourers ...	1·32	1·22
Bricklayers ...	2·48	1·58	Female workers	0·88	0·76
Carpenters ...	2·15	1·44	<i>Chemical Industry :</i>		
Joiners ...	1·93	1·36	Oil milling—		
Painters ...	1·96	1·41	Unskilled		
<i>Woodworking :</i>			male workers	1·44	1·44
Wood turners...	1·37	1·36	Match manufac-ture—		
Machine joiners	1·55	1·21	Unskilled male		
Unskilled work-ers ...	1·21	1·06	workers ...	1·49	...
<i>Pottery :</i>			Female work-ers ...	0·89	...
Skilled male	1·73	1·34	Soapmaking—		
workers ...			Unskilled male		
Unskilled male	1·35	1·20	workers ...	1·38	1·09
workers ...	1·00	0·77	Female work-ers ...	0·94	0·68
<i>Paper and Printing :</i>			<i>Boot and Shoe</i>		
Paper mill work-ers, male ...	1·29	1·21	<i>Manufacture :</i>		
Paper mill work-ers, female	0·89	0·86	Male workers ...	1·59	1·18
Printers ...	1·72	1·59	Female workers	0·93	0·72
<i>Bookbinding :</i>			<i>Brewing :</i>		
Skilled male	1·76	1·36	Unskilled male		
workers ...	0·97	0·76	workers ...	1·46	1·35
Female workers			Female workers	1·07	0·87
<i>Metal and Engin-eering :</i>					
Moulders ...	1·74	1·51			
Coppersmiths	1·89	1·71			

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1936.

THE official journal of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, *La Vie Economique*, for June, 1937, contains particulars, from which the following Table has been extracted, of the average hourly and daily earnings in 1936 (including bonuses and allowances regularly paid) of workpeople whose earnings were ascertained for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents sustained by them during the course of the year. The figures relate to 56,325 workpeople, of whom 43,260 furnished returns of their earnings on an hourly basis, and 13,065 on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis.

Industry.		No of. workers furnishing returns.	Average earnings * in Swiss francs.				
			Male workers (18 years and over).			Fe-male workers (18 years and over).	Young per-sons (under 18 years).
			Fore-men.	Skilled and semi-skilled.	Un-skilled.		
Metal and engin-eering ...	hourly	9,849	1·59	1·33	1·08	0·70	0·45
Building ...	daily	1,410	16·58	10·71	10·03	...	...
Woodworking	hourly	15,243	1·56	1·39	1·02	...	0·67
Brick, tile, pottery, etc.	daily	2,168	16·59	12·28	10·99	...	...
Chemical ...	hourly	4,227	1·45	1·23	0·92	0·62	0·44
Food, drink and tobacco ...	daily	1,022	15·28	9·14	7·60	...	...
Textile ...	hourly	946	...	1·24	1·03	...	...
Watchmaking	daily	249	...	11·44	8·50	...	...
Boot and shoe	hourly	866	...	1·46	1·23	0·73	...
All industries, in-cluding some not shown above, in 1936.	daily	187	16·77	13·43	11·38	...	...
All industries, in-cluding some not shown above, in 1935.	hourly	1,199	...	1·44	1·26	0·66	0·48
	daily	1,153	17·48	14·10	11·70	5·58	...
	hourly	4,132	1·29	1·06	0·92	0·68	0·43
	daily	1,064	13·69	11·01	8·62	6·06	3·27
	hourly	1,115	...	1·30	0·96	0·76	0·48
	daily	71	...	10·70	...	...	...
	hourly	433	...	1·21	...	0·72	0·45
All industries, in-cluding some not shown above, in 1936.	hourly	43,260	1·52	1·33	1·03	0·69	0·48
	daily	13,065	16·15	12·12	9·51	6·11	4·11
All industries, in-cluding some not shown above, in 1935.	hourly	54,007	1·59	1·36	1·05	0·70	0·50
	daily	14,956	16·47	12·39	9·73	6·36	4·09

The level of earnings continued to fall during 1936. Compared with 1935, there was a decline of about two per cent. in average hourly and daily earnings in the various classes of adult workers, except in the case of hourly earnings of foremen and daily earnings of female workers, in which a decline of four per cent. was recorded. The average daily earnings of young persons of either sex under 18 years of age showed little change; but average hourly earnings in this class were reduced by four per cent. As the cost of living in Switzerland, measured by the official cost of living index figure, rose by 1·7 per cent. during 1936, the decline in the purchasing power of the earnings was proportionately greater than the percentages noted above. It should be pointed out that, for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents, the proportion of the earnings which exceeds 21 francs a day is disregarded. The true average earnings of workers, especially foremen, in the higher wage classes may, therefore, be somewhat higher than those shown in the Table.

* The hourly and the daily averages in the Table relate to different groups of workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST : GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd August showed an improvement as compared with 26th July: it improved in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the wool textile industry, pottery manufacture and the cocoa, chocolate, etc., industry. There was also a substantial reduction in the number recorded as unemployed in the jute industry, following the end of local holidays. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in the motor vehicle, tailoring and cotton industries, and in the distributive trades. There was also an increase in the number of agricultural workers unemployed.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 23rd August, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,562,000*. This was 45,000 more than at 26th July, 1937, and 490,000 more than at 24th August, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 23rd August, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10·2† as compared with 10·4† at 26th July, 1937, and 12·1 at 24th August, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 23rd August, 1937, was 9·9†, as compared with 10·1† at 26th July, 1937, and 11·9 at 24th August, 1936.

At 23rd August, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,088,885 wholly unemployed, 205,371 temporarily stopped, and 64,365 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,358,621. This was 20,838 less than a month before, and 255,319 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,046,723 men, 45,044 boys, 221,302 women, and 45,552 girls.

The total of 1,358,621 persons on the registers at 23rd August, 1937, included 602,279 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,457 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 40,644 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,038 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,656 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 549,766 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 789 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 160,105 other persons, of whom 45,608 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd August, 1937, was 1,424,167 as compared with 1,445,328 at 26th July, 1937, and 1,678,277 at 24th August, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 23rd August showed an improvement as compared with 26th July, and was fairly good for the time of year in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st August, 1937, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. as compared with 24th July, 1937, but an increase of 4·1 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1936. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st August, 1937, was 5·11, an increase of 0·63 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, and of 0·15 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1936.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained good in most districts. In iron and steel manufacture there was an improvement at 23rd August compared with 26th July following the termination of trade holidays. In the tinplate industry employment showed little change and continued fair; in steel sheet manufacture also there was little change.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment declined slightly in some districts, but was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering, and good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; and it continued fair in marine engineering, and moderate in structural engineering and in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding industry employment showed a further slight improvement on the whole. In some areas, including ship-repairing centres, there were increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed which was more than offset by reductions in other areas.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a slight decline at some centres but remained fairly good; it was considerably better than in August of last year.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight improvement at 23rd August as compared with 26th July; it remained fairly good on the whole. In the carpet section it remained good generally.

Employment in the hosiery trade declined slightly, but was still good on the whole. There was also a decline in the lace trade, but employment remained fairly good generally. In the silk manufacturing industry employment showed a slight decline at some centres and was fair; in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was an improvement and employment was very good. In the linen trade employment showed little change and continued slack. In the jute trade there was a considerable reduction in the numbers recorded as temporarily stopped, following the resumption of work after the local holidays in Scotland; employment, however, was bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment declined slightly and continued slack, with much short-time working.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight improvement at most of the principal centres, and was fairly good.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building industry remained good on the whole. In individual occupations it was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and tilers and with painters, and good with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers showed little change and remained good; with coachbuilders it continued to decline but was fair generally.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment declined slightly but was still good generally. With printers and with bookbinders also it continued good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed an improvement towards the end of the month, after the termination of local holidays, and was moderate on the whole. There was little change in the glass trades; employment continued fair in the bottle-making section and fairly good in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change except in Scotland, where a decline was mainly due to the return to port of boats which had been engaged in herring fishing.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment among dock workers showed a slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole. With seamen it showed little change compared with July.

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 23rd August, 1937 :—

Division.†	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64* at 23rd August, 1937.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd August, 1937.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with
						a month before. a year before.
Great Britain :—						
London ...	6·6	4·2	5·9	+ 0·1	153,793	- 1,379 - 7,607
South-Eastern ...	5·6	4·1	5·2	...	57,612	+ 2,006 + 1,727
South-Western ...	7·4	4·3	6·7	+ 0·1	66,512	+ 2,706 - 8,163
Midlands... ..	7·6	6·4	7·3	...	143,183	- 54 - 31,596
North-Eastern ...	11·3	7·7	10·4	- 1·1	150,700	- 15,698 - 32,211
North-Western ...	14·9	10·6	13·5	+ 0·4	294,037	+ 8,442 - 53,210
Northern ...	17·5	8·7	16·2	+ 0·4	138,857	+ 5,089 - 40,916
Scotland... ..	16·1	10·2	14·5	- 1·8	221,797	- 23,502 - 34,938
Wales ...	21·1	11·2	20·0	+ 0·1	132,130	+ 1,552 - 48,405
Special Schemes	1·8	0·3	1·3	...	—	—
Total ...	11·0	7·0	9·9	- 0·2	1,358,621	- 20,838 - 255,319
Northern Ireland	23·8	19·1	22·1	- 0·1	65,546	- 323 + 1,209
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11·2	7·4	10·2	- 0·2	1,424,167	- 21,161 - 254,110

The reduction in Scotland was largely due to the resumption of work following the end of local holidays.

* Excluding persons insured within the agricultural scheme: see also footnote * in first column on page 344.

† Certain adjustments were made in the areas of the South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions on 1st August, 1937 (see article on page 338). The figures relate to the areas of the Divisions as now constituted.

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

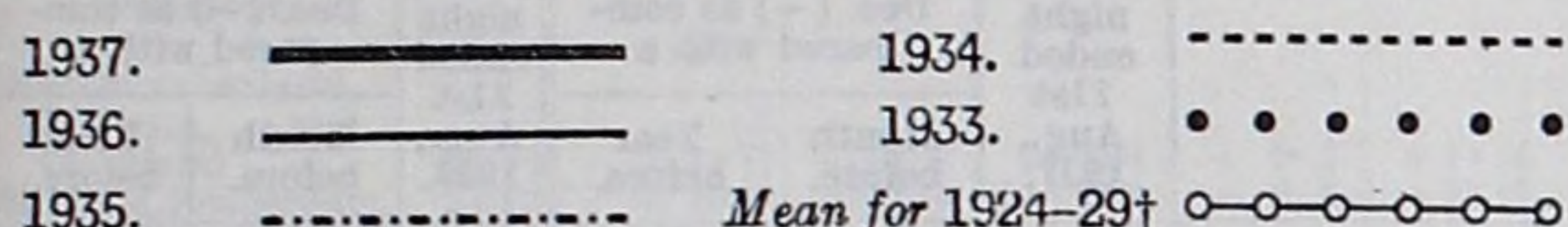
† See footnote * in first column on page 344.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

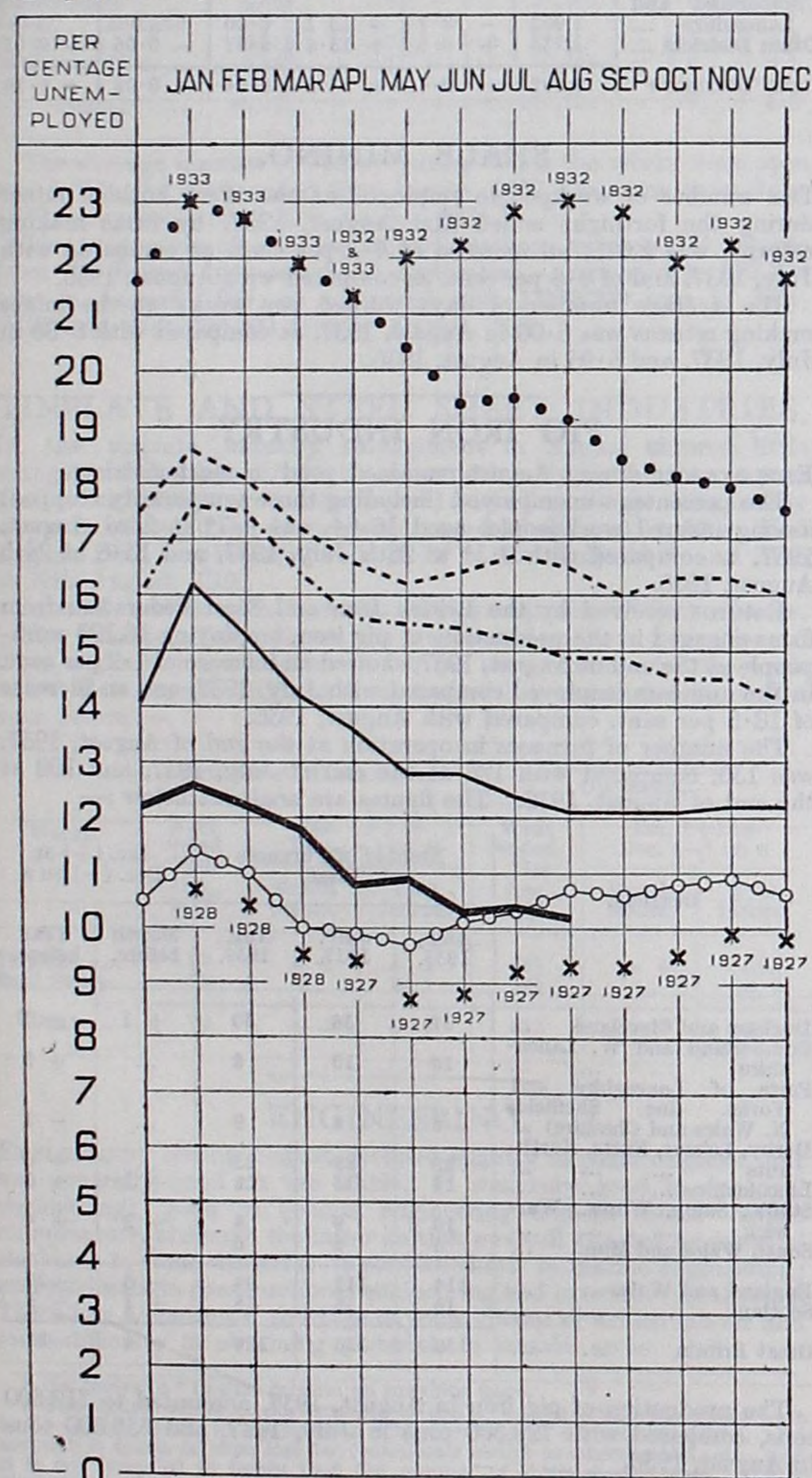
Date.	Insured Persons, 16-64: Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males and Females.					Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		
1936.							
24 August ...	13.5	8.2	10.2	1.9	12.1	1,678,277	1,613,940
21 September ...	13.6	8.2	10.4	1.7	12.1	1,689,715	1,624,339
26 October ...	13.6	8.0	10.6	1.5	12.1	1,677,127	1,611,810
23 November ...	13.7	8.1	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,693,945	1,623,602
14 December ...	13.8	7.7	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,702,673	1,628,719
1937.							
25 January ...	14.0	8.6	11.2	1.4	12.6	1,766,362	1,689,223
22 February ...	13.6	8.3	10.9	1.3	12.2	1,703,926	1,627,845
15 March ...	13.3	7.7	10.5	1.3	11.8	1,676,825	1,601,201
19 April ...	12.1	7.2	9.8	1.0	10.8	1,525,708	1,454,443
24 May ...	12.3	7.3	9.3	1.6	10.9	1,519,260	1,451,330
21 June ...	11.6	6.8	8.7	1.6	10.3	1,423,439	1,356,598
26 July ...	11.5	7.4	8.5	1.9	10.4	1,445,328	1,379,459
23 August ...	11.2	7.4	8.6	1.6	10.2	1,424,167	1,358,621

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



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



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

† Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 23RD AUGUST, 1937:—

	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register:—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:					
(a) General scheme ...	437,845	12,953	135,887	9,525	596,210
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	5,049	298	655	67	6,069
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants* ...	492,073	1,952	30,333	1,339	525,697
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	1,320	60	259	17	1,656
3. Claims under consideration ...	25,801	1,952	11,324	1,567	40,644
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	44,318	2,318	19,997	2,870	69,503
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	6,585	—	5,998	12,583
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	16,886	649	5,579	955	24,069
6. Applications under consideration ...	412	45	211	121	789
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) aged 16 and over ...	23,019	3,803	17,057	4,497	48,376
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	14,429	—	18,596	33,025
C. Total on Register ...	1,046,723	45,044	221,302	45,552	1,358,621
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4(a))†	1,006,406	19,533	198,455	15,385	1,239,779
9. Two-months file† ...	34,080	2,632	31,811	3,338	71,861
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit ...	1,834	1	174	4	2,013
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,042,320	22,166	230,440	18,727	1,313,653
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	6,585	—	5,998	12,583
(b) Two-months file ...	—	2,244	—	2,926	5,170
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,042,320	30,995	230,440	27,651	1,331,406

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

ANALYSIS FOR 23RD AUGUST, 1937, AND 26TH JULY, 1937.

—	23rd August, 1937.				26th July, 1937.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	858,184	126,084	62,455	1,046,723	1,074,474
Boys ...	41,406	3,466	172	45,044	40,392
Women ...	148,759	70,808	1,735	221,302	221,400
Girls ...	40,536	5,013	3	45,552	43,193
Total ...	1,088,885	205,371	64,365	1,358,621	1,379,459
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	897,966	127,420	65,104	1,090,490	1,119,126
Boys ...	43,561	3,504	172	47,237	42,360
Women ...	164,338	73,615	1,761	239,714	239,586
Girls ...	41,495	5,228	3	46,726	44,256
Total ...	1,147,360	209,767	67,040	1,424,167	1,445,328

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 23rd Aug., 1937.		Period 25th August, 1936, to 23rd August, 1937.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	121,721	108,737	1,743,921	+ 54,415	1,591,240	+ 23,730
Boys ...	34,804	26,476	370,372	+ 9,520	277,800	+ 1,015
Women ...	59,421	42,267	755,532	+ 39,782	558,481	+ 15,382
Girls ...	33,357	25,796	330,438	+ 9,238	250,519	+ 948
Total ...	249,303	203,276	3,200,263	+ 112,955	2,678,040	+ 39,045

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 2,457 at 23rd August, 1937) and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† Including 1,807 private gardeners (1,739 men, 56 boys, 10 women, 2 girls).

‡ See explanation on page 350. The figures include 144 private gardeners (131 men, 11 boys and 2 women).

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1937, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,559 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd August showed an improvement as compared with 26th July and was fairly good for the time of year in most districts. There were marked decreases in the numbers of persons recorded as temporarily stopped in Yorkshire, in Scotland and in parts of the Midlands.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.6* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 16.3* at 26th July, 1937, and 21.2 at 24th August, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9.9, the same as in the previous month, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 2.7 (from 6.4 to 3.7).

The numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 23rd August, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th July, 1937, and 24th August, 1936, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured persons (aged 16-64) recorded as unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.*			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stop-pages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stop-pages.	Total.		
<i>Great Britain ...</i>	88,420	33,763	9.9	3.7	13.6	- 2.7	- 7.6
<i>England and Wales ...</i>	74,853	31,686	9.5	4.0	13.5	- 2.6	- 8.1
<i>Scotland ...</i>	13,567	2,077	12.7	1.9	14.6	- 3.4	- 4.1
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales :-</i>							
Northumberland	3,631	103	7.5	0.2	7.7	- 0.1	- 4.6
Durham ...	11,025	475	8.8	0.4	9.2	- 0.1	- 8.7
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,963	18	21.7	0.2	21.9	- 1.7	- 21.9
Yorkshire ...	9,207	15,535	6.2	10.4	16.6	- 11.3	- 6.6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	9,415	6,186	12.8	8.4	21.2	+ 2.8	- 3.5
Derbyshire ...	2,398	1,994	4.4	3.7	8.1	- 2.2	- 4.8
Notts. and Leicester ...	3,842	1,981	6.7	3.5	10.2	- 5.6	- 3.4
Warwickshire...	714	31	5.0	0.2	5.2	+ 0.6	- 1.0
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	3,313	3,050	5.7	5.2	10.9	- 1.4	- 2.9
Glos. and Somerset ...	710	615	6.9	6.0	12.9	- 0.3	- 22.6
Kent ...	213	28	2.9	0.3	3.2	- 0.4	- 0.4
Wales and Monmouth ...	27,418	1,664	15.2	0.9	16.1	- 0.1	- 14.8

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st August, 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.			
	21st August, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 21st August, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	44,979	+ 0.0	+ 2.2	5.44	+ 0.18	- 0.02
Durham ...	115,536	+ 0.4	+ 8.6	5.46	+ 0.26	+ 0.28
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,506	+ 2.6	+ 30.4	5.74	+ 0.05	+ 0.48
South Yorkshire ...	97,797	- 0.1	+ 2.7	4.50	+ 0.85	+ 0.32
West Yorkshire ...	41,915	- 0.4	+ 1.9	4.24	+ 0.73	- 0.11
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,151	- 0.1	+ 0.9	4.71	- 0.07	+ 0.19
Derbyshire ...	44,076	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	3.80	+ 0.57	- 0.05
Notts. and Leicester ...	52,967	+ 0.3	- 1.0	4.55	+ 0.98	+ 0.06
Warwick ...	16,820	+ 0.1	- 0.1	5.48	+ 0.23	+ 0.08
North Staffordshire ...	23,269	- 1.1	+ 1.3	5.01	+ 0.24	+ 0.07
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	26,781	- 0.4	- 5.1	4.47	+ 0.05	- 0.27
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,723	- 0.5	- 2.1	5.41	+ 0.29	+ 0.58
Kent ...	7,064	+ 0.1	- 3.5	5.56	+ 0.10	+ 0.01
North Wales ...	9,853	- 0.0	+ 3.7	5.22	- 0.33	- 0.35
South Wales and Mon. ...	134,511	- 0.4	+ 10.0	5.85	+ 0.03	+ 0.28
England and Wales ...	689,948	- 0.0	+ 4.0	5.03	+ 0.35	+ 0.17
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. and East Lothians ...	13,087	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	5.61	+ 2.69	- 0.16
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,110	- 0.2	+ 5.1	5.45	+ 2.71	- 0.28
Rest of Scotland ...	52,811	- 0.4	+ 4.2	5.88	+ 2.91	+ 0.08
Scotland ...	89,008	- 0.3	+ 4.3	5.73	+ 2.83	- 0.05
GREAT BRITAIN ...	778,956	- 0.1	+ 4.1	5.11	+ 0.63	+ 0.15

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 26th July, 1937, and 23rd August, 1937, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1936. Revised percentages, based on the numbers insured at July, 1937, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

† See footnote † in next column.

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st August, 1937, was 0.67 of a day per week, of which 0.51 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, were 1.30 and 0.61 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1936, 0.82 and 0.72 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 21st August, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,776,300 tons, as compared with 17,561,000 tons in the four weeks ended 24th July, 1937, and 16,205,700 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1936.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 7.8* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 8.1* at 26th July, 1937, and 12.0 at 24th August, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
	Fortnight ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	3,102	Per cent. - 0.7	Per cent. + 13.6	Days. 5.89	Days. ... + 0.51
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,982	- 0.7	+ 13.1	6.00	...
Other Districts ...	1,713	+ 0.5	+ 13.8	5.57	- 0.06 + 0.03
ALL DISTRICTS	6,797	- 0.4	+ 13.5	5.84	- 0.02 + 0.24

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st August, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,075, an increase of 4.1 per cent. as compared with July, 1937, and of 0.6 per cent. as compared with August, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6.00 in August, 1937, as compared with 5.88 in July, 1937, and 5.95 in August, 1936.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained good in most districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.7* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 9.3* at 26th July, 1937, and 13.6 at 24th August, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,123 workpeople at the end of August, 1937, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1937, and an increase of 18.5 per cent. compared with August, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1937, was 130, compared with 126 at the end of July, 1937, and 109 at the end of August, 1936. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Aug., 1937.	July, 1937.	Aug., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	37	36	30	+ 1	+ 7
Cumberland and W. Lanca- shire	10	10	8	...	+ 2
Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield, N. Wales and Cheshire) ...	8	8	9	...	- 1
Derby, Le'ster, Notts, North- ants	29	29	23	...	+ 6
Lincolnshire	14	13	12	+ 1	+ 2
Staffs., Salop, Worcs., War- wick	10	9	6	+ 1	+ 4
South Wales and Mon. ...	6	6	6	...	...
England and Wales	114	111	94	+ 3	+ 20
Scotland	16	15	15	+ 1	+ 1
Great Britain	130	126	109	+ 4	+ 21

The production of pig iron in August, 1937, amounted to 712,600 tons, compared with 729,300 tons in July, 1937, and 635,800 tons in August, 1936.

* See footnote * in previous column.

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

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd August showed an improvement as compared with 26th July, following the termination of trade holidays. Temporary stoppages owing to shortages of material continued to be reported from some districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16 to 64, was 10·7* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 11·7* at 26th July, 1937, and 15·5 at 24th August, 1936.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.†			
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,423	+ 1·5	43,836	+ 1·7	+14·4	
Puddling Forges...	475	— 20·4	2,268	— 26·3	— 0·2	
Rolling Mills ...	21,850	— 0·2	119,308	— 0·1	+ 5·7	
Forging and Pressing	1,517	— 6·2	8,407	— 3·2	+ 8·0	
Founding ...	9,029	— 0·5	52,175	— 0·7	+18·8	
Other Departments	12,091	— 1·1	68,457	— 1·4	+ 4·6	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	13,886	— 2·4	80,765	— 2·3	+ 9·4	
TOTAL† ...	66,271	— 1·0	375,216	— 1·0	+ 8·9	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	16,341	+ 0·7	94,199	+ 0·3	+14·4	
Sheffield, Rotherham	23,841	— 0·1	134,786	— 0·2	+13·7	
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	435	...	2,460	...	+11·2	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,334	— 4·2	22,696	— 4·3	— 2·7	
Staffordshire ...	6,085	— 1·8	34,207	— 1·8	+ 0·1	
Other Midland Counties ...	6,369	— 1·9	36,514	— 0·1	+ 9·8	
Wales and Mon. ...	8,866	— 3·7	50,354	— 4·0	— 0·4	
TOTAL† ...	66,271	— 1·0	375,216	— 1·0	+ 8·9	

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5·7 in the week ended 21st August, 1937, the same as in July, 1937, compared with 5·6 in August, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 987,700 tons in August, 1937, as compared with 1,059,200 tons in July, 1937, and with 872,700 tons in August, 1936.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in August showed little change, and continued fair; it was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11·3* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 12·0* at 26th July, 1937, and 24·6 at 24th August, 1936.

In steel sheet manufacture also 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 21st August, 1937, as compared with a month before, and a year before :—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Tinplate ...	67	— 2	387	— 4	+50	
Steel Sheet	12	...	106	...	+ 9	
TOTAL ...	79	— 2	493	— 4	+59	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August declined slightly in some districts, but was generally good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, although the latter section was still affected by seasonal slackness in some districts; it continued fair in marine engineering; and moderate in constructional engineering and in textile engineering. There was a continued shortage of some classes of skilled labour and some difficulty in obtaining materials in certain areas.

* See footnote * in first column on previous page.

† The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

‡ Excluding Scotland. Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 24th July, 1937. For the week ended 21st August, 1937, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 11,191 and the aggregate number of shifts 63,671, as compared with 10,441 workpeople and 59,297 shifts in August, 1936, showing an increase of 7·2 per cent. and of 7·4 per cent., respectively.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative Divisions excepting the London and the South Western Divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd August, 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 23rd August, 1937.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Foundry.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,827	464	59	253	3,474	7,077	+1,552	+ 468
South-Eastern	1,092	168	149	138	1,129	2,676	+ 292	— 156
South-Western	730	95	292	121	3,584	4,822	+ 177	+ 2,194
Midlands ...	2,659	591	28	675	7,425	11,378	+1,141	— 3,806
North-Eastern	4,164	128	191	202	540	5,225	+ 73	— 2,270
North-Western	8,016	923	151	481	1,704	11,275	+ 512	— 7,016
Northern ...	2,982	394	1,531	765	541	6,213	+ 436	— 2,315
Scotland ...	5,461	252	1,472	1,055	985	9,225	—1,869	— 2,716
Wales...	611	84	28	221	454	1,398	+ 161	— 383
Northern Ireland	636	70	622	37	347	1,712	— 107	— 461
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	29,178	3,169	4,523	3,948	20,183	61,001	+2,368	— 16,461
Percentages Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.*								
London ...	2·7	2·5	14·4	4·6	5·2	3·6	+ 0·8	+ 0·2
South-Eastern	2·6	1·7	4·1	16·6	3·0	2·9	+ 0·4	— 0·1
South-Western	2·3	3·1	4·0	11·1	8·8	5·8	+ 0·3	+ 2·7
Midlands ...	3·0	1·8	18·7	7·3	6·9	4·8	+ 0·5	— 1·6
North-Eastern	5·2	2·6	11·4	10·4	3·8	5·1	+ 0·1	— 2·2
North-Western	7·6	4·3	17·4	12·5	7·0	7·2	+ 0·3	— 4·5
Northern ...	9·2	5·5	11·1	13·7	12·6	9·8	+ 0·7	— 3·7
Scotland ...	8·1	7·1	9·6	16·1	8·1	8·8	— 1·8	— 2·6
Wales...	13·8	12·5	7·8	15·8	17·7	14·9	+ 1·8	— 4·0
Northern Ireland	10·3	16·3	9·6	26·4	12·9	10·8	— 0·7	— 2·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	5·2	3·1	9·1	10·9	6·4	5·7	+ 0·2	— 1·6
<i>Ditto, July, 1937</i>	<i>5·4</i>	<i>3·0</i>	<i>8·8</i>	<i>11·2</i>	<i>5·4</i>	<i>5·5</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Aug., 1936</i>	<i>7·7</i>	<i>3·7</i>	<i>12·3</i>	<i>12·7</i>	<i>6·3</i>	<i>7·3</i>	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment in marine engineering was moderate; it was fair in general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment was good in general engineering. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good in motor vehicle manufacture; fairly good in general engineering; and fair in textile engineering. Employment in Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry remained very good in general and electrical engineering; motor vehicle manufacture continued to be affected by seasonal slackness, but employment was good in this section and also in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester districts employment remained good. Seasonal slackness occurred in motor vehicle manufacture in the London and South Western Divisions, but otherwise employment in London and the Southern Counties was very good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture were still very busy and employment continued very good.

In Scotland employment improved in general engineering, and was fair in that section and in marine engineering. Employment showed some further decline in Wales and was slack; it improved slightly and was moderate in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further slight improvement on the whole. In some areas, including ship-repairing centres, there were increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed, which was more than offset by reductions in other areas. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported in some districts. Compared with August, 1936, employment was better in most of the principal areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64 at 23rd August, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th July, 1937, and 24th August, 1936 :—

Division.†	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64, Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage* Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,384	- 22	- 209	15.5	- 0.2	- 2.3
South-Eastern	400	+ 28	- 110	7.7	+ 0.5	- 2.2
South-Western	2,919	- 126	+ 170	11.7	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Midlands ...	77	+ 6	+ 16	29.6	+ 2.3	+ 6.1
North-Eastern	1,271	+ 4	+ 80	23.2	...	+ 1.4
North-Western	5,977	- 171	- 1,792	25.9	- 0.7	- 7.7
Northern ...	11,548	+ 1,275	- 2,390	32.4	+ 3.6	- 6.7
Scotland ...	10,407	- 1,591	- 3,984	24.6	- 3.8	- 9.5
Wales ...	2,049	+ 250	- 828	42.2	+ 5.2	- 17.0
Northern Ireland	2,028	- 342	- 2,272	18.3	- 3.0	- 20.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	38,060	- 689	- 11,319	23.5	- 0.4	- 7.0

* See footnote * in first column on previous page.

† See footnote † in second column on page 342.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline at some centres but remained fairly good; it was considerably better than in August of last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 10.5* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 10.1* at 26th July, 1937, and with 16.0 at 24th August, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 10.4*, 9.7*, and 15.6; in the manufacturing department they were 10.6*, 10.4*, and 16.4.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,350	- 0.4	+ 2.9	19,783	- 1.7	+ 12.3
Spinning ...	22,728	- 1.1	+ 2.2	38,777	- 1.8	+ 11.8
Weaving ...	21,473	- 0.3	+ 4.0	39,202	- 2.1	+ 14.2
Other ...	7,169	- 0.4	+ 3.4	16,186	- 1.3	+ 6.5
Total ...	62,720	- 0.6	+ 3.0	113,948	- 1.8	+ 11.9
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,883	- 0.3	- 5.1	7,097	+ 0.2	+ 5.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,618	+ 0.1	+ 13.7	9,872	+ 0.0	+ 25.8
Oldham ...	10,200	+ 0.4	- 0.9	19,719	- 0.2	+ 9.2
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,768	- 1.8	+ 8.5	20,799	- 1.9	+ 17.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,172	+ 0.8	+ 3.3	11,412	- 3.6	+ 12.4
Manchester ...	3,407	- 0.8	- 7.7	6,180	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Preston and Chorley ...	3,701	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	6,247	- 4.4	+ 6.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,194	- 0.0	+ 13.3	7,840	+ 0.6	+ 23.3
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,527	- 1.3	+ 1.7	7,409	- 2.6	+ 12.7
Colne and Nelson ...	2,454	- 1.1	- 2.9	5,632	- 0.4	+ 5.4
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,890	- 4.6	- 1.3	4,010	- 6.9	+ 10.1
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,010	- 1.6	- 0.9	3,124	- 9.5	- 6.2
Other Districts ...	2,896	- 0.1	+ 6.8	4,607	- 3.2	+ 12.5
Total ...	62,720	- 0.6	+ 3.0	113,948	- 1.8	+ 11.9

Returns from firms employing about 62,500 workpeople in the week ended 21st August, 1937, showed that nearly 6 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Stalybridge employment showed little change as compared with July but was better than a year ago. Employment at Glossop and at Hyde continued good.

In the Oldham district employment continued good in the spinning department and was better than in August, 1936; in the manufacturing department it was very good with weavers of velvets, fancy goods and sheetings, good in the heavy goods section, and fair with weavers of calicoes and fustians.

At Bolton there was a slight decline and an increase of short time working: employment was moderate with spinners and cardroom workers; it continued good with weavers, winders and warpers, except in the quilt manufacturing section, in which there was a seasonal decline. At Leigh some short time was worked, but employment was good generally. At Bury employment was good in the spinning department. At Rochdale the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms.

In the Preston district some firms extended the holiday stoppage, but employment generally continued good. At Blackburn employment continued good with weavers but declined with workers in the preparatory departments (drawers-in, winders and warpers, etc.). At Accrington it continued good. At Chorley some operatives were working three looms instead of four. At Nelson there was a decline, with temporary stoppages at a few mills. At Colne there was a slight improvement. At Burnley, Darwen and Great Harwood employment declined slightly, but was better than a year ago.

In Yorkshire employment declined; some firms extended the holiday stoppage, and some operatives were under-employed.

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 23rd August, 1937:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd August, 1937.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room	920	1,671	141	867	3,599	+ 214
Spinning	5,266	1,476	1,488	1,280	9,510	+ 801
Beaming, Winding and Warping	902	2,859	750	3,953	8,464	+ 1,088
Weaving	2,667	5,774	550	1,365	10,356	— 344
Other Processes ...	599	223	105	192	1,119	+ 74
Total	10,354	12,003	3,034	7,657	33,048	+ 1,833

* See footnote * in first column on page 344.

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

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd August showed a slight improvement as compared with 26th July, and was fairly good on the whole.

The percentage recorded as unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry at 23rd August, 1937, was 9.9* compared with 10.4* at 26th July, 1937, and with 10.8 at 24th August, 1936. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 6.2*, 5.2* and 6.5.

Worsted Section.—Employment was fairly good for the time of the year, except in the fine worsted (men's wear) section, where it was slack.

Returns from employers for the week ended 21st August, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 18½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments, 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 14½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 16 per cent. were on short time, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 14 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *weaving* department, the corresponding figures were: short time,† 21 per cent. and 12 hours; overtime, 3 per cent. and 5 hours.

Employment with wool sorters continued to decline, and was described as bad; in the woolcombing department employment was good for the time of year. Employment remained fairly good with spinners; in the weaving department it declined in the fine worsted (men's wear) trade, but otherwise showed little change.

At Bradford employment remained generally fair for the time of year; among woolcombers at Shipley employment improved and was good. At Halifax and at Keighley the seasonal slackness continued. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment was slack; the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms and there was much short time and under-employment.

Woollen Section.—Employment declined at some centres, but remained good elsewhere; it was fairly good generally.

Returns from employers in the week ended 21st August, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 19 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department, 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 6½ hours each on the average, and 27 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time,† 21½ per cent. and 9 hours; overtime, 13 per cent. and 5 hours.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district remained fairly good. At Leeds employment improved, and was good. In the Heavy Woollen District employment remained good, and there was an improvement in the rag and shoddy trade.

In the blanket trade employment was fair in Yorkshire; at Witney it remained rather slack. Among flannel workers employment remained fair at Rochdale, but at Saddleworth the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms.

In the West of England employment remained good. In the South of Scotland there was a further slight decline, and the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good generally.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,188	+ 0.1	94.6	22,925	+ 4.2	83.5
Spinning ...	34,501	+ 0.2	88.1	53,175	- 0.8	87.1
Weaving ...	15,216	- 2.0	81.3	29,482	- 5.6	76.2
Other Depts. ...	9,509	- 0.6	99.9	21,184	- 1.8	83.0
Not Specified ...	1,451	- 0.5	83.0	2,940	+ 1.5	65.0
Total—Worsted	69,865	- 0.4	88.2	129,706	- 1.2	82.8
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	929	+ 1.0	75.4	2,120	+ 0.6	82.3
Spinning ...	11,923	- 0.4	93.1	26,328	- 2.4	106.6
Weaving ...	19,877	- 1.6	97.5	36,992	- 2.1	104.4
Other Depts. ...	13,692	- 0.3	88.4	31,109	- 0.7	95.8
Not Specified ...	2,061	- 0.8	86.1	4,328	- 2.5	91.0
Total—Woollen	48,482	- 0.9	92.9	100,877	- 1.7	100.8
CARPET SECTION...	12,704	- 0.1	140.3	25,205	- 2.2	148.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	131,051	- 0.6	92.8	255,788	- 1.5	93.5

* See footnote * in first column on page 344.

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

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

Districts :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	30,570	- 0.5	88.2	60,994	+ 0.7	80.2
Huddersfield ...	7,274	- 2.9	85.4	12,835	- 11.6	69.5
Halifax ...	8,066	+ 0.2	76.5	14,176	- 0.6	75.0
Leeds ...	6,034	- 0.9	90.4	11,014	- 1.6	94.2
Keighley ...	7,093	+ 1.2	90.2	12,571	- 1.0	94.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,566	- 0.3	108.1	5,436	+ 3.0	107.6
Total — West Riding ...	62,603	- 0.5	87.4	117,026	- 1.2	81.6
West of England and Midlands ...	4,681	+ 0.8	93.2	8,429	- 2.2	86.3
Lancashire ...	351	- 1.4	122.0	667	- 1.0	127.8
Scotland ...	2,230	- 1.1	98.6	3,584	+ 2.4	126.6
Total—Worsted	69,865	- 0.4	88.2	129,706	- 1.2	82.8
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	10,571	+ 1.0	98.3	23,612	+ 0.1	98.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	8,855	- 0.1	87.7	18,584	- 1.9	107.0
Leeds ...	7,917	- 1.1	104.0	18,416	+ 1.1	122.6
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,364	+ 0.3	102.9	5,340	- 1.9	98.1
Bradford ...	1,083	+ 0.3	93.2	2,465	+ 2.2	89.8
Total — West Riding ...	30,790	+ 0.1	97.6	68,417	- 0.2	108.8
Lancashire ...	3,246	+ 0.1	94.6	6,945	- 1.3	99.8
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,386	- 0.8	83.9	6,502	- 3.3	100.4
Scotland ...	11,060	- 3.6	83.4	19,013	- 6.4	79.8
Total—Woollen	48,482	- 0.9	92.9	100,877	- 1.7	100.8
CARPET SECTION ...	12,704	- 0.1	140.3	25,205	- 2.2	148.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	131,051	- 0.6	92.8	255,788	- 1.5	93.5

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st August, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th July, 1937 :—

Districts :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Comb-ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 0.5
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 3.3	- 0.6	- 0.5
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
TOTAL ...	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 2.0	- 0.6	- 0.4
WOOLLEN SECTION :					
Huddersfield ...	—	- 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.1	+ 1.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	- 1.6	- 0.1
Leeds ...	—	- 0.1	- 2.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	- 0.5	- 5.5	- 0.8	- 2.4
TOTAL ...	—	- 0.4	- 1.6	- 0.3	- 0.9

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 23rd August, 1937 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd August, 1937.						Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Wool Sorting ...	83	6	358	6	453	— 55	
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	291	54	317	71	733	— 93	
Wool Combing ...	198	173	528	395	1,294	— 393	
Wool Carding ...	207	29	279	38	553	— 212	
Woollen Spinning ...	135	31	161	139	466	— 103	
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	205	558	204	1,181	2,148	— 67	
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	61	17	209	66	353	— 19	
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	38	167	125	590	920	+ 7	
Woollen Weaving ...	119	89	337	707	1,252	— 231	
Worsted Weaving ...	49	125	85	1,595	1,854	+ 36	
Other Processes ...	462	43	390	119	1,014	— 91	
Total ...	1,848	1,292	2,993	4,907	11,040	—1,221	

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement at most of the principal centres, and was fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.6* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 11.3* at 26th July, 1937, and with 12.8 at 24th August, 1936.

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

Districts :	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—						
London ...	1,403	- 0.1	- 6.4	3,197	- 0.6	- 3.2
Leicester ...	8,294	+ 1.3	- 4.0	19,404	+ 3.3	- 1.6
Leicester Country District ...	4,457	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	10,026	+ 4.5	+ 12.5
Northampton ...	4,592	+ 1.7	- 1.2	10,180	- 1.0	- 1.1
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,431	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	15,849	+ 0.9	+ 3.1
Kettering and District ...	4,729	- 0.2	- 3.1	11,577	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Rest of Northants ...	1,319	- 0.5	- 5.3	3,007	+ 7.6	- 4.4
Stafford and District ...	2,502	- 0.3	+ 1.5	5,788	+ 9.7	+ 4.0
Norwich and District ...	5,454	+ 1.5	- 3.0	10,907	+ 2.4	- 1.8
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,368	- 0.4	- 1.7	2,718	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Leeds and District ...	1,468	+ 2.4	- 0.2	3,374	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,502	+ 0.5	+ 2.7	15,531	+ 0.9	+ 10.3
Birmingham and District ...	835	+ 1.0	- 3.1	1,725	- 2.0	+ 2.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,790	+ 0.8	+ 3.3	9,927	+ 0.6	+ 5.7
England and Wales ...	55,144	+ 0.9	- 1.0	123,210	+ 1.9	+ 2.6
Scotland ...	1,368	...	- 0.6	3,054	- 4.1	+ 0.2
Great Britain ...	56,512	+ 0.9	- 1.0	126,264	+ 1.7	+ 2.6

Returns from firms employing about 56,000 workpeople in the week ended 21st August, 1937, showed that 21½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 7 hours each on the average; while nearly 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3½ hours each on the average. Short time was largely worked in the Bristol and Kingswood district, at Northampton, and at Leeds; on the other hand, in the Stafford district, in the Higham and Rushden district and in Lancashire, many more workpeople were on overtime than on short time.

Employment remained good in North London, and fair with most firms in East London.

At Leicester employment improved; it was good with women workers and moderate generally. In the Leicestershire country district improvement was general, and employment was good generally; though there was some seasonal slackness at Coalville.

At Northampton employment showed little change; the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms. In the Northamptonshire country district there was a general improvement, and employment was good for the time of year; though here also some firms extended the holiday stoppage.

Employment at Stafford was good in the larger factories, where a good deal of overtime was worked. At Norwich there was a slight improvement, and employment was moderate.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment improved slightly, and was better than a year ago; an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour was reported at Kingswood. At Leeds employment was fairly good.

There was a seasonal decline with some firms in the Lancashire slipper trade, but employment in general remained fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

At Kilmarnock employment was fairly good; there was a slight improvement at Maybole; employment was moderate at Edinburgh and slack at Glasgow.

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd August, 1937 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 23rd August, 1937.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're :						
Preparing Dept. ...	97	28	92	19	236	- 4
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	243	15	178	10	446	+ 33
Clicking Dept. ...	546	3	712	2	1,263	- 10
Closing Dept. ...	8	561	2	677	1,248	- 551
Making Dept. ...	1,310	11	1,141	33	2,495	- 12
Finishing Dept. ...	831	449	650	322	2,252	- 185
Slipper Making ...	158	103	490	412	1,163	+ 137
Clog Making ...	13	1	4	3	21	...
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	637	—	57	2	696	- 45
TOTAL ...	3,843	1,171	3,326	1,480	9,820	- 637

* See footnote * in first column on page 344.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change, and continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7.1* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 7.0* at 26th July, 1937, and 8.1 at 24th August, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,989	- 0.4	+ 2.3	25,424	- 0.9	+ 1.5
Rest of Great Britain ...	3,930	- 0.3	+ 1.7	10,609	- 1.2	+ 3.2
Total ...	12,919	- 0.4	+ 2.1	36,033	- 1.0	+ 2.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,864 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained good on the whole and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Compared with August, 1936, increases in the numbers unemployed in Northern Ireland and in the London and South Eastern Divisions were more than offset by decreases in other Divisions.

As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and tilers and with painters, and good with other classes of skilled operatives. In some districts shortages of skilled operatives, particularly bricklayers and plasterers, were reported. With labourers to skilled occupations, and builders' labourers, employment was fair; but the amount of unemployment among navvies, general labourers and certain other occupations was considerable.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd August, 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 August, 1936 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 23rd Aug., 1937.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	142,740	7,327	184	5.1	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Bricklayers ...	97,570	4,481	160	4.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Masons ...	22,200	1,237	55	5.6	- 0.6	- 0.9
Slaters and Tilers ...	8,840	817	78	9.2	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Plasterers ...	34,550	1,984	96	5.7	- 0.6	+ 1.6
Painters ...	134,540	13,297	402	9.9	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Plumbers ...	41,250	3,056	151	7.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	291,350	30,492	901	10.5	+ 0.3	...
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,300	25,635	428	24.1	+ 0.4	- 0.3
All other occupations ...	140,340	26,116	887	18.6	- 0.9	- 3.5
Total ...	1,019,680	114,442	3,342	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
DIVISIONS.†						
London ...	243,010	22,984	48	9.5	- 0.8	+ 1.3
South-Eastern ...	138,900	9,945	88	7.2	...	+ 1.4
South-Western ...	110,870	8,440	112	7.6	+ 0.4	...
Midlands ...	124,530	9,647	608	7.7	- 0.1	- 1.0
North-Eastern ...	82,190	8,106	675	9.9	+ 0.3	- 0.8
North-Western ...	123,380	19,515	716	15.8	+ 0.4	- 1.0
Northern ...	49,250	8,670	433	17.6	+ 0.5	- 2.3
Scotland ...	93,500	12,697	520	13.6	- 0.4	- 2.2
Wales ...	33,510	7,641	110	22.8	+ 0.2	- 2.2
Northern Ireland ...	20,540	6,797	32	33.1	...	+ 7.0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,019,680	114,442	3,342	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.1

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during August have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,407,000 in 1931). The returns show that in August, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £5,689,300, compared with £7,454,500 in August, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for August, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 368 of this issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 344.

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

‡ See footnote † in second column on page 342.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed an improvement towards the end of the month, after the termination of local holidays, and was moderate on the whole. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it was still very good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.1* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 18.3* at 26th July, 1937, and 18.4 at 24th August, 1936.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China ...	2,022	- 3.2	+ 0.3	3,516	- 7.5	+ 8.4
Earthenware ...	5,961	- 0.5	+ 4.0	12,055	- 3.7	+ 10.7
Other Branches ...	2,283	+ 0.1	+ 6.8	4,424	- 1.9	+ 6.9
TOTAL ...	10,266	- 0.9	+ 3.9	19,995	- 4.0	+ 9.4
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,163	- 0.9	+ 3.2	14,403	- 4.3	+ 8.7
Other districts ...	2,103	- 0.8	+ 6.6	5,592	- 3.4	+ 11.2
TOTAL ...	10,266	- 0.9	+ 3.9	19,995	- 4.0	+ 9.4

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,190 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,431, or 14 per cent., were working on an average nearly 7½ hours less than full time in the week ended 21st August, 1937; on the other hand, 728, or about 7 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 a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was still good generally. It was better than in August, 1936.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change, and remained good on the whole. At Bradford, however, it was reported as slack, while at Leicester it was described as moderate. At some centres, including Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol, it was reported as fair.

Employment with electrotypes and stereotypers was good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change as compared with the previous month and was better than in August, 1936. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.1* at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 3.7* at 26th July, 1937, and with 5.2 at 24th August, 1936. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 5.8,* 5.7* and 6.8; in the cardboard-box, paper-bag, and stationery industries they were 3.8,* 3.9* and 4.4.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of August, 1937.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		August, 1937.	July, 1937.	August, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London ...	34,661	2.2	2.6	3.1	- 0.4	- 0.9
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	14,246	4.4	4.3	5.3	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,724	2.7	2.7	2.9	...	- 0.2
Scotland ...	5,215	2.7	2.4	4.4	+ 0.3	- 1.7
Other Districts ...	10,263	2.1	2.6	3.3	- 0.5	- 1.2
Total ...	72,109	2.7	2.9	3.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Lithographic Printing	11,913	3.6	3.7	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Bookbinding ...	7,991	5.2	5.3	7.7	- 0.1	- 2.5
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	30,153	1.3	1.4	1.7	- 0.1	- 0.4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight improvement among dock, wharf and lighterage workers, but was still slack on the whole; it was better than in the corresponding period last year.

Among insured workpeople aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 26.5* per cent. were unemployed at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 26.6* per cent. at 26th July, 1937.

* See footnote * in first column on page 344.

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

and 28.7 per cent. at 24th August, 1936. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were 10.4,* 10.3* and 13.1; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service they were 29.3,* 29.6* and 31.5.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th Aug., 1937	3,997	1,887	5,884	5,544	11,428
14th " "	3,901	1,934	5,835	5,568	11,403
21st " "	3,826	1,805	5,631	5,463	11,094
28th " "	3,888	1,985	5,873	5,496	11,369
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th August, 1937	3,899	1,903	5,802	5,517	11,319
Average for July, 1937	4,077	2,048	6,125	5,452	11,577
Average for Aug., 1936	3,520	1,689	5,209	5,539	10,748

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed rose sharply during August to 1,088, as compared with 884 in July, 1937, and with 855 in August, 1936.

North-East Coast.—Employment improved at several ports, and remained fair on the whole.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool continued fair. At Garston it was good among both regular and casual workers. At Salford the improvement reported last month was maintained and employment was good.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th August, 1937, was 12,080, compared with 12,036 in July, 1937, and 11,287 in August, 1936. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,380 in the four weeks ended 27th August, 1937, compared with £32,878 in July, 1937, and £27,960 in August, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed a decline in the first half of the month, but recovered later and was fair. At Swansea there was little change, and employment remained good. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment improved considerably during the latter part of the month, and was much better than in July. The improvement reported last month at Southampton was maintained, and employment continued good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained fair at Glasgow and good at Grangemouth; at Leith it was only moderately good, while at Dundee it declined somewhat. At Belfast employment remained good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during August showed little change as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 23rd August, 1937, was 18.7,* compared with 18.8* at 26th July, 1937, and 23.2 at 24th August, 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:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Aug., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eight Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1937.	Aug., 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool‡	8,633	- 1,482	- 219	71,388	65,571
Manchester	624	+ 25	+ 40	4,829	4,409
London	10,917	+ 1,531	+ 2,607	69,230	63,941
Southampton... ..	4,688	- 2,270	+ 408	42,572	44,083
Tyne Ports	1,709	- 72	- 249	13,764	14,794
Sunderland	327	- 90	- 41	1,922	1,494
Middlesbrough	232	- 217	- 71	2,205	2,419
Hull	568	- 679	- 248	7,089	6,337
Bristol§	760	- 48	+ 210	6,063	5,210
Newport, Mon.	498	+ 60	+ 181	3,757	2,460
Cardiff|| ... ..	1,936	+ 78	- 308	15,159	15,433
Swansea	805	- 430	+ 76	7,068	6,683
SCOTLAND :					
Leith	235	- 159	+ 49	2,008	1,724
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	500	+ 84	+ 224	2,700	3,251
Glasgow	4,168	+ 197	+ 752	24,502	22,380
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	119	- 68	- 65	1,794	1,773
Total for above Ports	36,719	- 3,540	+ 3,346	276,050	261,962

* See footnote * in first column on page 344.

† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

|| Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 23rd August, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 23rd August, 1937.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.	26th July, 1937.	24th Aug., 1936.
London Division ...	118,231	28,919	6,643	153,793	- 1,379	- 7,607
South-Eastern Division* ...	44,655	8,861	4,096	57,612	+ 2,006	+ 1,727
Brighton ...	2,838	673	285	3,796	+ 271	+ 355
Chatham ...	1,868	327	239	2,434	+ 306	+ 173
Ipswich ...	1,607	183	127	1,917	+ 113	+ 194
Norwich ...	4,775	1,095	292	6,162	+ 381	+ 140
Reading ...	1,728	296	180	2,204	+ 39	+ 36
Rest of Division ...	31,839	6,287	2,973	41,099	+ 896	+ 1,175
South-Western Division* ...	53,136	8,174	5,202	66,512	+ 2,706	- 8,163
Bristol ...	9,512	1,662	1,438	12,612	- 52	- 3,547
Plymouth ...	4,742	825	316	5,883	+ 376	- 1,048
Portsmouth ...	3,862	565	397	4,824	+ 286	- 340
Southampton ...	5,373	511	204	6,088	+ 562	- 84
Swindon ...	550	82	144	776	- 31	- 177
Rest of Division ...	29,097	4,529	2,703	36,329	+ 1,565	- 2,967
Midlands Division* ...	105,746	31,180	6,257	143,183	- 54	- 31,596
Birmingham ...	14,052	4,040	954	19,046	+ 1,411	- 3,695
Coventry ...	3,182	536	98	3,816	- 19	- 1,794
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	1,283	600	30	1,913	+ 421	- 370
Derby ...	1,618	559	182	2,359	+ 115	- 472
Leicester ...	5,619	3,388	148	9,155	- 37	- 33
Northampton ...	2,260	575	122	2,957	+ 257	- 598
Nottingham ...	8,810	1,980	259	11,049	- 283	- 2,450
Smethwick ...	874	339	32	1,245	+ 18	- 498
Stoke-on-Trent...	12,172	5,953	519	18,644	- 2,004	- 1,935
Walsall ...	3,175	531	149	3,855	+ 119	- 991
West Bromwich ...	890	132	26	1,048	+ 83	- 718
Wolverhampton ...	2,730	694	246	3,670	+ 120	- 2,157
Rest of Division ...	49,081	11,853	3,492	64,426	- 147	- 15,885
North-Eastern Division* ...	116,495	25,979	8,226	150,700	- 15,698	- 32,211
Barnsley ...	7,039	495	659	8,193	- 2,574	- 2,944
Bradford ...	7,397	3,453	286	11,136	- 460	- 2,374
Dewsbury ...	1,496	478	31	2,005	- 1,451	- 581
Doncaster ...	3,348	376	790	4,514	- 269	- 277
Grimsby ...	4,270	382	425	5,077	+ 178	- 119
Halifax ...	1,488	662	50	2,200	+ 167	- 154
Huddersfield ...	2,283	1,735	178	4,196	+ 352	- 307
Hull ...	10,732	1,411	905	13,048	+ 365	- 493
Leeds ...	12,239	5,345	469	18,053	+ 970	- 683
Lincoln ...	1,552	369	207	2,128	+ 39	- 666
Rotherham ...	2,726	281	305	3,312	+ 1,615	- 3,521
Sheffield ...	13,900	2,645	452	16,997	- 433	- 7,857
Wakefield ...	2,388	548	271	3,207	- 1,161	- 1,145
York ...	2,134	241	129	2,504	- 414	- 153
Rest of Division ...	43,503	7,558	3,069	54,130	- 9,392	- 11,243
North-Western Division ...	210,557	66,354	17,126	294,037	+ 8,442	- 53,210
Accrington ...	1,521	1,068	100	2,689	- 165	- 2,560
Ashton-u-Lyne...	2,739	853	137	3,729	+ 125	- 2,145
Barrow ...	1,478	265	138	1,881	+ 434	- 1,571
Birkenhead ...	6,948	763	560	8,271	- 882	- 660
Blackburn ...	5,034	5,128	264	10,426	+ 282	- 4,232
Blackpool ...	2,535	326	128	2,989	- 85	- 675
Bolton ...	5,940	2,469	250	8,659	+ 1,160	- 2,586
Burnley ...	3,735	2,937	180	6,852	+ 570	- 1,772
Bury ...	1,519	932	114	2,565	+ 82	- 493
Chorley ...	1,985	897	170	3,052	+ 63	- 666
Liverpool ...	60,436	8,906	6,075	75,417	- 2,072	- 7,076
Manchester ...	24,823	8,816	1,748	35,387	+ 1,100	- 3,039
Nelson ...	1,470	882	78	2,430	+ 400	- 619
Oldham ...	7,236	1,909	223	9,368	+ 144	- 4,991
Preston ...	3,557	1,835	298	5,690	+ 568	- 1,525
Rochdale ...	3,216	715	125	4,056	+ 640	- 1,364
St. Helens ...	4,983	380	412	5,775	- 434	- 1,921
Salford ...	6,925	2,848	347	10,120	+ 888	- 1,384
Stockport ...	3,543	1,842	457	5,842	+ 554	- 38
Warrington ...	2,296	534	271	3,101	- 632	- 900
Wigan ...	7,927	1,857	577	10,361	+ 433	- 1,400
Rest of Division ...	50,711	20,192	4,474	75,377	+ 5,557	- 11,593
Northern Division ...	116,828	8,720	13,309	138,857	+ 5,089	- 40,916
Darlington ...	1,891	256	349	2,496	+ 124	- 713
Gateshead ...	6,198	787	679	7,664	+ 265	- 1,493
Hartlepool ...	3,699	269	686	4,654	+ 195	- 2,635
Middlesbrough ...	7,531	402	1,041	8,974	+ 740	- 2,312
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	14,230	2,023	1,377	17,630	+ 140	- 2,925
South Shields ...	7,515	370	841	8,726	+ 817	- 2,315
Stockton-on-Tees ...	4,745	283	631	5,659	+ 286	- 2,487
Sunderland ...	12,872	1,210	1,387	15,469	+ 604	- 2,692
Rest of Division ...	58,147	3,120	6,318	67,585	+ 1,918	- 23,344
Scotland Division ...	166,746	36,566	18,485	221,797	- 23,502	- 34,938
Aberdeen ...	6,043	846	421	7,310	- 158	- 497
Clydebank ...	2,003	413	383	2,799	- 8	- 1,134
Dundee ...	7,749	5,109	511	13,369	- 14,431	- 2,207
Edinburgh ...	13,555	2,672	930	17,157	- 312	- 2,459
Glasgow† ...	58,022	12,700	5,723	76,445	- 2,247	- 11,976
Greenock ...	4,948	825	749	6,522	- 330	- 958
Motherwell ...	3,912	505	663	5,080	- 941	- 1,681
Paisley ...	3,148	692	433	4,273	+ 166	- 1,070
Port Glasgow ...	1,231	329	206	1,766	- 118	- 521
Rest of Division ...	66,135	12,475	8,466	87,076	- 5,123	- 12,435
Wales Division ...	114,329	6,549	11,252	132,130	+ 1,552	- 48,405
Cardiff ...	9,968	1,481	1,073	12,522	+ 292	- 2,826
Llanelli...	2,254	166	298	2,718	- 135	- 332
Newport ...	4,931	366	609	5,906	+ 374	- 1,402
Swansea ...	8,610	754	998	10,362	+ 514	- 3,630
Rest of Division ...	88,566	3,782	8,274	100,622	+ 507	- 40,215
Northern Ireland ...	43,767	18,412	3,367	65,546	- 323	+ 1,209
Belfast ...	22,664	9,587	1,748	33,999	+ 80	- 3,500
Londonderry ...	3,166	1,635	437	5,238	- 98	+ 948
Lurgan ...	976	1,147	59	2,182	- 76	+ 32
Lisburn ...	934	441	42	1,417	+ 62	- 83
Newry ...	1,747	341	88	2,176	+ 47	- 487
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	14,280	5,261	993	20,534	- 338	+ 3,330
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,090,490	239,714	93,963	1,424,167	- 21,161	- 254,110

[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index,"]

* See footnote † in second column on page 342.

† The figures for Rutherglen are included.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 23rd AUGUST, 1937.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 23rd August, 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 23rd August, 1937, are given on page 355.

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

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64 insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 343 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 343.

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 352 and 353 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at August, 1936, and August, 1935, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1936, and July, 1935, respectively, while the figures for July and August, 1937, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936.

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

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,067	46	6,113	122	26	148	6,189	72	6,261	6,162	71	6,233
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	88,049	414	88,463	33,548	215	33,763	121,597	629	122,226	121,554	629	122,183
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	738	—	738	105	—	105	843	—	843	836	—	836
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	576	3	579	24	—	24	600	3	603	599	3	602
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	3,907	10	3,917	1,002	2	1,004	4,909	12	4,921	4,126	11	4,137
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	442	—	442	112	—	112	554	—	554	553	—	553
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	584	152	736	549	7	556	1,133	159	1,292	1,118	159	1,277
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,028	7	1,035	81	2	83	1,109	9	1,118	969	9	978
Total, Mining	95,324	586	95,910	35,421	226	35,647	130,745	812	131,557	129,755	811	130,566
Non-Metaliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,407	9	1,416	108	—	108	1,515	9	1,524	1,514	9	1,523
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,211	88	2,299	527	8	535	2,738	96	2,834	2,686	94	2,780
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	600	15	615	62	4	66	662	19	681	611	18	629
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	4,218	112	4,330	697	12	709	4,915	124	5,039	4,811	121	4,932
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	5,831	543	6,374	804	141	945	6,635	684	7,319	6,300	684	6,984
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	2,866	2,380	5,246	2,454	4,145	6,599	5,320	6,525	11,845	5,298	6,522	11,820
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,515	298	1,813	720	84	804	2,235	382	2,617	2,219	382	2,601
Glass Bottles	1,832	129	1,961	734	35	769	2,566	164	2,730	2,566	164	2,730
Total, Glass	3,347	427	3,774	1,454	119	1,573	4,801	546	5,347	4,785	546	5,331
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	5,278	790	6,068	487	79	566	5,765	869	6,634	5,619	867	6,486
Explosives	486	142	628	11	30	41	497	172	669	495	171	666
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	812	172	984	72	16	88	884	188	1,072	872	188	1,060
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,244	805	4,049	832	74	906	4,076	879	4,955	4,037	851	4,888
Total, Chemicals, etc. ...	9,820	1,909	11,729	1,402	199	1,601	11,222	2,108	13,330	11,023	2,077	13,100
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,344	3	1,347	215	2	217	1,559	5	1,564	1,559	5	1,564
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	10,524	120	10,644	7,605	17	7,622	18,129	137	18,266	18,120	137	18,257
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,780	107	1,887	611	9	620	2,391	116	2,507	2,371	115	2,486
Tin Plates	977	122	1,099	1,914	96	2,010	2,891	218	3,109	2,890	218	3,108
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,756	50	1,806	1,515	10	1,525	3,271	60	3,331	3,268	60	3,328
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,172	161	1,333	510	32	542	1,682	193	1,875	1,663	193	1,856
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	17,553	563	18,116	12,370	166	12,536	29,923	729	30,652	29,871	728	30,599
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	24,692	1,160	25,852	2,950	376	3,326	27,642	1,536	29,178	27,020	1,522	28,542
Electrical Engineering	2,506	465	2,971	153	45	198	2,659	510	3,169	2,591	508	3,099
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,195	19	4,214	301	8	309	4,496	27	4,523	3,876	25	3,901
Constructional Engineering	3,212	30	3,242	692	14	706	3,904	44	3,948	3,867	44	3,911
Total, Engineering	34,605	1,674	36,279	4,096	443	4,539	38,701	2,117	40,818	37,354	2,099	39,453
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	10,558	764	11,322	8,438	423	8,861	18,996	1,187	20,183	18,654	1,182	19,836
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,057	122	1,179	105	48	153	1,162	170	1,332	1,094	170	1,264
Total, Vehicles	12,959	901	13,860	8,543	471	9,014	20,158	1,357	21,515	19,748	1,352	21,100
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	35,422	218	35,640	2,373	47	2,420	37,795	265	38,060	35,771	261	36,032

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	4,436	353	4,789	2,013	94	2,107	6,449	447	6,896	6,416	446	6,862
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,796	42	3,838	165	1	166	3,961	43	4,004	3,699	42	3,741
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,841	2,209	6,050	405	415	820	4,246	2,624	6,870	4,171	2,622	6,793
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,483	569	2,052	449	102	551	1,932	671	2,603	1,921	669	2,590
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	756	506	1,262	190	103	293	946	609	1,555	945	608	1,553
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	691	349	1,040	141	73	214	832	422	1,254	819	422	1,241
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	714	20	734	34	1	35	748	21	769	731	21	752
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.,	836	500	1,336	204	120	324	1,040	620	1,660	1,030	619	1,649
Metal Industries not separately specified	8,839	3,316	12,155	2,282	1,092	3,374	11,121	4,408	15,529	10,810	4,400	15,210
Total, Other Metals ...	25,392	7,864	33,256	5,883	2,001	7,884	31,275	9,865	41,140	30,542	9,849	40,391
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	7,549	7,283	14,832	2,207	5,141	7,348	9,756	12,424	22,180	9,756	12,424	22,180
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	4,736	10,875	15,611	1,723	4,863	6,586	6,459	15,738	22,197	6,436	15,737	22,173
Total, Cotton ...	12,285	18,158	30,443	3,930	10,004	13,934	16,215	28,162	44,377	16,192	28,161	44,353
Woollen and Worsted ...	3,788	3,958	7,746	5,470	8,937	14,407	9,258	12,895	22,153	9,157	12,817	21,974
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving ...	749	1,155	1,904	899	2,696	3,595	1,648	3,851	5,499	1,640	3,829	5,469
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	785	304	1,089	123	226	349	908	530	1,438	905	530	1,435
Linen ...	4,081	7,742	11,823	269	1,072	1,341	4,350	8,814	13,164	380	1,330	1,710
Jute ...	2,155	3,885	6,040	80	341	421	2,235	4,226	6,461	2,235	4,225	6,460
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	660	1,218	1,878	128	418	546	788	1,636	2,424	630	1,234	1,864
Hosiery ...	845	2,831	3,676	1,040	4,414	5,454	1,885	7,245	9,130	1,871	7,147	9,018
Lace ...	230	270	500	427	509	936	657	779	1,436	657	777	1,434
Carpets ...	272	516	788	395	741	1,136	667	1,257	1,924	667	1,255	1,922
Other Textiles ...	1,106	2,343	3,449	298	1,261	1,559	1,404	3,604	5,008	1,260	2,730	3,990
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,462	2,294	6,756	8,450	2,635	11,085	12,912	4,929	17,841	11,849	3,796	15,645
Total, Textiles ...	31,418	44,674	76,092	21,509	33,254	54,763	52,927	77,928	130,855	47,443	67,831	115,274
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,166	567	2,733	1,048	240	1,288	3,214	807	4,021	3,206	807	4,013
Leather Goods ...	634	422	1,056	151	133	284	785	555	1,340	760	545	1,305
Total, Leather ...	2,800	989	3,789	1,199	373	1,572	3,999	1,362	5,361	3,966	1,352	5,318
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	10,053	6,374	16,427	2,566	11,699	14,265	12,619	18,073	30,692	11,970	17,003	28,973
Dress Making and Millinery...	614	3,583	4,197	49	3,125	3,174	663	6,708	7,371	661	6,566	7,227
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	574	1,089	1,663	986	1,946	2,932	1,560	3,035	4,595	1,560	3,034	4,594
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	556	5,921	6,477	105	4,759	4,864	661	10,680	11,341	467	6,141	6,608
Other Dress Industries ...	358	530	888	73	328	401	431	858	1,289	425	851	1,276
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,040	1,892	7,932	4,365	2,087	6,452	10,405	3,979	14,384	10,127	3,966	14,093
Total, Clothing ...	18,195	19,389	37,584	8,144	23,944	32,088	26,339	43,333	69,672	25,210	37,561	62,771
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	7,889	3,367	11,256	523	324	847	8,412	3,691	12,103	7,849	3,555	11,404
Grain Milling ...	1,545	205	1,750	242	22	264	1,787	227	2,014	1,583	203	1,786
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	2,019	2,793	4,812	203	527	730	2,222	3,320	5,542	2,188	3,295	5,483
Other Food Industries ...	6,423	6,486	12,909	314	1,092	1,406	6,737	7,578	14,315	6,536	7,465	14,001
Drink Industries ...	5,470	1,647	7,117	284	189	473	5,754	1,836	7,590	5,373	1,796	7,169
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	590	905	1,495	23	239	262	613	1,144	1,757	570	925	1,495
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	23,936	15,403	39,339	1,589	2,393	3,982	25,525	17,796	43,321	24,099	17,239	41,338
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	5,105	116	5,221	311	19	330	5,416	135	5,551	5,035	135	5,170
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,144	195	1,339	225	53	278	1,369	248	1,617	1,306	247	1,553
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9,918	1,263	11,181	1,217	280	1,497	11,135	1,543	12,678	10,732	1,495	12,227
Other Woodworking ...	1,611	450	2,061	384	226	610	1,995	676	2,671	1,892	652	2,544
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	17,778	2,024	19,802	2,137	578	2,715	19,915	2,602	22,517	18,965	2,529	21,494
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board ...	1,577	469	2,046	297	219	516	1,874	688	2,562	1,860	678	2,538
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	896	1,370	2,266	46	277	323	942	1,647	2,			

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 23RD AUG., 1937.*
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			PERCENTAGES AT 23RD AUGUST, 1937.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AS COMPARED WITH				
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	26TH JULY, 1937.	24TH AUG., 1936.	26TH AUG., 1935.		
Fishing	33,650	880	34,530	18.0	5.2	17.7	0.4	3.0	0.4	18.4	8.2	18.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	18.2	
Mining :—																	
Coal Mining	892,100	3,880	895,980	9.9	10.7	9.9	3.7	5.5	3.7	13.6	16.2	13.6	- 2.7	- 7.6	-13.7	13.6	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	10,790	—	10,790	6.8	—	6.8	1.0	—	1.0	7.8	—	7.8	- 0.3	- 4.2	-15.0	7.8	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,180	20	4,200	13.8	15.0	13.8	0.6	—	0.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	+ 0.5	- 3.4	- 7.2	14.3	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	47,070	420	47,490	8.3	2.4	8.3	2.1	0.5	2.1	10.4	2.9	10.4	+ 0.4	- 2.0	- 8.3	9.3	
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,890	10	9,900	4.5	—	4.5	1.1	—	1.1	5.6	—	5.6	+ 1.4	- 0.1	- 1.8	5.6	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	10,550	1,370	11,920	5.5	11.1	6.2	5.2	0.5	4.6	10.7	11.6	10.8	+ 0.7	- 3.9	- 5.7	10.8	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	17,590	170	17,760	5.8	4.1	5.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	6.3	5.3	6.3	+ 0.3	- 2.7	- 6.1	5.6	
Total, Mining	992,170	5,870	998,040	9.6	10.0	9.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	13.2	13.8	13.2	- 2.3	- 7.0	-13.1	13.1	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,060	90	14,150	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.8	—	0.8	10.8	10.0	10.8	...	- 3.9	- 4.5	10.8	
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	23,910	1,750	25,660	9.2	5.0	9.0	2.3	0.5	2.0	11.5	5.5	11.0	+ 0.6	- 3.6	- 6.7	10.9	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	15,010	490	15,500	4.0	3.1	4.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	+ 0.2	- 2.0	- 5.7	4.2	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	52,980	2,330	55,310	8.0	4.8	7.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	9.3	5.3	9.1	+ 0.4	- 3.2	- 5.8	9.0	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	96,720	6,150	102,870	6.0	8.8	6.2	0.9	2.3	0.9	6.9	11.1	7.1	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 2.6	6.9	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,800	39,940	73,740	8.5	6.0	7.1	7.2	10.3	9.0	15.7	16.3	16.1	- 2.2	- 2.3	- 2.9	16.1	
Glass :—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Sclen- tific Glass)	22,890	6,580	29,470	6.6	4.5	6.2	3.2	1.3	2.7	9.8	5.8	8.9	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 3.3	8.8	
Glass Bottles	17,410	2,380	19,790	10.5	5.4	9.9	4.2	1.5	3.9	14.7	6.9	13.8	+ 0.1	- 5.4	- 7.5	13.8	
Total, Glass	40,300	8,960	49,260	8.3	4.8	7.7	3.6	1.3	3.2	11.9	6.1	10.9	+ 0.2	- 2.7	- 5.0	10.8	
Chemicals, etc. :—																	
Chemicals	77,430	27,050	104,480	6.8	2.9	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	7.4	3.2	6.3	+ 0.1	- 1.6	- 4.4	6.2	
Explosives	12,860	5,400	18,260	3.8	2.6	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.9	3.2	3.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 1.5	3.6	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,550	5,830	24,380	4.4	3.0	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	4.8	3.2	4.4	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 1.2	4.3	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	52,200	20,410	72,610	6.2	3.9	5.6	1.6	0.4	1.2	7.8	4.3	6.8	- 0.9	- 1.2	- 2.5	6.8	
Total, Chemicals, etc.	161,040	58,690	219,730	6.1	3.2	5.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	7.0	3.6	6.1	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 3.1	6.0	
Metal Manufacture :—																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	15,980	90	16,070	8.4	3.3	8.4	1.4	2.3	1.3	9.8	5.6	9.7	+ 0.4	- 3.9	-10.3	9.7	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	165,560	4,400	169,960	6.4	2.7	6.3	4.6	0.4	4.4	11.0	3.1	10.7	- 1.0	- 4.8	-10.4	10.7	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	40,030	3,730	43,760	4.4	2.9	4.3	1.6	0.2	1.4	6.0	3.1	5.7	+ 0.6	- 1.2	- 4.6	5.7	
Tin Plates	24,800	2,610	27,410	3.9	4.7	4.0	7.8	3.7	7.3	11.7	8.4	11.3	- 0.7	-13.3	-23.3	11.3	
Iron and Steel Tubes	29,370	2,020	31,390	6.0	2.5	5.8	5.1	0.5	4.8	11.1	3.0	10.6	- 3.2	- 3.8	- 4.5	10.6	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	20,080	3,630	23,710	5.8	4.4	5.6	2.6	0.9	2.3	8.4	5.3	7.9	- 0.3	- 3.4	-10.2	7.8	
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	295,820	16,480	312,300	5.9	3.4	5.8	4.2	1.0	4.0	10.1	4.4	9.8	- 0.8	- 4.8	-10.2	9.8	
Engineering, etc. :—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	512,510	47,210	559,720	4.8	2.5	4.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	5.4	3.3	5.2	- 0.2	- 2.5	- 6.8	5.2	
Electrical Engineering	79,530	22,170	101,700	3.2	2.1	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.3	2.3	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 3.1	3.1	
Marine Engineering, etc.	49,190	770	49,960	8.5	2.5	8.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	9.1	3.5	9.1	+ 0.3	- 3.2	-15.9	9.0	
Constructional Engineering	34,750	1,370	36,120	9.2	2.2	9.0	2.0	1.0	1.9	11.2	3.2	10.9	- 0.3	- 1.8	- 6.8	10.9	
Total, Engineering	675,980	71,520	747,500	5.1	2.3	4.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.7	3.0	5.5	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 6.8	5.4	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	284,450	29,550	314,000	3.7	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.4	2.8	6.7	4.0	6.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 2.4	6.4	
Carriages, Carts, etc.	11,070	1,650	12,720	9.5	7.4	9.3	1.0	2.9	1.2	10.5	10.3	10.5	+ 1.1	- 1.9	- 3.0	10.1	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	48,280	1,380	49,660	2.8	1.1	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.4	1.7	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 3.5	3.3	
Total, Vehicles	343,800	32,580	376,380	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.5	1.4	2.5	6.3	4.2	6.2	+ 0.9	- 0.1	- 2.5	6.1	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	159,250	2,600	161,850	22.2	8.4	22.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	23.7	10.2	23.5	- 0.4	- 7.0	-17.8	23.9	
Other Metal Industries :—																	

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			PERCENTAGES AT 23RD AUGUST, 1937.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD AUG., 1937.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.		26TH JULY, 1937.	24TH AUG., 1936.	26TH AUG., 1935.
Paper, Printing, etc. :—																
Paper and Paper Board ...	46,850	15,420	62,270	3.4	3.0	3.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	4.0	4.5	4.1	+ 0.4	- 1.1	- 2.7	4.1
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	24,140	43,860	68,000	3.7	3.1	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.3	3.7
Wall Paper Making ...	4,950	2,150	7,100	3.8	5.8	4.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	4.3	6.6	5.0	- 0.5	- 1.5	- 1.3	5.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,730	4,920	8,650	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.7	4.3	3.5	3.9	+ 0.6	- 1.7	- 1.5	3.8
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	187,880	92,600	280,480	5.9	4.4	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	6.3	4.9	5.8	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 2.0	5.7
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...</i>	<i>267,550</i>	<i>158,950</i>	<i>426,500</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>+ 0.1</i>	<i>- 1.0</i>	<i>- 1.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Building and Contracting :—																
Building ...	1,007,950	11,730	1,019,680	11.0	1.8	10.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.3	2.0	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 2.8	10.8
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	287,760	1,500	289,260	36.3	1.7	36.1	0.5	—	0.6	36.8	1.7	36.7	- 0.1	- 4.2	- 18.6	36.6
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	<i>1,295,710</i>	<i>13,230</i>	<i>1,308,940</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>- 0.2</i>	<i>- 1.0</i>	<i>- 4.1</i>	<i>16.5</i>
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber ...	37,880	22,390	60,270	6.2	6.7	6.4	1.4	3.9	2.3	7.6	10.6	8.7	+ 1.4	- 2.0	- 4.3	8.7
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,970	2,400	14,370	5.7	1.9	5.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	6.0	2.7	5.4	+ 0.5	- 3.3	- 6.5	5.4
Brushes and Brooms ...	5,780	5,410	11,190	9.4	3.5	6.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	12.0	5.9	9.1	- 2.7	- 3.5	- 4.6	8.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	23,080	10,840	33,920	2.8	2.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.2	2.7	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 1.3	2.7
Musical Instruments ...	15,200	6,420	21,620	5.4	4.4	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	6.5	4.5	5.9	- 0.6	- 2.3	- 3.4	5.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	7,680	9,330	17,010	5.8	5.0	5.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	6.6	6.1	6.3	+ 0.1	- 1.9	- 3.6	6.3
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</i>	<i>101,590</i>	<i>56,790</i>	<i>158,380</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>+ 0.4</i>	<i>- 1.9</i>	<i>- 3.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	200,800	9,140	209,940	7.8	1.7	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.0	1.8	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 2.1	7.6
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service ...	147,260	8,900	156,160	6.0	2.1	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.2	2.3	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 2.1	5.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	184,750	10,010	194,760	2.3	4.1	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.4	4.7	2.5	...	- 0.3	- 1.0	2.5
Other Road Transport ...	210,060	9,140	219,200	9.9	1.8	9.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	10.5	2.0	10.1	+ 0.2	- 3.3	- 6.8	9.8
Shipping Service ...	134,860	6,230	141,090	19.1	6.6	18.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	19.2	7.2	18.7	- 0.1	- 4.5	- 7.8	18.6
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—																
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	137,290	1,280	138,570	28.8	6.0	28.6	0.8	0.2	0.7	29.6	6.2	29.3	- 0.3	- 2.2	- 5.0	28.8
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	24,350	550	24,900	9.7	4.7	9.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	10.5	6.4	10.4	+ 0.1	- 2.7	- 3.1	10.2
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i>	<i>161,640</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>163,470</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>- 2.2</i>	<i>- 4.7</i>	<i>26.0</i>
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	20,210	3,190	23,400	13.0	5.7	12.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	13.5	6.3	12.5	- 0.4	- 1.8	- 3.5	12.4
<i>Total, Transport, etc. ...</i>	<i>858,780</i>	<i>39,300</i>	<i>898,080</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>- 2.1</i>	<i>- 4.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Distributive Trades ...	1,287,490	760,920	2,048,410	8.9	4.9	7.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	9.3	5.4	7.9	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 2.4	7.6
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	177,960	84,040	262,000	4.5	1.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.6	1.0	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.8	3.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government Service ...	108,890	21,230	130,120	13.3	3.2	11.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.5	3.4	11.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 1.2	11.5
Local Government Service ...	344,570	23,540	368,110	16.5	3.1	15.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	16.9	3.3	16.0	+ 0.4	- 1.3	- 2.8	15.7
Professional Services ...	90,730	67,950	158,680	5.0	2.6	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.2	2.7	4.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.6	4.1
Entertainments and Sports ...	83,440	48,260	131,700	17.0	10.6	14.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	17.5	11.2	15.2	- 2.1	- 0.5	- 3.3	15.0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	170,030	265,260	435,290	12.7	9.1	10.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	12.9	9.5	10.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 1.0	10.6
Laundry Service ...	28,170	109,620	137,790	5.3	4.1	4.4	0.2	1.6	1.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.8	5.5
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,610	17,770	28,380	5.6	3.5	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.0	3.9	4.7	+ 0.4	- 0.5	...	4.6
Other Industries and Services ...	106,950	55,270	162,220	20.3	4.6	15.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	21.3	5.3	15.8	+ 0.3	- 5.9	- 9.7	15.2
<i>Total, Miscellaneous ...</i>	<i>943,390</i>	<i>608,900</i>	<i>1,552,290</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>+ 0.1</i>	<i>- 1.1</i>	<i>- 2.5</i>	<i>11.5</i>
TOTAL† ...	9,720,700	3,618,000	13,338,700	9.9	5.2	8.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	11.2	7.4	10.2	- 0.2	- 1.9	- 4.7†	9.9

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

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

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

The Table below excludes private gardeners, who have been included within the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance as from 1st February, 1937, by the Private Gardeners Inclusion Order, 1936. (See page 476 of the December, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.) Estimates of the numbers of private gardeners so insured are not yet available. The numbers of insured private gardeners, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 23rd August, 1937, were 1,795 males and 12 females in Great Britain, and 1,844 males and 12 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain.			
	Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.			Approximate Percentages Unemployed.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.			Approximate Percentages. (Total.)
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	459,960	22,160	482,120	14,747	1,504	16,251	3.2	6.8	3.4	12,987	1,386	14,373	3.1
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	60,820	10,650	71,470	2,036	750	2,786	3.3	7.0	3.9	1,997	749	2,746	3.9
Other Gardening§ ...	33,720	290	34,010	998	23	1,021	3.0	7.9	3.0	970	23	993	3.0
Total ...	554,500	33,100	587,600	17,781	2,277	20,058	3.2	6.9	3.4	15,954	2,158	18,112	3.2

At 26th July, 1937, the corresponding numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were:—farming, forestry, etc., 13,786 (2.9 per cent.);

market gardening, horticulture, etc., 2,436 (3.4 per cent.); other gardening,§ 959 (2.8 per cent.); total 17,181 (2.9 per cent.).

* See last two paragraphs of text on page 350.

† The percentage for all industries and services combined for August, 1935, used for this comparison is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for August, 1936, July, 1937 and August, 1937, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.

‡ Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and juveniles under 16 years of age.

§ Exclusive of private gardeners: see last paragraph of text preceding the Table.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 23rd August, 1937, differed from the figures for 26th July, 1937, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937, as compared with 26th July, 1937.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining	— 24,100	+ 101	— 23,999
Jute	— 6,568	— 8,181	— 14,749
Entertainments and Sports	— 739	— 2,057	— 2,796
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	— 1,713	+ 26	— 1,687
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	— 309	— 1,305	— 1,614
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	— 27	— 1,180	— 1,207
Woollen and Worsted	— 782	— 351	— 1,133
Building	— 1,082	— 1	— 1,083
Hosiery	+ 239	+ 761	+ 1,000
Local Government Service	+ 1,263	+ 32	+ 1,295
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	+ 492	+ 1,002	+ 1,494
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	+ 102	+ 484	+ 586
Total, Cotton	+ 594	+ 1,486	+ 2,080
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (Including Private Gardeners)	+ 2,510	+ 651	+ 3,161
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 3,157	+ 12	+ 3,169
Distributive Trades	+ 793	+ 2,440	+ 3,233
Tailoring	+ 1,172	+ 3,468	+ 4,640
Net variation for above Industries	— 25,592	— 4,098	— 29,690
Total variation for all Insured Industries :—			
Excluding Agriculture, etc. ...	— 27,189	— 1,015	— 28,204
Including Agriculture, etc. ...	— 24,679	— 364	— 25,043

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd August, 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 than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.

NUMBERS.

Men, 18-64	526,016	92,962	62,954	43,117	270,737	995,786
Boys, 16-17	15,469	1,821	507	222	195	18,214
Women, 18-64	140,609	18,364	8,940	4,178	17,084	189,175
Girls, 16-17	11,884	1,450	283	84	92	13,793
Total ...	693,978	114,597	72,684	47,601	288,108	1,216,968

PERCENTAGES.

Men, 18-64	52.9	9.3	6.3	4.3	27.2	100.0
Boys, 16-17	84.9	10.0	2.8	1.2	1.1	100.0
Women, 18-64	74.4	9.7	4.7	2.2	9.0	100.0
Girls, 16-17	86.2	10.5	2.0	0.6	0.7	100.0
Total ...	57.0	9.4	6.0	3.9	23.7	100.0

Of the 693,978 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 554,000, or 45.5 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

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

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

An analysis, for Great Britain as a whole, of the numbers registered as unemployed at 23rd August, 1937, according to their position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, is given on page 343. The Tables below give an analysis by Divisions of the number of persons on the register at 23rd August, 1937, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

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

CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.*

Division.†	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
General Scheme.					
London	74,539	775	19,248	531	95,093
South-Eastern	25,221	660	5,207	443	31,531
South-Western	30,970	620	4,834	448	36,872
Midlands	53,157	1,027	24,286	971	79,441
North-Eastern	55,782	1,271	19,300	1,053	77,406
North-Western	84,843	3,009	38,054	2,244	128,150
Northern	30,129	1,509	4,302	929	36,869
Scotland	50,905	2,833	17,514	2,197	73,449
Wales	32,299	1,249	3,142	709	37,399
Great Britain	437,845	12,953	135,887	9,525	596,210
Agricultural Scheme.					
London	191	6	45	3	245
South-Eastern	839	34	215	5	1,093
South-Western	632	31	56	5	724
Midlands	531	15	19	1	566
North-Eastern	451	20	87	19	577
North-Western	521	24	23	2	570
Northern	322	37	54	11	424
Scotland	1,031	89	147	18	1,285
Wales	531	42	9	3	585
Great Britain	5,049	298	655	67	6,069

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.‡

Division.†	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64.
London	27,845	7	2,602	1	30,455
South-Eastern	12,732	17	622	13	13,384
South-Western	14,825	10	711	11	15,557
Midlands	42,047	12	1,775	32	43,866
North-Eastern	49,730	39	2,019	96	51,884
North-Western	104,831	626	12,858	337	118,652
Northern	78,714	429	1,794	371	81,308
Scotland	101,530	1,115	11,825	1,068	115,538
Wales	76,705	346	1,706	365	79,122
Great Britain	508,959	2,601	35,912	2,294	549,766

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

AUGUST, 1937.

Division.†	Men aged 18-64.	Boys.		Women aged 18-64.	Girls.		Total.
		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.		Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	
London	3,029	1,085	8,527	3,598	1,302	8,043	25,584
South-Eastern	1,322	549	4,565	1,383	722	2,956	11,497
South-Western	1,001	474	3,944	942	588	2,531	9,480
Midlands	1,391	658	8,148	1,089	571	7,595	19,452
North-Eastern	911	599	5,781	770	704	4,829	13,594
North-Western	1,229	605	6,163	1,089	673	6,104	15,863
Northern	401	250	3,353	438	423	1,557	6,422
Scotland	1,476	561	5,145	958	499	4,348	12,987
Wales	470	351	2,029	377	361	648	4,236
Total ...	11,230	5,132	47,655	10,644	5,843	38,611	119,115
General Scheme ...	9,621	4,755	45,704	10,148	5,732	38,404	114,364
Agricultural Scheme :							
(a) Excluding Private Gardeners ...	1,225	309	1,669	485	110	205	4,003
(b) Private Gardeners ...	384	68	282	11	1	2	748

* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,457 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

† See footnote † in second column on page 342.

‡ Excluding 1,656 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 23RD AUGUST, 1937.

Division.*	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,798	1,805	3,603	1,769	1,271	3,040
South-Eastern ...	895	1,218	2,113	916	1,067	1,983
South-Western ...	1,361	1,125	2,486	1,634	1,082	2,716
Midlands ...	1,269	2,016	3,285	1,257	1,715	2,972
North-Eastern ...	1,653	2,275	3,928	2,238	2,060	4,298
North-Western ...	4,241	5,065	9,306	3,756	4,064	7,820
Northern ...	3,289	2,671	5,960	4,666	2,683	7,349
Scotland ...	4,061	5,253	9,314	4,639	4,532	9,171
Wales ...	2,447	2,602	5,049	3,719	2,484	6,203
Great Britain	21,014	24,030	45,044	24,594	20,958	45,552
N. Ireland ...	607	1,586	2,193	258	916	1,174
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	21,621	25,616	47,237	24,852	21,874	46,726

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. See article on page 357.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD AUGUST, 1937.

Division.*	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,344	2,438	3,782	1,406	2,047	3,453
South-Eastern ...	526	1,288	1,814	523	1,095	1,618
South-Western ...	375	1,053	1,428	404	840	1,244
Midlands ...	555	1,608	2,163	464	1,628	2,092
North-Eastern ...	541	1,866	2,407	796	1,943	2,739
North-Western ...	1,772	4,627	6,399	1,703	3,766	5,469
Northern ...	1,057	2,361	3,418	1,116	1,961	3,077
Scotland ...	2,043	4,822	6,865	2,030	3,935	5,965
Wales ...	616	2,102	2,718	482	1,508	1,990
Special Schemes	—	1	1	—	4	4
Great Britain	8,829	22,166	30,995	8,924	18,727	27,651
N. Ireland ...	401	1,604	2,005	299	992	1,291
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	9,230	23,770	33,000	9,223	19,719	28,942

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 23RD AUGUST, 1937.

Division.*	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	8,092	7,177	15,269	4,165	4,475	8,640
South-Eastern ...	2,039	1,730	3,769	1,082	980	2,062
South-Western ...	1,764	1,573	3,337	867	875	1,742
Midlands ...	3,857	3,886	7,743	2,942	3,202	6,144
North-Eastern ...	2,580	3,025	5,605	1,398	1,630	3,028
North-Western ...	3,410	4,226	7,636	1,864	1,942	3,806
Northern ...	1,296	1,117	2,413	688	533	1,221
Scotland ...	2,666	2,465	5,131	897	997	1,894
Wales ...	666	514	1,180	375	288	663
Great Britain	26,370	25,713	52,083	14,278	14,922	29,200

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

Division.*	Week ended 25th August, 1937.				Month ended 25th August, 1937.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes† since 1st April, 1937.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Average attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	2	1	41	16	—	—	—	1,511
S.-Eastern...	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,108
S.-Western...	9	—	83	91	1	—	1	2,077
Midlands ...	6	1	41	—	—	—	—	1,878
N.-Eastern...	13	7	445	218	2	3	—	5,491
N.-Western	35	4	2,854	1,475	1	—	1	16,529
Northern ...	33	—	2,291	1,417	1	—	26	14,103
Scotland ...	36	—	1,468	814	—	—	—	15,418
Wales ...	22	5	217	—	—	—	—	7,366
Great Britain ...	164‡	21‡	7,440	4,031	5	3	28	65,481

* See footnote † in second column on page 342.

† Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

‡ Of these, seventy-two Junior Instruction Centres and twelve classes were temporarily closed.

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 23rd August, 1937:—

Industry.	Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 23rd August, 1937.			
	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fishing ...	13	—	13	—
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	213	4	213	4
All other Mining, etc. ...	30	9	30	9
Total, Mining ...	243	13	243	13
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	25	3	26	3
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ...	84	3	85	3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	39	31	39	31
Glass ...	20	44	21	44
Chemicals, etc. ...	71	179	71	179
Metal Manufacture ...	79	30	79	30
Engineering, etc.:—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	357	95	369	95
Other Engineering ...	106	43	110	43
Total, Engineering ...	463	138	479	138
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	196	17	198	20
Other Vehicles ...	27	4	27	4
Total, Vehicles ...	223	21	225	24
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	161	1	161	2
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	151	161	151	161
All others ...	452	322	455	322
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	603	483	606	483
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	33	59	33	59
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	24	78	24	78
Total, Cotton ...	57	137	57	137
Woolen and Worsted ...	39	129	39	129
Hosiery ...	14	174	19	181
All other Textiles ...	103	328	162	430
Total, Textiles ...	213	768	277	877
Leather and Leather Goods ...	66	72	67	72
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ...	74	465	79	497
Dress Making and Millinery ...	7	266	7	266
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	10	234	15	306
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	93	76	94	77
Other Clothing ...	16	68	16	68
Total, Clothing ...	200	1,109	211	1,214
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	231	360	235	362
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	50	323	50	325
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	5	27	5	28
All other Food and Drink ...	127	407	132	408
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	413	1,117	422	1,123
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	180	58	183	58
All other Woodworking ...	172	81	174	81
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	352	139	357	139
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	13	121	19	122
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	160	274	162	289
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	29	65	29	65
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	202	460	210	476
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ...	442	20	466	21
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	84	—	89	—
Total, Building and Contracting ...	526	20	555	21
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16	68	16	68
All Others ...	74	123	74	123
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	90	191	90	191
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	23	7	23	7
Transport and Communication ...	249	17	250	18
Distributive Trades ...	3,269	2,586	3,469	2,619
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	108	47	108	47
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services ...	53	50	57	52
Entertainments and Sports ...	104	87	108	88
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	117	487	127	503
Laundry Service ...	113	444	119	447
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	58	75	58	75
All other Industries and Services ...	245	180	255	181
Total, Miscellaneous ...	690	1,323	724	1,346
TOTAL ...	8,425	8,802	8,811	9,100

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

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

The numbers of juveniles under 16 years of age, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 23rd August, 1937 (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 404* boys and 122* girls in Great Britain, and 419* boys and 123* girls in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

* Including 24 boys and 1 girl classified as private gardeners.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 2nd to 31st August, 1937, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit:—

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	5,203	1,969	258	7,430
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	9,843	9,617	1,692	21,152
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	78	28	179	285
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	25	5	—	30
Not unemployed ...	2,553	1,195	303	4,051
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,450	1,793	268	6,511
Total Claims disallowed ...	7,106	3,021	750	10,877

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	177	26	3	206
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	12	2	1	15
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	2	1	—	3
Not unemployed ...	242	45	5	292
Other grounds ...	590	134	27	751
Total Claims disallowed ...	846	182	33	1,061

(2) Other Cases.

	3,886	3,038	714	7,638
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	3	1	—	4
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	—	—	—	—
Anomalies Orders:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers... ..	8	24	—	32
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	46	57	6	109
Class (d)—married women ...	—	2,780	—	2,780
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,546	3,124	2,097	11,767
Employment lost through misconduct ...	2,920	845	880	4,645
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	914	1,724	294	2,932
Not unemployed ...	240	81	6	327
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	870	1,336	104	2,310
Other grounds ...	753	247	67	1,067
Total Claims disallowed ...	12,300	10,219	3,454	25,973

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	36,103	18,967	55,070
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... ..	Men ... 17 Women ... 19 Juveniles ... —	48 7 1	65 26 1
Total Appeals ...	36	56	92

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	5,229	2,304	7,533
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...			
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	46	243	289
(2) Other cases ...	34	88	122

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

	106	299	405
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—			
(1) Against allowances... ..	30	109	139
(2) Against disallowances ...	34	31	65
Appeals by Associations ...	18	71	89
Appeals by Claimants ...	24	88	112
Total ...	106	299	405

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

POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in August, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 564,695, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 27.3 per cent. less than in August, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 343, 345, and 470 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief in the two periods of 1937, as compared with August, 1936, was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities.

In the forty-three selected areas of England and Wales, the number relieved in August was 444,784, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 23.8 per cent. less than in August, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 119,911, or 0.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 37.7 per cent. less than a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August numbered 70,692, or 0.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 494,003, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 29.5 per cent. less than in August, 1936.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in August, 1937.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month	Year
					before.	before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	23,544	73,601	97,145	235	– 1	– 38
Birkenhead ...	768	5,682	6,450	436	+ 6	– 150
Birmingham ...	4,279	13,145	17,424	171	– 1	– 19
Blackburn ...	712	2,124	2,836	244	– 7	– 126
Bolton ...	776	3,412	4,188	242	– 5	– 63
Bradford ...	1,023	6,350	7,373	254	+ 12	– 59
Brighton ...	560	2,049	2,609	178	– 2	– 10
Bristol ...	1,983	6,415	8,398	203	+ 1	– 24
Burnley ...	313	2,186	2,499	273	+ 3	– 165
Cardiff ...	1,040	8,525	9,565	432	+ 2	– 68
Coventry ...	392	1,607	1,999	103	+ 1	– 13
Croydon ...	709	4,100	4,809	199	+ 3	– 33
Derby ...	563	2,529	3,092	220	– 8	– 21
East Ham ...	620	3,465	4,085	306	+ 4	– 38
Gateshead ...	530	5,570	6,100	513	– 5	– 266
Huddersfield ...	463	1,395	1,858	161	– 4	– 46
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,488	16,033	17,521	545	...	– 118
Leeds ...	1,104	11,631	12,735	260	– 2	– 150
Leicester ...	813	3,967	4,780	183	– 1	– 36
Liverpool ...	4,201	49,837	54,038	638	– 6	– 419
Manchester ...	2,730	28,922	31,652	425	– 8	– 142
Middlesbrough ...	346	3,647	3,993	285	...	– 96
Newcastle-on-Tyne	775	11,552	12,327	424	+ 3	– 264
Norwich ...	790	4,358	5,148	416	+ 6	– 274
Nottingham ...	1,090	9,025	10,115	362	+ 2	– 38
Oldham ...	857	3,085	3,942	301	...	– 91
Plymouth ...	461	4,636	5,097	247	– 6	– 65
Portsmouth ...	844	2,579	3,423	136	+ 2	– 12
Preston ...	513	1,741	2,254	196	...	– 61
St. Helens...	359	4,955	5,314	492	+ 17	– 72
Salford ...	517	6,010	6,527	317	– 9	– 150
Sheffield ...	1,280	20,734	22,014	425	– 11	– 245
Southampton ...	1,306	4,028	5,334	301	+ 2	– 18
Southend-on-Sea ...	308	2,008	2,316	170	– 5	– 15
South Shields ...	400	3,994	4,394	393	– 2	– 29
Stockport ...	633	1,549	2,182	166	– 4	– 19
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,678	8,284	9,962	365	– 2	– 4
Sunderland ...	716	11,417	12,133	659	+ 13	– 180
Swansea ...	460	6,096	6,556	400	– 9	– 104
Wallasey ...	253	1,822	2,075	216	– 7	– 21
Walsall ...	286	2,468	2,754	259	– 9	– 46
West Ham ...	2,007	10,709	12,716	478	– 11	– 107
Wolverhampton ...	555	2,497	3,052	214	+ 4	– 9
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,501	306,138	347,639	335	– 2	– 116
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	65,045	379,739	444,784	306	– 2	– 94
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,267	89,083	93,350	830	– 6	– 531
Edinburgh ...	664	13,585	14,249	307	– 6	– 157
Dundee ...	305	6,633	6,938	388	+ 2	– 132
Aberdeen ...	411	4,963	5,374	305	– 6	– 256
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,647	114,264	119,911	617	– 5	– 380
Totals for all 47 areas above ...	70,692	494,003	564,695	343	– 2	– 127

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The usual Table giving particulars of the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund will be found on page 368.

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

† 21st August in London, 28th August in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th August 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. 342-343 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

THERE was a further decline in unemployment during August. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st August, 1937, was 509,000,* as compared with 562,892† at the end of July, 1937, and 1,098,498 at the end of August, 1936.

At 31st August, 1937, 267,000* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 302,603† at the end of July, 1937, and 618,495 at the end of August, 1936.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment continued to fall during August. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 334,521, as compared with 337,376 at the end of July, 1937, and 458,543 at the end of August, 1936.

SWITZERLAND.||

Unemployment declined during July. At the end of that month 49,244 applications for employment (34·3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 50,830 (35·4 per thousand) at the end of June, 1937, and 78,948 (55·0 per thousand) at the end of July, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,436, 2,954, and 1,485, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 532,357, 6·4 per cent. were wholly, and 1·9 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of June, 1937, the corresponding figures being 12·7 per cent. and 2·7 per cent. at the end of March, 1937, and 10·1 per cent. and 5·3 per cent. at the end of June, 1936.

ITALY.¶

According to a semi-official series of index numbers, compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Employers, employment improved between May and June, 1937. If the average monthly index number of unemployment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index at the end of June, 1937, was 106·1, as compared with 105·3 at the end of the preceding month, and 94·2 at the end of June, 1936.

AUSTRIA.**

Unemployment continued to decline during July. At the end of the month 272,819 applicants for employment (154,313 in Vienna) were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 187,360 (94,057 in Vienna) were in receipt of benefit; at the end of the preceding month the corresponding totals were 281,401 and 196,067, and at the end of July, 1936, 310,395 and 221,323.

HUNGARY.††

The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges declined substantially during June to 45,740, as compared with 50,273 at the end of May, 1937, and 47,738 at the end of June, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during August, in Norway during June, and in Sweden during July.

Denmark.††—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 435,000, 15·0* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1937, as compared with 15·2† per cent. at the end of July, 1937, and 12·3 per cent. at the end of August, 1936.

Norway.§§—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 83,392 show that 15·6 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1937, as compared with 18·1 per cent. at the end of May, 1937, and 12·8 per cent. at the end of June, 1936.

Sweden.||||—Of a total of approximately 555,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 6·4* per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1937, as compared with 7·6 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8·1 per cent. at the end of July, 1936.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
† *The Times*, 11th September, 1937. London.
‡ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 3rd September, 1937. Paris.
§ *La Vie Economique*, August, 1937. Berne.
¶ *Bolletino Mensile di Statistica*, 21st August, 1937. Rome.
** *Statistische Nachrichten*, 25th August, 1937. Vienna.
†† *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, July, 1937. Budapest.
‡‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th September, 1937. Copenhagen.
§§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
|||| Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

POLAND.‡

The unemployment situation continued to improve during June. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 293,025, as compared with 331,308 at the end of May, 1937, and 314,014 at the end of June, 1936.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

There was a further reduction in unemployment during August. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 233,168*, as compared with 248,127† at the end of July, 1937, and 483,502 at the end of August, 1936.

JAPAN.||

Unemployment declined between 1st March, 1937, and 1st April, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 310,160* workpeople (3·9 per cent. of the total number of wage earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at the beginning of April, 1937, as compared with 328,528 (4·1 per cent.) at the beginning of March, 1937, and 343,426 (4·4 per cent.) at the beginning of April, 1936.

UNITED STATES.¶

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 June, 1937, showed a decline of approximately 1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments declined during the same period by 2·3 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 June, 1937, was 101·2, as compared with 102·3† for the previous month, and 90·1 for June, 1936.

At the end of July, 1937, 4,938,998 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decline of 1·5 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 26·7 per cent. as compared with July, 1936. Included amongst the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in July, 1937, 11* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 11 per cent., also, in June, 1937, and 17 per cent. in July, 1936.

IRISH FREE STATE.**

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 63,288 at 26th July to 65,670 at 30th August, 1937. As both these dates the figures are affected by the operation of two Orders†† issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 31st August, 1936, when similar Orders were in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 67,045.

CANADA.‡‡

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the majority of the larger employers of labour throughout the country, the number of workpeople employed at the beginning of August, 1937, showed an increase of approximately 1 per cent. as compared with 1st July. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st August, 1937, was 120·0, as compared with 119·1 at 1st July, 1937, and 105·6 at 1st August, 1936.

At the end of July, 1937, 8·9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 198,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10·4 per cent. at the end of June, 1937, and 12·5 per cent. at the end of July, 1936.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

Unemployment showed a seasonal increase at the beginning of June. At 5th June, 1937, the number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux was 29,326. In addition, there were 6,513 persons in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. The corresponding figures at 8th May, 1937, were 28,302 and 5,916, and at 6th June, 1936, 39,038 and 13,996, respectively.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th August, 1937. Warsaw.
§ *Prager Tagblatt*, 5th September, 1937. Prague.
¶ *International Labour Review*, August, 1937. International Labour Office, Geneva.
|| *Survey of Current Business*, August, 1937; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and *American Federationist*, August, 1937. Washington.
** Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
†† These Orders came into force on 3rd March, and 2nd June, 1937, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 26th October, 1937.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
§§ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, June, 1937. Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £98,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,307,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £40,400 in those of 333,500 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	17,500	333,500	£ 850	£ 40,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	776,500	—	62,150	—
Other ...	513,000	—	35,700	—
Total ...	1,307,000	333,500	98,700	40,400

The increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Warwickshire and Pembrokeshire, and colliery mechanics in Cumberland; cokemen and by-product workers in West Yorkshire and South Wales and Monmouthshire; ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and roadstone and pennant stone quarryworkers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The decreases in this group affected coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, and Scotland.

In the engineering, shipbuilding and metal group the principal increase affected men employed in the engineering and in certain other metal trades, and consisted of an increase of 1s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and the West of Scotland; steel melters (mainly the higher-paid workers) in various districts in Great Britain; workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills in various districts; railway shopmen employed by main line railway companies in Great Britain; galvanisers in England and Wales; tinsplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; electrical cable makers in Great Britain; chain makers in various districts; steel makers at Sheffield; and workpeople employed in the cutlery and edge tool trades in Sheffield.

In the other industry groups the principal increase affected the employees of the main line railway companies in Great Britain, who received increases as a result of a decision of the Railway Staff National Tribunal, details of which were summarised on page 299 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased include those engaged in silk manufacture at Leek; machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; workpeople employed in the shirtmaking, wholesale mantle and costume, brush and broom, hair, bass and fibre, and general waste materials reclamation trades in Great Britain, for whom there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts; warehouse workers at Liverpool; certain railway workers in Northern Ireland; shoe and slipper makers in the Rossendale

district; and manual workers employed by certain waterworks undertakings in the Midlands.

Of the estimated total increase of £98,700 per week, nearly £46,200 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including nearly £2,500 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); about £1,600 was due to other cost-of-living sliding-scales; £8,500 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; nearly £50 was due to arbitration or mediation; and the remaining £42,350 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the estimated total decrease of £40,400, about £5,900 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies, and the remaining £34,500 was the result of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coalmining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–AUGUST, 1937.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	560,850	—	£ 113,250	£ —
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	31,900	—	4,850	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	161,000	—	13,950	—
Iron and Steel ...	159,400	—	40,300	—
Engineering† ...	622,850	—	62,150	—
Shipbuilding ...	100,300	—	21,850	—
Other Metal ...	216,050	—	29,850	—
Textile ...	341,800	—	44,250	—
Clothing ...	302,750	—	37,900	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	29,150	—	3,150	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	62,350	—	11,000	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	13,550	—	1,650	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	700,400	—	53,400	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	21,250	—	2,150	—
Transport† ...	496,050	150	32,050	10
Public Administration Services ...	41,100	—	4,600	—
Other ...	60,150	—	8,550	—
Total ...	3,920,900	150	484,900	10

In the corresponding eight months of 1936, there were net increases of £361,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,256,800 workpeople, and net decreases of £200 in those of 4,250 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during August. The changes reported during the first eight months of 1937 have affected about 135,000 workpeople, who have had an average reduction of nearly two hours per week, and 350 workpeople who have had an average increase of nearly two hours per week.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Aug.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 14 years increasing each year to 34s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
	Suffolk ...	1 Aug.	Female workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. or ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. per hour at 14 years increasing each year to 5½d. at 18 years and over.‡
	Hertfordshire ...	1 Aug.	Male workers under 21 years of age	Increases in minimum rates of from 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 10d. at 14 years increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over; horsemen, cowmen, and shepherds 18 years and over to receive an additional 6s. per week for duties up to 10 hours per week connected with the feeding and care of animals.§
	Hertfordshire ...	1 Aug.	Female workers under 19 years of age	Increases in minimum rates of from 1d. to 10d. per week for those under 18 years, of 4d. for those 19 and under 20, and decreases of 5d. for those 18 and under 19 and of 10d. for those 20 and under 21. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 14 years increasing each year to 30s. at under 21 years.§
Coal Mining	Cumberland ...	1 Aug.	Mechanics and mechanics' apprentices employed in and about coal mines.	Increase in minimum rates of 3d. per week for those 18 and under 19 years and decreases of from 2d. to 10d. per week for those under 18 years of age. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 14 years increasing each year to 26s. at under 19 years.§
	Northumberland ...	23 Aug.	All workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Coal hewers and fillers ...	Increase in basis rates of 6d. per shift for mechanics and of 3½d. to 1s. 3d. per shift for apprentices. Decrease of 3·28 (43·28 to 40) in the percentage addition to basis rates.|| County basis wage of hewers increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. per shift at steam coal collieries, and from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d. at soft coal collieries. County basis wage of fillers increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per shift.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 230,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included in this Table under "Engineering."

§ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

|| Flat-rate additions are also paid of 6d. per shift to workers 18 years and over and of 3d. per shift to other workers, as well as allowances in kind (free houses or rent allowances and fire coal).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
Coal Mining —contd.	Lancashire and Cheshire. Leicestershire ... Nottinghamshire ... Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 3.66 (8.66 to 5) in the percentage addition to gross wages.* Decrease of 1.24 (43.94 to 42.70) in the percentage addition to basis rates.† Decrease of 8.97 (76.35 to 67.38) in the percentage addition to basis rates.† Decrease of 10.46 (55.25 to 44.79) in the percentage addition to basis rates.† Decrease of 10.41 (39.65 to 29.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, except for enginemen, firemen and mechanics, for whom the decrease was 4.65 (39.65 to 35); also subsistence wages decreased by 2d. per day leaving them 7s. 8d. and 7s. 4d. for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively.†	
	North Staffordshire			Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Decreases of 2 (41 to 39) in the percentage addition to basis rates of workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, and of 4 (43 to 39) in the percentage addition to basis rates of other workers.†
	Cannock Chase ...			Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 6.13 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 42 for surface workers not handling coal and at the minimum of 40 for all other workers.†
	Warwickshire ... Scotland ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 (65 to 66) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.†§ Decrease of 9.07 (122.20 to 113.13) in the percentage addition to basis rates.||	
	Pembrokeshire ...			Underground workpeople ...	Increase in minimum rates of day wages of 2d. for all workers except labourers in mines east of the river Claddau, for whom the increase was 6½d., and boys in mines west of the river Claddau for whom the increase ranged from ½d. to 7d. Minimum rates after change for hewers or colliers: 5s. 6½d. per day and 5s. 9½d. per day for mines east and west of the river Claddau respectively, plus 30 per cent.¶
	Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire ... South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Aug. 1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Increase** of 3 (48 to 51) in the percentage addition to basis rates.†† Increase** of 6 (46 to 52) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
		North Lincolnshire...	1 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase** of 6 (36.25 to 42.25) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. Corby, Northamptonshire.		1st pay day in Aug. 1 Aug.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase** of 4.5 (27 to 31.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Increase** of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift.††	
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon and Radnor. Counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembrokeshire.	1 Aug. 1 Aug.	Roadstone quarryworkers ... Adult pennant stone quarryworkers (except those whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the building industry and those who have had an increase in wages since 1st February, 1937).	Increase§§ of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and a corresponding increase for pieceworkers. Rate after change for adult unskilled timeworkers 1s. 0½d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and a corresponding increase for pieceworkers.||||	
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week for those workpeople whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.¶¶	
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.		Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.¶¶	
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. North Lincolnshire...	1st pay day in Aug. 1 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase** of 4.5 (27 to 31.5) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Increase** of 6 (36.25 to 42.25) in the percentage addition to standard rates.	
	North Lincolnshire...	4 July		Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase** of 9.75 (30.25 to 40) in the percentage addition to basis rate.
	Corby, Northamptonshire. West of Scotland ...	1 Aug. 1 Aug.***	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase** of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift.†† Increase** of 9 (13 to 22) in the percentage addition to standard rates.	
	North-East Coast Area.	2 Aug.		Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase††† of 7.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages 27 and 24.5 for puddlers and millmen respectively.
		4 July	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week; also boys under 21 years.	Increase of 5 (31.25 to 36.25) in the percentage addition to standard rates.	
		1 Aug.		Increase** of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for workers in receipt of basis rates of 6s. 2d. and over per shift.	
		1 Aug.		Increase††† of 3.75 (36.25 to 40) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for workers in receipt of basis rates under 6s. 2d. per shift.	

* The district ascertainment which regulates wages for August warranted a percentage addition of 2.05 on the basis rates of 1911, but a percentage addition of 5 on gross wages was granted instead from the date shown up to the end of June, 1938.

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

‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.

§ At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 53 at two collieries, 56 at one colliery and 61 at another.

|| Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 and over and of 4½d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers.

¶ This increase took effect under an Award made under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.

** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

‡‡ The percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift remained unaltered at 40.

§§ This increase is in accordance with a decision of the District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry in South Wales. The rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are 1d. or 2d. per hour above the rate quoted.

¶¶ This increase is in accordance with a decision of the South Wales Joint Industrial Council for the Pennant Stone Industry.

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

††† Of this increase 2.5 per cent. was warranted by the selling-price ascertainment and 5 per cent. was granted in anticipation of, and will be merged in, future increases under the sliding scale.

‡‡‡ Of this increase 1.25 per cent. was warranted by the selling-price ascertainment and 2.5 per cent. was granted in anticipation of, and will be merged in, future increases under the sliding scale.

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

Industry	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron and Steel Manufacture—contd.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	9 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase* of 5 (42.5 to 47.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
	Barrow-in-Furness	2 Aug.	Wire and hoop millmen ...	Increase† of 5 (45 to 50) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	West of Scotland ...		Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	
	Great Britain† ...		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Increase† of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift, making the percentages 37.50 (basic process) and 12.50 (acid process).‡
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Increase† of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift.§
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ...	1 Aug.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.		Bricklayers employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase† of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour plus 37.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Great Britain ...		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Wales and Scotland.	Increase† of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 37.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North-East Coast Area.		Skilled craftsmen 21 years and over|| employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increase† of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
Engineering, etc.	North-East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase† of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire District.	1 Aug.		Increase† of 1.25 (36.25 to 37.50) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast, 1s. 0.75d.; South Yorkshire District, 1s. 0.5d.; plus in each case 37.50 per cent. and tonnage bonus.
	South Yorkshire District.	8 Aug.	Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.	Basis rate increased from 1s. 0.5d. to 1s. 0.75d. per hour;¶ and those on double shift or three shift system to have their rates of payment increased for first, second, and third shifts (consisting respectively of 43, 37½ and 37½ hours' work per week) to 47 hours' pay (in lieu of 46½ hours) for each of the first and second shifts, and to 48 hours (in lieu of 47 hours) for the third shift.
			Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen.	Consolidated shift war bonus of 3s. 4d. increased to 3s. 7d.**
			Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.	Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 3d. per shift, making bonus 2s. 5d. for productive workers and 3s. 7d. per shift for datal workers, the percentage bonus of 17.5 on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged.**
	Sheffield ...	Beginning of first full pay period in week commencing 23 Aug.	Daymen 21 and over on a 47-hour week (and under engineering conditions) employed in steel melting departments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills, hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.**
			Building trade operatives employed in steel works.	
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.** Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, 73s. 6d.; labourers, 54s. 6d.; navvies, 51s. 6d.††
	West of Scotland ...		Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces, iron puddling and iron rolling mills, and at steel plants and mills.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week; and those employed on double shift or three shift system to have their rates of payment increased for first, second and third shifts (consisting respectively of 43, 37½ and 37½ hours' work per week) to 47 hours' pay (in lieu of 46½ hours) for each of the first and second shifts, and to 48 hours (in lieu of 47 hours) for the third shift.
	Various districts in Great Britain.‡‡	9 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (excluding general labourers).	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.**
			Boys and youths ...	Increase† of 10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 55 where basis rates are 65s. per week or less, 52.5 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. and 75s., and 50 where basis rates are over 75s.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	General labourers ... Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied§§ industries (except those whose wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting, outside steelwork erecting, etc.).	Increase† of 10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 57.5 for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 55 for boys and youths in other departments. Minimum total wage increased from 47s. to 50s. per normal week. War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.‡‡‡

* Of this increase 2.5 per cent. was warranted by the selling-price ascertainment and 2.5 per cent. was granted in anticipation of, and will be merged in, future increases under the sliding scale.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland. The percentage additions to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift remained unaltered at 40 (basic process) and 15 (acid process).

§ The percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift remained unaltered at 40.

¶ This rate is subject to the steel melters basic percentage addition (at present 37.5).

** A further increase of similar amount is due to operate in November, 1937.

†† Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week extra, and over 90 feet high, 8s. per week extra. Navvies called upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 54s. 6d. per week for the time so employed.

‡‡ 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.

§§ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, pressed steel motor-body work, constructional engineering (shop workers only), sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making in various districts in Great Britain; in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfoundry, nut and bolt, nail, tank, spring, tube, and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts; in aircraft manufacture at Southampton, Portsmouth and Cowes; and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and at Belfast.

‡‡‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and is to be followed by an increase of similar amount as from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 15th November, 1937. In addition, the agreement embodying these increases in wages also provides for the granting of a week's holiday with pay in the engineering industry, and for the allowance for the first two hours of dayshift overtime to be increased from time-and-one-quarter to time-and-one-third.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Sheffield	1st full pay period in Aug.	Iron and steel dressers	Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 41s., plus a bonus of 17s. per week* for timeworkers.
	Sheffield	Beginning of pay period for week commencing 23 Aug.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week†. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, etc., 73s. 6d. per week; labourers, 54s. 6d.; navvies, 51s. 6d.‡
	York	1st pay day in Aug.	Skilled fitters and turners employed in toolrooms.	Adoption of minimum rate of not less than 3s. per week above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change, 48s., plus a bonus of 17s. per week* for timeworkers.
	London Area	2 Aug.	Qualified toolmakers	Differential rate increased from 1½d. to 2½d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Rate after change, 60s. 8½d., plus a bonus of 17s. per week* for timeworkers.
			Millwrights	Differential rates increased, at starting, from ½d. to 1d. above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners, and from 1d. to 2d. after six month's continuous service. Rates after change: 54s. 10d. per week at starting, 58s. 9d. after six months, plus in each case a bonus of 17s. per week* for timeworkers.
	Kilmarnock	11 Aug.	Millwrights and skilled fitters engaged on maintenance work.	Adoption of minimum rate of 1d. per hour above the recognised district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change, 50s., plus a bonus of 17s. per week* for timeworkers.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Bristol Channel and Falmouth).	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in federated shipyards.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.†
	Grimsby§	5 Aug.	Riggers employed in the repair, etc., of fishing vessels.	Increase of 2s. per week (62s. to 64s.).
	Portsmouth|| ... ..	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., industries.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.† Rates after change: moulders, 63s. 6d. per week; other mechanics, 66s. 6d.; labourers, 46s. 6d.
	South Wales Ports¶	26 Aug.	Engineers employed in ship-repairing	Rate of 71s. 6d. per week increased to 78s.¶
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (except Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and the Cheshire Lines)	1st full pay period after 1 July.**	Railway shopmen employed by main line companies.	Deduction of 1½ per cent. from earnings discontinued.
		16 Aug.	Railway shopmen employed by main line companies.	Base rates of male adult workers employed on time work increased by 1s. per week for those whose base rate is 27s. per week (plus 16s. 6d. per week war wage), and by 6d. per week for those whose base rate is 28s. per week (plus 16s. 6d. per week war wage.)
	Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Railway shopmen whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.†
Galvanising	England and Wales††	9 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths General labourers	Increase‡‡ of 10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 55 where basis rates are 65s. per week or less, 52·5 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. and 75s., and 50 where basis rates are over 75s. Increase‡‡ of 10 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 57·5 for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 55 for boys and youths in other departments. Minimum total wage increased from 47s. to 50s. per normal week.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	1 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged in maintenance work, and adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Percentage addition to standard basis rates increased to 13·5 (consisting of 3·5 due under the sliding scale plus an <i>ex-gratia</i> bonus of 10), in lieu of a percentage of 7·875 previously paid.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.	Pay preceding 3rd day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Increase§§ of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5½d. for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. for youths 14, 16 and 17 years, of 5½d. for youths 15 years, of 1s. for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. for girls; pieceworkers' wages increased proportionately. Weekly rates after change include: men 21 years and over, 54s. 10d. to 62s. 8d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).
	Great Britain, other than the above counties.			Increase§§ of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages increased proportionately. Weekly rates after change include: men 21 years and over, 49s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ in. diameter, and dolted and tommed chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½ in. diameter.	Increase§§ in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 10 per cent. below the basic rates.||||
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain	30 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the cutlery trade:— Male workers	Increases in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over and of ½d. per hour for those under 21 years.||||
			Female workers	Increases in the general minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour for those employed as warehouse workers, and for workers employed on production of ½d. per hour for those under 21 years and ½d. per hour for those 21 years and over.||||

* Increased to 18s. 6d. per week from pay period in week beginning 23rd August.

† A further increase of similar amount is due to operate in November, 1937.

‡ Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week extra, and over 90 feet high, 8s. per week extra. Navvies called upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 54s. 6d. per week for the time so employed.

§ This increase affected workpeople employed by members of The Grimsby Exchange, Ltd.

|| This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Portsmouth and District Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association.

¶ This increase took effect under the terms of an agreement between The Bristol Channel Ship Repairers' Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The agreement provided that the rate of 78s. per week shall be inclusive of the equivalent of holidays with pay.

** This increase is in accordance with a decision of the National Railway Shopmen's Council, made in August, with retrospective effect from the date shown.

†† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

‡‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

|||| Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
File, Edge Tool, Machine Knife, Saw, etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield	Commence- ment of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the file trade :— Datal workers (except grinders and hand cutters). Pieceworkers (except grinders and hand cutters). Grinders (men and youths) ... Workpeople employed in the light and heavy edge tool trades. Machine knife, scythe, sickle and hook makers. Jobbing grinders Slacks machine grinders Saw makers, grinders, etc.	Increases in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (17s. to 18s. 6d.) for males 21 years and over and of 1s. (8s. to 9s.) for females 18 years and over.* Deductions from the piecework price lists reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent. for males 21 years and over, and for girls under 18 years, and from 2½ per cent. to list price nett for females 18 years and over.* Deductions from the datal rates and piecework price lists reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent.* Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week to male workers 21 years and over.* Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (17s. to 18s. 6d.) for male workers 21 years and over.* Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, making bonus where calculated on nett earnings 45 per cent. plus 6s. 6d. per week; where calculated on gross earnings, 30 per cent. plus 6s. 6d. per week.* Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, making a bonus of 40 per cent. on earnings plus 6s. 6d. per week.* Increase in bonus of 1s. 6d. per week (17s. to 18s. 6d.) for male workers 21 years and over.*
Wire Manufacture.	Halifax, Cleckheaton, Doncaster, Wakefield and Middlesbrough.	1st full week in July.	Ancillary workers employed in iron and steel wire manufacture.	Base rate increased from 44s. to 47s. per week.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1 Aug.	Male timeworkers 21 years and over Male timeworkers under 21 years ... Apprentices Female dayworkers and learners ... Female pieceworkers	Increase† of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and 1s. for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 72s. 8d. and 63s. 2d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 53s. 2d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 65s. 2d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 57s. 2d.; others, 44s. Increase† of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week. Increase† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week. Increases† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 and over, 22s. 7d. per week. Increase† of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (23s. 8d. to 24s. 1d.).
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.	6 Aug.	Male workers	Percentage deduction from piece rates reduced from 17½ to 12½, and from daywork rates from 15 to 10 for rates over 1s. 3d. per hour, and from 12½ to 7½ for rates of 1s. 3d. and under.†
Constructional Engineering.	Tees - side (certain non-federated firms). West of Scotland ...	Commence- ment of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Adult male workers employed in engineering, boilermaking, bridge-building, etc., shops. Adult male workers employed in bridge-building and structural engineering.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.* Increase of ¾d. per hour.‡ Hourly rates after change: sheeters, 1s. 6½d.; erectors, 1s. 5½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 3½d.
Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield Sheffield Accrington, Bury, and Rochdale.		Smiths and strikers employed on daywork in laminated spring manufacture. Laminated spring fitters and vice-men. Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.* Rates after change: smiths, 67s. 6d.; strikers, 53s. 6d. Bonus addition to piece price list of September, 1922, increased from 15 to 17½ per cent.* Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (63s. to 64s. 6d.)*
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.		Adult male workers	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.*
Tube Manufacture.	Sheffield and Chesterfield. West of Scotland ...		Adult male workers Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.).	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.* War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.*
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Atherton and district (federated firms). Scotland		Adult male workers employed in the nut and bolt making trade. Fitters, turners, etc., employed in the machine rivet, bolt and nut trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.* War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week.*
Silk Manufacture	Leek	13 Aug.	Timeworkers :— Male workers 21½ years of age and over. Adult female workers Male workers under 21½ years of age, and female workers under 21 years of age. Pieceworkers Dyers :— Men 21½ years and over Youths under 21½ years of age ... Silk ballers Silk twistors	Increase† of 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of more than 46s. per week and of 1s. per week for those in receipt of 46s. per week and under. Minimum rates after change: pickers, 44s.; braid workers, spinners, throwers, reelers, etc., 46s.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 51s. 6d. Increase† of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 29s. plus, for hand silk workers, bonuses which will yield (as previously) a possible 2s. 6d. per week. Increases† of 3d., 6d. or 9d. per week according to age.|| Increases† of 2½ per cent. on earnings for male workers and 3 per cent. for female workers; minimum basis rates increased from 45s. to 47s. per week for men and from 26s. to 27s. per week for women, plus in all cases 15 per cent. Increase† of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: dyers and glossers, 49s. 6d.; mixers, 49s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. Increase† of 6d. or 1s. per week according to age.|| Increase† of 1s. 6d. per week, or previous reduction of 2½ per cent. on earnings abolished. Increase† of ¾d. per hour and of ½d. per roll.
Linen Manufacture.	Belfast Kirkcaldy	23 Aug.¶ 1st pay day after 12 July.	Mechanics and hackle-setters ... Tenters, dressers, lappers, finishers and labourers.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for mechanics, 69s. 8d.* Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: tenters and dressers, 57s. 3d.; lappers and finishers, 54s. 7d.; labourers, 44s. 5d.**

* A further increase of similar amount is due to operate in November, 1937.

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

‡ From 7th January, 1938, the percentage deductions quoted will be further reduced by 2½.

§ A further increase of ¾d. per hour is due to operate in November, 1937.

|| The present rates for juniors are to remain in operation until the dates on which advances are due, when the revised scale will operate.

¶ As from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 23rd August.

** For other workers the minimum rates are those fixed by the Flax and Hemp Trade Board.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Jute Manufacture	Dundee ...	27 Aug.	Skilled mechanics, joiners and other skilled and semi-skilled mechanical workers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change include: fitters and turners, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; shop labourers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire†	23 Aug.‡	Mechanics, etc., employed in dye-works whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.*
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield...	Pay day in week ending 14 Aug. 1st pay day in Sept.¶	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 51 to 55 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers, 21 years and over, 49s. 7d.; women, 18 years and over, 31s.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased§ from 23.40 per cent. to 24.75 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively, remaining unchanged.
			Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade:— Male workers:— Measure cutters, cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers. Under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than three years' employment after the age of 19. Warehousemen and packers 22 years and over. Other workers ...	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts¶ as follows:— Reduction of one year in the qualifying period of employment, resulting in increases in the minimum rates for certain workers. Increase of 1d. per hour.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making.	Great Britain	30 Aug.	Female workers:— Conveyor belt machinists ... Learners ... Other workers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to experience. Increase in general minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.) for those 22 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for those under 22 years (except for those 17 and under 18 years of age for whom there was no change); and increase in the piecework basis time rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
			Workpeople employed in the shirt-making trade:— Male workers:— Experienced cutters ... Other workers, 20 years and over. Female workers:— Conveyor belt machinists ... Learners ... Other workers ...	Adoption of general minimum time rate of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. New scale of general minimum time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
Shirtmaking	Great Britain	2 Aug.		Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts¶ as follows:— Increase of 1d. per hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, except for tie cutters for whom there was no change, and reduction in qualifying period for special or measure cutters and pattern cutters and pattern takers. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. or 2d. per hour in general minimum time rates, making the rate 1s. 2d. at 22 years and over.
Shoe and Slipper Manufacture.	Rossendale Valley and other parts of Lancashire.	1st making up day in Aug.	Shoe and slipper operatives ...	Adoption of a general minimum time rate of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. New scale of general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts, except during fourth year of employment for which there was no change. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the general minimum time rate (7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and in the piecework basis time rate (8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Baking	Brecon, Monmouth, Glamorgan and West Wales	1st pay day in week commencing 9 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Increases of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basis wages of 1920, leaving wages 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below basis wages.
	Ayrshire ...	16 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates, resulting in increases of varying amounts for different classes of workers. Weekly rate after change for tablehands, 62s.
Brewing	Blackburn (certain firms).	1st pay day in Aug.	Brewery workers ...	Increase of 1s. or 2s. per week (67s. to 68s. or 69s.) according to length of holidays taken.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 28 Aug.	Labourers ...	Increase of 2s. per week for men 19 years and over, of 1s. 3d. for women and of 1s. for youths. Rates after change: men, 19 years and over, 52s.; women, 35s.; youths, 17s. to 27s. according to age.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Midland Area.**	1st full pay week in Aug.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.).
			Employees of main line railway companies:— Conciliation grades (traffic workers, etc.).	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A: trenchmen, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; turncocks, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; meter readers, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; stokers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rates in Zones B and C are 1d. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour respectively less than in Zone A.
Railway Service.	Great Britain	16 Aug.	Clerical, supervisory and other salaried staff. Railway police force (constables, sergeants, detectives and detective-sergeants).	(a) Deduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from earnings discontinued; (b) increase of 1s. per week to adult workers with base rates of less than 45s. per week; (c) increase of 6d. per week to those with base rates of 45s.; (d) base rates of adult males less than 40s. per week to be raised to 40s. plus 1s., together with any further additions due under the cost-of-living sliding scale; (e) the rates for new entrants to adult grades after 1st February, 1926, to be in future subject to changes under the cost-of-living sliding scale.†† Deduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from earnings discontinued.††
		5 July.		Deduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from earnings discontinued.
	Northern Ireland (except Belfast and County Down Railway).	1st full pay period following 1 Aug.	Railway employees:— Conciliation grades (except road motor passenger staff) and clerical and supervisory staffs, station masters and goods agents.	Deduction from earnings, based on the rates of pay in operation prior to May, 1931, reduced from 10 per cent. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. where earnings are 40s. per week or less in Group I railways, or 36s. or less in Group 3 railways.††
Road Transport (Goods).	Scotland	16 Aug.	Carters employed by certain firms of railway contractors.	Deduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from earnings discontinued. Minimum weekly rates after change: Class I stations, 50s.; Class 2 stations, 46s.

* A further increase of similar amount is due to operate in November, 1937.

† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, Bolton, Horwich, Oldham, Rochdale and Wigan.

‡ As from the commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 23rd August.

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

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

** The undertakings mainly affected are those affiliated to the Midland District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

†† This increase is the result of a Decision of the Railway Staff National Tribunal. The Decision, which also provides for increases in the rates of pay for night overtime, night duty, Sunday duty, etc., is summarised on page 299 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1937.

††† A modified scale of deductions ranging from 5 per cent. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was made in the case of earnings between 40s. and 41s. per week in Group I railways, and between 36s. and 37s. in Group 3 railways.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Various Port, Harbour and River in Great Britain.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Workpeople employed under engineering conditions.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	22 or 23 Aug.	Various classes of men employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments:— Men in receipt of standard bonus of 17s. per week. Other workmen (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries):— Men on a 7-day basis Yardcraftmen	Bonus increased* to 18s. 6d. per week.
			Skilled men in the London Area Skilled men in the London Area on a 7-day basis. Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area. Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area (on a 7-day basis). Certain classes on consolidated rates (night watchmen, ship-keepers, caretakers, etc.).	Bonus increased* from 19s. 10d. to 21s. 7d. Bonus increased* from 19s. 3d. to 21s. in London and from 18s. 1d. to 19s. 10d. elsewhere. Bonus increased* from 19s. to 20s. 6d. per week. Bonus increased* from 22s. 2d. to 23s. 11d. per week. Bonus increased* from 18s. to 19s. 6d. per week. Bonus increased* from 21s. to 22s. 9d.
			Men employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations) who are paid on an engineering trade (or similar) basis. Crews of War Department vessels Men employed in Air Ministry Establishments who are paid on an engineering trade basis.	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Bonuses increased* by 1s. 6d. per week, making bonuses 19s. 6d. or 20s. 6d. in London and 18s. 6d. elsewhere. Bonus increased* by 1s. 9d. per week, to 21s. in London and 19s. 10d. elsewhere. Bonuses increased* by 1s. 6d. per week, making bonuses 19s. 6d. or 20s. 6d. in London, and 18s. 6d. elsewhere.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Various Local Authorities in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 23 Aug.	Fitters (engineers) and maintenance men whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
	Shropshire	22 July	Labourers employed by County Council.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rate after change: 6s. per day.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 50 to 55 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women 5d.; plus in each case 55 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 Aug.	Skip and basket makers	Increase† of 3 per cent. on list prices, making wages 82½ and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Hair, Bass and Fibre.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade†:— Those with not less than 3 years' experience in specified occupations in hair dressing, curling or weaving, bass dressing and fibre dressing. Other workers	Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts§ as follows:— Increases† of ½d. to 1d. per hour for males and of ¼d. or ½d. for females in general minimum time rates, and of 1d. for males and ½d. for females in piecework basis time rates.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations. Other male workers except indentured apprentices. Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners). Male and female pieceworkers on certain operations. Apprentices	Increases† in general minimum time rates of ½d. to 1d. per hour for males and of ¼d. or ½d. for females. Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts§ as follows:— Increase† of ½d. per hour in the minimum time rate (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) and of ¼d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.).
			Workpeople employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade:— Male workers Female workers	Increase† of ½d. per hour except for those 18 to 19, 16½ to 17, and under 16 years. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years, increasing to 11½d. at 21 years and over. Increases† for certain occupations of ½d. or ¼d. per hour in time rates and of ¼d. per hour in piecework basis time rates. Increase† in time rates of ½d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½ and those 17 and under 18 years. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over. Increase† in the minimum piece rates from 22½ per cent. to 20 per cent. below the list. Increases† proportionate to the above.
			Workpeople employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade:— Male workers Female workers	Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts§ as follows:— Increases of ½d. to 1d. per hour. General minimum time rates after change: men, 21 years and over employed in the scrap metal section, 11½d.; workers employed in other sections, 3½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 11½d. at 21 years and over. Increases in time rates of ½d. or ¼d. per hour, and in piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: (a) Woollen rag and/or woollen and worsted section, time—3½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 7d. at 18 years and over; piecework basis time rate, 7½d.; (b) other sections, time—3½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 6½d. at 18 years and over; piecework basis time rate, 7½d.
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Great Britain	23 Aug.	Workers employed in cotton, rubber, canned goods, provisions, etc., warehouses.	Increase in minimum rates of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and of 6d. per day for casual men. Minimum rates after change: warehousemen—permanent, 62s. 6d. per week; casual—11s. 6d. per day (5s. 9d. Saturday); bookmen—permanent, 65s. 6d. per week; casual, 12s. per day.
Warehousing	Liverpool	28 Aug.	Dairy workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change include: Grade A areas, roundsmen 23 years and over, 50s.; roundswomen 21 years and over, 39s.; Grade B areas, roundsmen 21 years and over, 55s.; roundswomen 21 years and over, 44s.
Retail Distribution.	Essex and Suffolk	Pay day in week commencing 1 Aug.		

* A further increase is due to operate in November, 1937.

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

‡ The increase did not apply to those employed in the weaving of hair machine belting, who are outside the scope of the Trade Board, and no change was made in the general minimum piece rates fixed for workers employed in hand-loom weaving (other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

§ Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 134. In these 134 new disputes about 32,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 29,800 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 12,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The above 146 disputes resulted in an aggregate loss during August estimated at 228,000 working days. Some workpeople were involved in more than one of these disputes (*see* † note below); the total number of separate individuals involved, directly or indirectly, was about 58,000.

Most of the principal disputes in August occurred at individual coal mines, and collieries in Yorkshire were again extensively involved. Following is an analysis of all disputes in progress in August:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	3	80	83	69,700†	211,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	2	15	17	1,500	4,000
Other ...	7	39	46	3,300	13,000
Total, August, 1937 ...	12	134	146	74,500†	228,000
Total, July, 1937 ...	26	64	90	122,900	512,000
Total, August, 1936 ...	15	59	74	17,800	76,000

Causes.—Of the 134 disputes beginning in August, 37, directly involving 8,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 34, directly involving 6,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 13, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One dispute, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action; and

4 disputes, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workpeople for breach of contract.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 100 new disputes, directly involving 28,000 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 23, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 57, directly involving 22,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 27, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 13 other disputes, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–AUGUST, 1937 AND 1936.‡

Industry Group.	January to August, 1937.			January to August, 1936.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	5	1,200	19,000	2	1,800	11,000
Coal Mining ...	273	273,100‡	1,194,000	156	88,900‡	470,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	7	400	2,000	12	3,000	115,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	29	2,100	12,000	19	1,800	9,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding...	69	59,200	491,000	45	11,900	50,000
Other Metal ...	65	12,700	58,000	45	14,100	78,000
Textile ...	62	14,900	90,000	48	9,000	49,000
Clothing ...	24	8,600	63,000	19	11,500	152,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	41	2,000	20,000	24	4,200	89,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	9	1,400	7,000	5	1,500	10,000
Building, etc. ...	64	5,600	26,000	42	3,100	13,000
Transport ...	34	49,500	738,000	35	8,700	36,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	8	500	1,000	5	8,500	68,000
Other ...	35	4,800	25,000	19	3,300	23,000
Total ...	725	436,000‡	2,746,000	476	171,300‡	1,173,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—			1937.	1937.		
Haulage hands, pony drivers and other colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	337	1,276	26 July	28 Aug.	Claim on the part of haulage hands and pony drivers for a higher scale of wages.	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Underground and surface workpeople—near Rotherham (one colliery).	1,450	420	4 Aug.¶	14 Aug.	For the withdrawal of summonses for breach of contract issued against certain workpeople who had been involved in previous stoppages of work.	Work resumed following the hearing of the summonses.
Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one colliery).	370	1,426	4 Aug.	13 Aug.		
Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople—near Rotherham (one colliery).	400	2,200	4 Aug.	14 Aug.		
Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	255	1,451	11 Aug.	13 Aug.	Dissatisfaction of certain haulage hands with the increases in wages conceded following a previous stoppage.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—near Neath (one colliery).	1,000	...	11 Aug.	14 Aug.	Against alleged unnecessary overtime working.	Work resumed.
Conveyor erectors and other colliery workpeople—near Rotherham (one colliery).	37	3,039	12 Aug.	17 Aug.	Claim on the part of conveyor erectors for increase in wages.	Various increases in wages conceded.
Underground and surface workpeople—near Coventry (one colliery).	1,150	350	13 Aug.	18 Aug.	Against alleged reduction in earnings of packers by management's withdrawal of a certain tool, and substitution of other methods of working on timber.	New methods to be given a further trial, and wages adjusted where necessary.
Haulage hands and other colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	523	1,640	17 Aug.	23 Aug.	For the withdrawal of summonses for breach of contract issued against haulage hands who had been involved in a previous stoppage.	Hearing of summonses adjourned <i>sine die</i> at management's request.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	390	...	17 Aug.	25 Aug.	Dispute respecting system of wage-payment following a change-over from day-rates in a section of colliery.	Work resumed at day-rates pending reference of dispute to arbitration.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (various collieries).	1,404	...	24 Aug.	24 Aug.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Underground and surface workpeople—Wallsend-on-Tyne (one colliery).	1,050	495	20 Aug.	28 Aug.	Dispute respecting payment for removing dirt.	

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

† Some workpeople are counted more than once in the total shown for mining and quarrying, owing to recurrent stoppages during the month at certain collieries. The *net* totals were approximately 58,000 for all industries combined, and 53,000 for mining and quarrying alone.

‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 165,000 in 1937, and 70,000 in 1936. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 321,000 in 1937, and 150,000 in 1936.

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

¶ Only the afternoon shift was involved 4th–6th August; work was resumed on 9th August but ceased again on 10th August.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed practically no change as compared with a month earlier. There were increases in the average prices of eggs, butter and bacon, and in some areas the price of milk was advanced. These upward movements were offset by further seasonal reductions in the prices of potatoes.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 40 per cent. at 1st September, 1937, as compared with 40 per cent. at 31st July, 1937, and 31 per cent. at 1st September, 1936.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 31st July and 1st September, 1937:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st September, 1937, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	31st July, 1937.	1st Sept., 1937.	July, 1914.	31st July, 1937.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	+ 0½	+ 0½
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 6	—
Breast ...	0 6½	0 8	0 8	+ 1½	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10	0 10½	+ 3½	+ 0½
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3	1 3½	+ 4	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 5½	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 2	2 2	+ 7½	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6	0 6½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 2½	1 3½	+ 1	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 1½	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	+ 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	+ 0½	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 8½	0 6½	+ 2	— 1½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st September, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 31st July, 1937.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	46	46	46	45
Thin Flank ...	18	18	18	17
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	29	34	32	30
Thin Flank ...	—1	6	2	1
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	57	59	58	58
Breast ...	25	25	25	25
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	53	47	50	47
Breast ...	—5	5	—	—1
Bacon (streaky)*	37	36	37	33
Fish ...	112	92	102	102
Flour ...	52	54	53	53
Bread ...	63	62	63	63
Tea ...	38	44	41	41
Sugar (granulated) ...	30	22	26	26
Milk ...	75	82	78	71
Butter—				
Fresh ...	8	15	12	8
Salt ...	7	8	7	4
Cheese† ...	19	21	20	20
Margarine ...	—6	—10	—8	11
Eggs (fresh) ...	60	56	58	43
Potatoes ...	51	30	40	74
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	41	40	40	40

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1937, was about 105 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal increased in some towns and 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 1st September, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1937, is approximately **55 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 31st July, 1937, and 47 per cent. at 1st September, 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	55
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	51	52	52	55	55	55			

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	1937. 1 Sept.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) ...	4	0	2	0	-1**	Aug.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	562	553	585	575	579	July	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	1	18	19	14	12	Nov., '36	
Finland§§ ...	807	755	809	792	870¶¶	July	
France (Paris) ...	408	391	325	362	513	Aug.	
„ (other towns) ...	392¶	370¶	305¶	352¶	448	May	
Germany ...	14	20	23	24	25	July	
Holland (Amsterdam)††	17‡	23‡	18‡	19‡	29	June	
Norway ...	32	33	40	45	61	Aug.	
Spain (Madrid)†	79	81	76	...	76	Apr., '36	
„ (Barcelona)†	65	68	72	...	77	Nov., '35	
Sweden†	23	25	32	35	41	Aug.	
Switzerland ...	16	15	15	20	31	July	
United States ...	13	17	27	33	37	June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	16	19	25	27	31	July	
Canada ...	-5**	1	3	9	20	Aug.	
Irish Free State ...	29¶	34¶	40¶	45¶	52	May	
New Zealand ...	4	11	18	25	36	July	
South Africa ...	-2**	3	2	1	2	July	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.§	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
		July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Latest figures available.	
						Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	1937 1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	5	4	5	4	5	Aug.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	595	554	554	574	646	Aug.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	596	593	617||	609||	623	July
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	66	73	74	80	July
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,D,E	24	27	30	30	27	June
Finland§§ ...	A,B,C,D,E	901	867	896	888	952¶¶	July
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	416||	411||	369||	404||	506	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	18	22	24	25	26	July
Holland (Amsterdam)††...	A,B,C,D,E	37†	40†	36†	31†	38	June
Italy (Rome)...	A,B,C,D,E	314	283	300	324	357	May
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	48	51	55	68	Aug.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	55	56	58	62	July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	31	29	28	30	37	July
United States...	A,B,C,D,E	30†	37†	40	43	47	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	18||	19||	22||	25||	26	2nd Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	20	22	23	26	32	Aug.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	49¶	52¶	56¶	59¶	70	Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	27	29	33	37	47	July
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	14	16	16	16	18	July

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for June.

§ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

|| Figure for 3rd Quarter.

¶ Figure for August.

** Decrease.

†† The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.

‡‡ Revised figure.

§§ Base: January–June, 1914. The series formerly published (base: July, 1914) is no longer available.

¶¶ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

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 August, was 145, as compared with 237* in the previous month, and with 192* in August, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August numbered 22, as compared with 15 in the previous month, and with 16 in August, 1936.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	1
Firemen ...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	2
Porters ...	...
Shunters ...	2
Mechanics ...	4
Labourers ...	...
Other Grades ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 11

MINES.

Underground ...	41
Surface ...	8

TOTAL, MINES ... 49

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 8

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	3
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	2
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	10
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	8
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	5

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—continued.

Shipbuilding ...	...
Other Metal Trades ...	4
Cotton ...	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	3
Other Textile Manufacture ...	2
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
Food and Drink ...	2
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	1
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	4
Rubber ...	...
Gas Works ...	1
Electric Generating Stations ...	2
Other Industries ...	3

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	6
Buildings ...	18
Warehouses and Railways ...	...
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	77

Total (excluding Seamen) 145

SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels—	
Sailing ...	1
Steam and Motor ...	17
Fishing Vessels—	
Steam and Motor ...	4

TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 22

Total (including Seamen) 167

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41‡; the total number of deaths† reported was 4‡.

I. Cases.

LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	...
Printing ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...
White and Red Lead Works ...	1
Pottery ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
Paint and Colour Works ...	1
India-rubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting ...	...
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...
Other Industries ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	3

TOTAL ... 9

OTHER POISONING.

Aniline ...	4
Chronic Benzene ...	1
TOTAL ...	5

ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	1
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I. Cases—continued.

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch ...	7
Tar ...	5
Paraffin
Oil ...	9
TOTAL ...	21

CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Chrome Tanning ...	...
Chromium Plating ...	3
Other Industries ...	2

TOTAL ... 5

Total, Cases ... 41

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.

Painting of Buildings ...	1
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EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Oil ...	3
---------	---

Total, Deaths ... 4

* Revised figure.

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

‡ In addition, one fatal case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories, and one case of anthrax among dock labourers, were reported.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

AUGUST, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during August have been received from 141* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,407,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with August, 1936, in respect of the same 141 Authorities :—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with August, 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	69,700	75,500	21,400	13,800	15,100	195,500 — 61.5
Yorkshire ...	321,100	31,100	17,500	150,000	85,600	605,300 — 26.9
Lancs. and Cheshire	437,600	54,400	99,700	111,600	66,200	769,500 — 26.3
North and West-Midland Counties*	907,800	94,000	155,400	102,700	105,400	1,365,300 — 21.2
South-Midland and Eastern Counties*	287,400	4,500	17,700	5,600	37,600	352,800 + 11.5
Outer London†	880,300	205,600	124,700	12,200	158,500	1,381,300 + 11.5
South-Eastern Counties*	281,300	7,000	54,800	4,500	65,300	412,900 + 28.5
South-Western Counties*	9,800	—	—	—	1,900	11,700 — 84.5
Wales and Mon.	53,200	—	—	300	11,100	64,600 — 55.1
SCOTLAND ...	236,600	4,800	97,900	101,900	89,200	530,400 — 57.4
Total, Aug., 1937	3,484,800	476,900	589,100	502,600	635,900	5,689,300 — 23.7
Total, Aug., 1936	4,934,200	773,100	578,000	436,100	733,100	7,454,500

It should be noted that 31 of the 141 Local Authorities reported that no plans were approved in August; in the majority of these cases it was stated that there had been no meetings of the appropriate Committee during August.

JULY, 1937.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 139 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during July, 1937. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,810,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £9,920,700, compared with £9,519,000 in June, 1937, and £10,843,400 in July, 1936. Of the total for July, 1937, dwelling-houses accounted for £6,208,300; factories and workshops, £737,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £859,200; churches, schools and public buildings, £890,900; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,225,100. The number of dwelling-houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in July was 12,460, as compared with 11,988 in June, 1937, and 13,948 in July, 1936.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price† per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with	
			Previous Audit.†	A Year ago.†
Pig-Iron :	1937.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	Apr.-June	75 1½	+ 6 11½	+ 13 10
Cumberland ...	Apr.-June	81 4½	+ 9 5½	+ 15 11½
Lincolnshire ...	Apr.-June	78 10½	+ 4 8½	+ 13 2½
Nottingham District ...	Apr.-June	71 6½	+ 4 4½	+ 12 8
Northamptonshire ...	Apr.-June	68 6½	+ 4 0½	+ 11 6½
North Staffordshire ...	Apr.-June	78 10	+ 5 10½	+ 17 4½
West of Scotland... ..	Apr.-June	89 0½	+ 9 5½	+ 19 7½
Manufactured Iron :				
North of England ...	May-June	187 3½	+ 7 4	+ 11 3
West of Scotland... ..	May-June	229 10	+ 9 2½	+ 35 0½
Steel :				
South-West Wales ...	Apr.-June	132 6½	+ 13 7½	+ 24 11½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainties resulted in increases in the

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :—North and West-Midland Counties (two); South-Midland and Eastern Counties (one); South-Eastern Counties (one); and South-Western Counties (one).

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

‡ Stated to the nearest farthing.

wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham; cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side; ironstone miners in Cleveland; limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham; blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire; blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and in the West of Scotland.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales there was no change in wages, as these were already above the level warranted by the ascertainment.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to page 318 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and to pages 359 and 360 of this issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.
GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table, shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 28th August, 1937, five weeks ended 31st July, 1937 and five weeks ended 29th August, 1936, respectively :—

	Four weeks ended 28th August, 1937.	Five weeks ended 31st July, 1937.	Five weeks ended 29th August, 1936.†
(1) General Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from :—			
Employers	1,635,000	2,299,000	2,220,000
Employed persons	1,607,000	2,280,000	2,196,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds")...	1,616,000	2,285,000	2,200,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	147,000	337,000	182,000
Total Income	5,005,000	7,201,000	6,798,000
Benefit	2,310,000	2,703,000	3,322,000
Cost of Administration	326,000	431,000	445,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	385,000	480,000	481,000
Miscellaneous Payments	36,000	45,000	20,000
Total Expenditure	3,057,000	3,659,000	4,268,000
Debt Outstanding†	103,980,000	103,980,000	105,227,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers	113,000	77,000	} Figures not available.
Employed persons	112,000	76,000	
Exchequer ("Equal thirds")...	113,000	77,000	
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	7,000	
Total Income	341,000	237,000	—
Benefit	14,000	13,000	—
Cost of Administration	42,000	29,000	—
Miscellaneous Payments	—	—	—
Total Expenditure	56,000	42,000	—

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

As from 1st April, 1937, the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Act, 1934, the cost of unemployment allowances, which had previously been charged to the Transitional Payments Account of the Unemployment Fund and reimbursed to that Fund by the Exchequer, has been met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, which is also reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of four weeks ended 28th August, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,685,000. The approximate cost of unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) during the five weeks ended 31st July, 1937, was £3,417,000, and during the five weeks ended 29th August, 1936, was £3,555,000.

FIRST AID ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary, on 10th August, 1937, made two Orders and one set of Regulations dealing with first aid in factories and workshops. The First Aid in Factories Order, 1937,§ made under section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, prescribes the standards of equipment, etc. to be observed for the first-aid boxes or cupboards which have to be provided and maintained in factories. The First Aid Welfare Order, 1937,¶ made under section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, and the First Aid Regulations, 1937,|| made under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provide for the distinctive marking of first-aid boxes or cupboards.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C.44 of 1937, for the period ended 31st March, 1936).

† Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the Authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.

‡ These figures include income and expenditure in respect of the Agricultural Scheme; separate totals for the Agricultural Scheme in respect of the period 4th May, 1936, to 28th November, 1936, were given in the February, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 768. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

¶ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 770. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

|| Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 769. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying two male workers, failing to post the Trade Board notice, and failing to keep adequate wages records. He was fined £14 and ordered to pay £100 arrears of wages.—*Rex v. Reginald Henry Jones. Farnham Court House. 19th August, 1937.*

Factory and Workshop Acts.

UNFENCED BEVEL GEAR WHEELS AT OVERHEAD ROTARY SCREEN OF BRICK CRUSHING PLANT.

This case was heard at West Hartlepool Police Court on 6th November, 1936, the proceedings being taken under section 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in respect of an accident which occurred to a workman who had his right hand caught in the unfenced bevel gear wheels, and so injured as to cause a finger to be amputated. The workman had ascended a ladder to an overhead platform at the rotary screen, twelve feet above ground level, in order to rake down the crushed brick dust, and hearing a squeak in the machinery he proceeded to investigate the cause of it, which could only be done when the machinery was in motion. He found that the squeak was caused by a feed plate near the bevel gear wheels in question; and when adjusting this feed plate, a brick fell upon his right hand, and knocked it into the unfenced bevel gear wheels. In order to get to the bevel gear wheels the workman had to pass under an iron girder breast high on the platform.

For the defendants it was claimed that the bevel gear wheels were protected by the breast high iron girder mentioned, and as so protected they were safe by position, and further that the workman had no instructions to go on to the platform when the machinery was in motion.

The magistrates dismissed the case, on the grounds that they considered the bevel gear wheels were in such position as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as they would have been if securely fenced. Notice of appeal was lodged.

The High Court allowed the appeal, and remitted the case back to the justices, with directions to find that the offence charged was proved.—*Townsend v. W. Pearson & Son. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division (Divisional Court). 22nd April, 1937.*

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN : BODYMAKER : SELHURST, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim for extra payment under the provisions of condition 11 of schedule F to Award No. 728 to be made to a bodymaker employed in the chief mechanical engineer's department at Selhurst whilst employed on fitting electrical heaters to electric stock. The Company agreed to pay the men at the rate of 6d. per 8 hours when employed on work underneath the coaches, but made no extra payment for work performed within the compartments. The Court decided that the payment made meets the requirements of condition 11 of schedule F to Award No. 728.—*Award No. 1682; dated 11th August, 1937.*

LABOURERS : NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPOT, WOOLWICH.—The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union submitted a claim that the allowance in addition to the general rate for labourers employed loading and unloading vessels at the Royal Naval Armament Supply Depot, Woolwich, should be increased from 10d. to 1s. 6d. a day. The claim was based on the arduous and dangerous nature of the work, the rates paid for similar work in the port of London by private employers, the increased number of vessels dealt with of a larger tonnage than formerly, and the adverse position of the men resulting from changes made in 1933 in the organisation of labourers. The Admiralty opposed the claim on the ground that no changes in the nature of the men's duties had taken place since the present allowance was fixed by the Court in 1933. The Court awarded that the allowance be increased to 1s. a day.—*Award No. 1683; dated 11th August, 1937.*

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

CABLE ROOM TELEGRAPHISTS : GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The Government Overseas Cable and Wireless Operators' Association claimed that the allowance paid to telegraphists employed in the cable room, Central Telegraph Office, should be increased from 5s. to 10s. a week on the ground that the allowance should be made, not only in respect of a knowledge of foreign languages, but should recognise also the value and difficulty of the work of the cable room telegraphists in relation to that of the inland telegraphists. The claim was opposed by the Postmaster General, on whose behalf it was stated that no material change in the linguistic qualifications required has occurred since a similar claim was before the Industrial Court in 1926, and that although a simplification of the work of the inland telegraphists had taken place through the introduction of the type keyboard teleprinter instrument, this did not afford a reason for an increase in the remuneration of the cable room telegraphists. The Tribunal awarded that the allowance be increased to 7s. a week.—*Award No. 12; dated 4th August, 1937.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest :—

Case No. 3827/37 (30.8.37).

SECTION 26 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SECTION (1) (b)—DETERMINATION OF CLAIMANT'S GRADE OR CLASS WHERE THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been disallowed from and including 1st to 9th May, 1937.

"The claimant is a member of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. He has not been employed in the boot and shoe industry for some considerable period of time, but it is said (and I accept the statement) that he hopes to resume employment in that industry at a future date.

"For some fifteen months preceding 1st May, 1937, he had been employed as a spare conductor by the United Counties Omnibus Company Limited at Northampton. The number of days in each week on which his services as a conductor were required varied. In the present year up to 1st May, 1937, they were so required from two to four days a week.

"On 1st May, 1937, there was a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the premises at which the claimant was employed as a conductor, whereby he lost employment. The stoppage lasted from 1st to 9th May, 1937, and on 12th May, 1937, the claimant resumed his duties as a conductor, working thereafter for periods varying from five days to one day a week.

"The claimant was not himself participating in the trade dispute but other conductors employed by the company at Northampton were. The question, therefore, arises whether the claimant belongs 'to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage is taking place, any of whom are participating in . . . the dispute' (section 26 (1) proviso (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935). If, when he lost employment on 1st May, 1937, he was of the grade of conductor he is disqualified for receiving benefit 'so long as the stoppage of work continues.' If he had not acquired that grade he is relieved of such disqualification.

"The words 'grade or class' first appeared in the Unemployment Insurance Acts in section 4 (1) of the No. 2 Act of 1924. That subsection was amended by section 6 of the Act of 1927 to read as it now reads in the proviso to section 26 (1) of the Consolidating Act of 1935.

"In the cases to which I will subsequently refer it will be seen that my predecessor has decided that a person, who at the date of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute is temporarily doing the work of a certain grade, may not have lost his normal grade and acquired that of the grade in which he was working when the stoppage occurred.

"Whether a man has lost his normal grade seems to me to depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.' (Decision 3396/26).†

"In Case 8823‡, the claimant's occupation for many years had been that of a miner. He lost employment in that occupation owing to the mine in which he was following his occupation being closed. He then took employment as a labourer in a quarry. After working for five weeks in the quarry he lost that employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the quarry. It was held that he was not of the grade or class of a quarry labourer, but this did not relieve him of disqualification for receiving benefit during the stoppage of work as he was himself directly interested in the trade dispute.

"In deciding the question of the claimant's grade or class in that case my predecessor referred to the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Jury v the owners of the S.S. Atalanta*: a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, which related to the computation of the earnings of a deceased workman. In that case a man had for

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

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. The sections of the guide that have been revised up to date are as follows:—Part I: Introduction and statutory conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and V of the 1930 edition (price 2s. 6d. net). Part IV: Anomalies Regulations (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 1 (price 3d. net). Amendment No. 2 (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 3 (to Parts I and IV) price 2d. net. Amendment No. 4 (to Parts I and IV) price 2d. net.

† See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 218 (Pamphlet No. 9/1926).

‡ See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 13 (Pamphlet No. 50/1924).

some years prior to 1910 been employed as a mate on a vessel. Whilst so employed he met with an accident which disabled him. From March to October, 1910, he was employed as a watchman by his late employers, and in the latter month they gave him employment as a 'hobbler.' He was employed in the last named occupation until 3rd February, 1912, when his son, who was then employed as the mate on the S.S. Atalanta (a post which his father had occupied for some years before he received his injury) met with a slight accident and the father was taken on in the son's place until the latter recovered. While the father was temporarily employed as mate, the ship foundered and the father was drowned, whereupon his dependents applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The County Court judge assessed compensation on the basis of the father's grade being at the time of his death that of mate. The award of the County Court judge was set aside by the Court of Appeal on the ground that the father's grade when he lost his life was that of 'hobbler.'

"The dictum of the Umpire in Decision 8823, that the claimant's grade was not that of a quarry worker (and it is nothing more than a dictum in view of the ground on which the decision was based) is not in conflict with the decision of the Court of Appeal in Jury's case, in which the Master of the Rolls described the position of the man at the date of his death as that of 'merely a locum tenens or stop-gap put to discharge temporarily the duties of his son.'

"In Case 3396/26, the claimant had been a shipyard worker for seventeen years. After losing employment in that occupation owing to depression in the shipbuilding industry the claimant obtained work in a colliery. After working for three years in the colliery he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. It was held by my predecessor that the claimant's grade remained that of a shipyard worker.

"I cannot reconcile that decision with the decision of the Court of Appeal in Jury's case. In Jury's case the deceased's grade was held to be that of 'hobbler' despite the fact that he had only followed that occupation for two years, and for many years prior thereto he had followed, and at the date of his death he was following, the occupation of mate. In other words the Court of Appeal decided that two years' employment as a hobbler 'implies an element of permanence . . . in the character of the work by which the workman is normally in practice earning his living.' (per Lord Justice Kennedy).

"In Case 1884/26*, the claimant had been employed in the occupation which he had followed for two years when he lost that employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. It was held that the grade in which he was employed at the date of the stoppage of work was not his grade for the purpose of section 4 (1) of the 1924 Act, as he had taken employment in the occupation which he had followed for the past two years owing to slackness of trade in his former occupation.

"What I have said in relation to Case 3396/26 applies equally to Case 1884/26. In each of these cases the then Umpire appears to me to have mis-applied the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Jury v. the owners of the S.S. Atalanta*.

"The remaining reported decision dealing with the question of acquirement of a grade is Decision 454/27.† In the case in which that decision was given the claimant, on losing his employment as a boiler maker's helper on account of the furnaces being blown out for want of coke consequent on the mining stoppage, took employment in a colliery, which he shortly lost owing to a trade dispute. It was held that he had not acquired the grade of colliery worker. This decision accords with what was said in the case of *Jury v. owners of the S.S. Atalanta*.

"What constitutes 'an element of permanence in the character of the work by which the workman is normally in practice earning his living' depends (as was said in Decision 3396/26) 'upon the circumstances of each particular case,' one of those circumstances (but not the only one) being the length of time during which the claimant has been employed on the work of the particular grade.

"When, as in the present case, the claimant has followed the occupation of a conductor, and no other occupation, for a period of fifteen months, and when he resumes that occupation after the termination of the stoppage of work on the first opportunity, and continues to follow that occupation, I cannot say that he had not at the date of the stoppage of work acquired the grade of conductor. In other words the circumstances show that there was an element, or ingredient, of permanence in the character of the work by which the claimant at the material date was normally earning his living.

"For these reasons I agree with the decision given by the Court of Referees.

"As I have said in a previous decision the rider which the Court has added to its decision is not a matter with which the Umpire can deal. It can only be given effect to by an amendment of the Act substituting other words for the words 'so long as the stoppage of work continues'."

HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF LIQUID CHLORINE.

The Factory Department of the Home Office has issued a memorandum‡ on certain precautions which are recommended for adoption in factories in which liquid chlorine is used or stored. These precautions are not intended to replace either the requirements of the Chemical Works Regulations, 1922, where applicable, or the instructions issued to users by the suppliers of the chlorine. The memorandum also includes instructions for the first-aid treatment of persons who have been gassed with chlorine.

* See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 168 (Pamphlet No. 7/1926).

† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 30 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).

‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post-free).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Corset Trade Board.

Proposal K.(13), dated 16th August, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 13th October, 1937.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.T.(17), dated 12th August, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 30th August, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B.(24), dated 23rd August, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 23rd August, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.M.(28), dated 20th August, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for female workers and certain classes of male workers, and specifying 30th August, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.(27) and (28), dated 20th August, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 13th September, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order W.D.(28) and (29), dated 27th August, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 4th October, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISIONS.

As from 16th August, 1937, the area covered by the South-Eastern Trade Boards Divisions has been re-arranged into three Divisions, instead of two as heretofore. The areas covered, with their addresses and telephone numbers, are given below: communications should be addressed to "The Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the appropriate Divisional Office:—

South-Eastern Division (I) (comprising London—East and East Central; Cambridgeshire, Essex, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk):—Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2. (Tel. No.: National 2033).

South-Eastern Division (II) (comprising London—South-West and West; Surrey and Sussex):—Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Tel. No.: Whitehall 7010. Telegraphic Address: Labex, Parl., London).

South-Eastern Division (III) (comprising London—North, North-West, South-East, and West Central; Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, and Middlesex):—Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2. (Tel. No.: National 2033).

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 24th and 25th November, 1937, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 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 19th January, 1938.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 25th November, 1937, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1938.

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 15th October, 1937.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. *A return of alien passengers (excluding transmigrants) landed, embarked and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ended 30th June, 1937.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5455-1; price 1d.]

BUILDING INDUSTRY, SCOTLAND.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. *Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning disputes between Plasterers and Joiners in Scotland.* Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5554; price 3d.] See page 340 of this GAZETTE.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—Committee on Holidays with Pay. *Minutes of evidence: fourth and fifth days, June 22nd and 29th, 1937.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4s.]

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Industrial assurance, statistical summaries, 1926-1936. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—Survey of industrial development, 1936. *Particulars of factories opened, extended and closed in 1936, with some figures for 1935.* Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 9d.] See page 339 of this GAZETTE.

INSTRUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.—(i) *Report on the operation of the scheme of authorised courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls (England and Wales).* (ii) *Review of the scheme of authorised courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls (Scotland).* A.C. 12 addressed to all Local Education Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales, and A.C. 12(S.) addressed to all Education Authorities in Scotland. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 1d. each.] See page 336 of this GAZETTE.

LIGHTING IN FACTORIES.—Lighting in factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlet No. 7. Fifth edition. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

MINING.—(i) *Metalliferous mines and quarries. Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, 1936.* [S.O. publication; price 1s.] (ii) *Miners' Welfare Fund. Fifteenth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1936, and tenth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Scholarship Selection Committee.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.] (iii) *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1936.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

RAILWAY STAFF.—Return of staff employed by the railway companies of Great Britain and of staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in connection with their railways, during the week ended 13th March, 1937, compared with the week ended 7th March, 1936. (A) Number of persons employed. (B) Rates of pay and average weekly salary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—Fifteenth annual report, 1936, including a report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

TRADE UNIONS.—(i) *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1936, Part 4. Trade Unions.* [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.] (ii) *Registered Trade Unions; statistical summary, 1926-1936.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication. price 3d.] See page 340 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. (i) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1937.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 7/1937. (ii) *Analytical guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit.* U.I. Code 7, parts I and IV: amendment No. 4. September, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

VITAL STATISTICS.—Eighty-second annual report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1936. [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Anchors:** Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Angles, Tufnol:** Ellison Insulations, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bags, Provision:** Thames Sack & Bag Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bench, Circular Saw:** John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Binoculars:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Blocks, Single Sheave:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Blocks, Towing:** Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby.—**Boxes:** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Watt Torrance, Ltd., Glasgow; Forth Woodworking Co., Tipton and Oldbury.—**Boxes and/or Chests:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage.—**Branchpipes, etc.:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Brass Strips:** McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brushes:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Building Extension:** Rogers Bros., Ltd., Felixstowe.—**Cable, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Johnson &

Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E., and Gravesend; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Mining:** Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cans, Steel:** Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Capstan Gear:** Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Glasgow; Caldwell & Jackson, Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Cases:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cases, Leather:** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Catapult Modifications:** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Cells:** D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Richard Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; J. B. Homer & Son, Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath.—**Compass Gear:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Containers, Empty:** Thomas Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Copper Articles:** Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Co., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Crane Fittings:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-Contractors for Compensator Barrels: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Cranes:** J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby.—**Cupboards, Steel:** Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Cutters, Roller:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cylinders, Gas:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Cylinders, Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Diesel Engine Gear:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Dinghies, Motor:** Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., Cowes; Medway Yacht Basin, Rochester; Wearside Boatbuilding Co., Sunderland; Hills Construction Co., Tyne Dock. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Coventry Victor Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Discs, Steel:** Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Drill, Brown:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drums, Steel:** Cyclops Engineering Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Electric Light Installation:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Electrical Gear:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Wembley.—**Enamel:** Paripan, Ltd., Egham.—**Engine Speed Indicators:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Engine Valves and Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Fittings, White Metal:** E. Showell & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; William McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; A. C. James, Birmingham; James Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff and London, E.—**Furnaces, Crucible Tilting:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Motors: James Keith & Blackman Co., London, N.; Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generators:** G. E. Mortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, Manchester and London, N.W.; Laurence Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Granite, Broken:** West of England Road Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Grips:** J. W. Tout, Portsmouth.—**Hoist Blocks:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Donovan Electrical Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hoists:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**India Rubber Gear:** Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; St. Albans Rubber Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Insulators, Porcelain:** Taylor, Tunncliffe & Co., Ltd., Hanley; James Macintyre & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Interceptors:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Iron, Firebar:** Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Keys, Magnetic:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Lagging, Asbestos:** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Lamp Fittings:** Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; William McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamp Spares:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Chadburns (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley and London, W.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Lathes:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lighter:** R. Dunston, Ltd., Thorne. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Liners, Cylinder:** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Linoleum:** Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Loudspeakers:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Machinery, Cooling:** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby; J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Machines, Beam Bending and Straightening:**

Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Bolt Forging**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Machines, Drilling**: William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Sentinel Waggon Works (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—**Machines, Ferrule Making**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machines, Grinding**: F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Stockport; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Milling**: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Plate Bending**: Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Shaping**: Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax; Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Stress Testing**: A. Macklow-Smith, Ltd., London, S.W., and Newcastle.—**Machines, Washing**: Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Malt, Crushed**: British Diamalt Co., Sawbridgeworth.—**Manganese Bronze**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Modifications of Electrical Apparatus**: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Motor Boat Repairs**: British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Motor Boats**: British Power Boat Co., Southampton; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., Cowes. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Nets**: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Nozzle Plates and Diaphragms**: John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank.—**Overcoats**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Fleming & Co. (Outfitters), Ltd., Devonport; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Painting**: Peter Hancock & Sons, Milford Haven.—**Panels, Fuse Distribution**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Pinnaces**: Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. Sub-Contractors for Kitchen Rudder, and Machinery: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: E. H. Ruddock, Brightlingsea.—**Pins, Screws, etc.**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Pipe, C.I., and Specials, etc.**: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Pitometer Log Spares**: British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Plywood**: Forth Woodworking Co., Tipton; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Projectors, Searchlight**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Railway Turnouts, etc.**: Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Rations, Meat and Vegetable, Tinned**: Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Reels**: Westmoor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—**Resistances**: Whipp & Bourne Ltd., Manchester; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Salt**: New Cheshire Salt Works, Ltd., Northwich.—**Sausages**: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Scuttles**: Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Shackles**: Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; Vaughan Bros. (Drop Forgings), Ltd., Willenhall; Thomas B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Joseph Wellings, Lye, near Stourbridge.—**Sheeting, Cotton**: Highams, Ltd., Accrington.—**Socks**: Richard Jackson & Sons (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester.—**Steam Turbine**: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Steel**: Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; United Steel Companies, Ltd., Rotherham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Wire Rope**: R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Steelwork**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; J. Dawson Fawcett (Darlington), Ltd., Darlington.—**Stirring Units**: W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Stoppers, Wire Rope**: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—**Structural Alterations**: Samuel Salter (Portsmouth), Ltd., Southsea.—**Switchboards**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Tank, Pressed Steel**: Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tanks, Storage**: John Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—**Telegraphs, Ships'**: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Telephone Exchanges**: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes**: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—**Travellers**: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish; Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Trays, Aluminium**: London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trucks**: Cambrian Wagon Works, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Tubing, Brass**: Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tugs**: W. J. Yarwood & Sons, Ltd., Northwich.—**Vessels, Lead Lined**: R. Marsh & Co., London, E.—**Vices**: John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Lye, near Stourbridge.—**Voicepipe Gear**: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Watchcoats**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Web Equipment**: Mills

Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Welding Sets**: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Whalers**: K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; Worfolk & Sons, King's Lynn.—**Wheels**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Windscoops, etc.**: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bird, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; National Galvanizers, Ltd., Sunderland; Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—**Wood Fittings**: Robertson & Son, Dumbarton; Dougall & Co., Dumbarton; W. Taylor & Son, Alexandria.—**W/T Gear**: W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, E. and Manchester.—**Bags, Kit**: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.—**Barrows**: Drum: A. C. Bamlett, Ltd., Thirsk.—**Batteries, Secondary**: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bearings**: British Timken, Ltd., Birmingham; Shefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Bedsteads Camp**: E. Atkins, Ltd., Alport.—**Bituminous Roofing Composition**: Ruberoid Co., Ltd., Brimsdown.—**Blocks, Tackle**: W. Thomson (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow; Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; C. Willett (Jnr.), Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Boiling and Mixing Vessels**: Blundells & T. A. Crompton & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Boots, Rubber, Knee**: N. British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Boring Machine**: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Redditch.—**Boxes, Stationery**: C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham.—**Bronze Rod**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Buckets**: Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Lye.—**Buckles**: Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Cable, Electric**: Callenders Cable & Constr. Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Canvas, Flax**: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Caps, Field Service**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Cast-iron Fittings**: J. Varley, Ltd., St. Helens.—**Chairs**: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**H. Davis (Chairs)**, Ltd., Cardiff; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Chassis**: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; T. S. Motors, Ltd., Maidstone; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cloth, Blue, etc.**: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—**Cloth Tracing**: Bentley Smith & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cloth, Silk**: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Cloth, White**: John Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Concrete Mixing Equipment**: Blaw-Knox, Ltd., Watford.—**Conduit**: Longmore Bros., Darlaston.—**Cooking Apparatus, Spares**: Richmond Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Cooking Range**: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—**Copper, Ingot**: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo-Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cord Cotton, Khaki**: Hickson Lloyd & King, Ltd., Manchester.—**Covers, Proof**: J. Smith & Co., London, E.—**Covers, Waterproof**: J. Mollwraith, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dishes, Baking**: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Drill**: E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drums, Cable**: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Electrical Units**: Solus Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Finning Press**: Bretts' Patent Lifter Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Forks and Spoons**: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Forms, Dining, Tent**: Gloucester Woodworking Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Furnace, Electric**: Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.—**Furnace, Gas**: Brayshaw Furnaces & Tools, Ltd., Manchester; British Furnaces, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Generating Sets**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Gloves M.T.**: F. Bryan, Ltd., Worcester.—**Greatcoats**: S. Schneider & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Gymnastic Apparatus**: Spencer Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End.—**Hammers**: Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley.—**Handles, Wooden**: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Harness**: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.—**Haversacks**: Mills Equipment Co., London, N.—**Head Turning Machines**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Helmet Linings**: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead.—**Hydraulic Press**: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Insulators, Cooking Containers**: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Jackets and Trousers**: A. Miller, London, E.C.—**Jacks, Lifting**: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—**Lathes**: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sentinel Wagon Works (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury; Woodhouse & Mitchell, Brighouse; J. B. Corrie & Co., Ltd., Manchester, Chester and Melksham.—**Lead**: Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Lead Sheet and Pipe**: British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn.—**Leather Boards**: F. Newby & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Legs, Forms Barrack**: J. Johnson (Old Hill), Ltd., Old Hill.—**Limestone, etc.**: F. J. Moore, Ltd., Plymouth; Lime Kiln Hill Stone Quarries, Mells; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; Leigh on Mendip Quarry Co., Shepton Mallet; H. J. Matthews, Gurney Slade; C. Cullen, Coleford.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Trimming**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machines, Forming**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Honing**: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—**Mechanical Stoker Equipment**: J. Thompson Water Tube Boilers, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Metal Rod**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., E. Greenwich and Birmingham.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Cycles**: Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nails**: Hall & Rice, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Nickel Copper Alloy Bars**: H. Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Nickel Steel Blocks**: W. Beardmore

& Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Oil, Quenching**: R. D. Nicol & Co., Ltd., Dronfield.—**Pads, Polishing**: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Paint**: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Paper, Non-Absorbent**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pins, Tent, Wood**: D. Vanderstegen, Reading; E. J. Stallwood, Stoke Row; Star Brush Co., Ltd., Checkendon.—**Pipe Screwing Machines**: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester.—**Pouches**: Mills Equipment Co., London, N.—**Power Hammers**: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pump**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Rags**: F. R. Young & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rubber Tape**: India Rubber & Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Safes, Paymasters'**: S. Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgely.—**Sawing Machines**: Clifton & Bairds, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Serge**: J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Harmsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—**Shaping Machines**: British Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Sheets, Ground**: P. Frankenstein & Sons (M/c), Ltd., Manchester.—**Shirts, Tropical**: J. Macfarlane (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Skids, etc.**: C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter and/or Chipping Norton.—**Sleepers**: Christies Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Burt Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stands Instrument**: Blunt & Wray, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Steel Bars**: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Billets**: United Steel Co., Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham.—**Steel Piping**: Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel, Nickel**: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Round**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Tubes**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Straps, Chin**: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton and Wembley.—**Table Tops**: Papworth Industries, Ltd., Cambridge; Gloucester Woodworking Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Tanks, Storage**: Foster, Yates & Thom, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Tapes Measuring, Steel**: J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tents and Parts**: J. Smith & Co. (Lond. E.), Ltd., London, E.—**Timber**: Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Burt Boulton & Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.; Watson & Todd, Ltd., Manchester; Christies Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tinplates**: Brooker Dore & Co., London, E.C.—**Towels, Hand**: R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Trailers**: R. A. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Transformers**: Lindley Thompson Transformers & Service Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Truck Type Cubicles**: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Trucks, 15 Cwt.**: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Tyres**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton; British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland and Burton.—**Valises, Officers'**: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.—**Washers, Rubber**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Water Filters**: Metafilters Co., Ltd., Hounslow.—**Water-Tank Equipment**: Thompson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston.—**Zinc Ingot**: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

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(N. Mid. District) (Section I): E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Cheltenham-Stratford-on-Avon (N. Mid. District) (Section II), Newport-Ebbw Vale (Section I): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Kingston-on-Thames, London-Chatham (L.E.D.) (Sections I, II), Redhill-Reigate, Malden (Combe Road, Traps Lane and New Exchange), Inkpen-Chieveley-Lambourn-Boxford (Berks), Stepney, Richmond, etc., Kensington (Pembroke Square), Hounslow High Street North: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Leeds-Ilkley-Shipley-Harrogate (Section I), Truro-Penzance, Bristol-Warminster No. 2 (Section I), Guildford-Cranleigh-Ewhurst (Section II), Batley-Halifax, Shipley: J. Collier & Co. (Elect. Engineers), Ltd., Manchester; London-Chatham (L.E.D.) (Sections III, IV): G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Southampton-Fawley-Beaulieu: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Abingdon-Didcot (Section III), London-Brighton (S.E. District) (Section V): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Manchester-Sheffield (S. Lancs.) (Section II): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Wigan-Warrington (Sections I, II), Sunderland, Dunston and Whitley Bay: G. H. Bramwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Stratton-on-Fosse (Somerset), North Trowbridge: C. Crook & Sons, Melksham; Warrington-Stoke-on-Trent (S. Lancs. District) (Section I): S. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Northwich; Ealing (South), Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Belfast-Carrickfergus-Larne (Section IV), Liverpool Exchange P.O. Removal (divert pneumatic tubes), Dundonald-Comber Road (Co. Down): J. E. Cull, Belfast; Galashiels-Selkirk-Hawick (Section II), Oban-Inverness (Sections VII, VIII, IX, X): Robert Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Edinburgh-Colinton West: Robison & Davidson, Lockerbie; Tarves Turiff & Newmachar: G. Duncan & Co., Inverness; Oban-Inverness (Sections IV, V, VI), Gorebridge-Dalkeith-Newton Grange-Pathhead-Ford, Kildrummy, Grantown-on-Spey: Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory; Woking-Bagshot (Section III), Farnham: A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey; Guildford-Cranleigh-Ewhurst (Section III), Coalville: Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Merstham & Caterham: Lavender, McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park; Owerby Moor, Gainsborough, Milnsbridge, Paxton: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Horringer: A. E. Sparrow & Son, Colchester; Castleacre: A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norwich; Bedford and Luton: G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Neath: A. G. Collins & Co., Ltd., Barry.—**Conveyors (Additional)**: Birmingham: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Electric Lighting**: Ladbroke (London): Electric Power Installations Co., London, S.W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Fortwilliam (Belfast) (Auto. Extension), Bassett (Southampton) (Automatic Extension), Penrhynside (Colwyn) (Automatic Extension), Moriston (Swansea) (Automatic Extension), Mumbles (Swansea) (Automatic Extension), Totton (Southampton) (Automatic Extension), Shirley (Southampton) (Automatic Extension), Wakefield (Automatic Extension), Laburnum (London) (Automatic Extension), Broadwell (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Edinburgh Central (Automatic Extension), Tayport, Morningside (Automatic Extension), Burntisland (Power Plant), Wemyss Bay (Power Plant), Newport (Fife) (Power Plant), Bridge of Allan (Power Plant), Bothwell (Glasgow) (Power Plant), Stocksbridge, Chatham (Automatic Extension), Axminster, Cradley Heath (Dudley) (Automatic Extension), Atherstone (Power Plant), Yatton (Bristol) (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Atherstone and Yatton: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; Bollington (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Bollington: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; Ringway (Manchester), Kings Langley (Watford), Whitstable (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Whitstable: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Chelmsford (Automatic Extension), Loughborough (Automatic Extension), Thornton Heath (London) (Automatic Extension), Ayr (Automatic Extension): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; Beeston (Nottingham) (Automatic Extension), Basford (Nottingham) (Automatic Extension), Halfway (Glasgow) (Automatic Extension): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Advance (London) (Automatic Extension), West (Halifax) (Automatic Extension), London Toll "B" (Automatic Extension), Prestbury (Macclesfield) (Automatic Extension), Halifax (Automatic Extension), Valentine (London) (Automatic Extension), Hop (London) (Automatic Extension), Bridlington (Yorks) (Automatic Extension), Enterprise (London) (Automatic Extension), Dunlop & Rankin, Ltd., Leeds (Private Branch Exchange): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Morfa Nevin (Power Plant), Southampton (Additional Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Marks Tey (Extension No. 6), Glasgow (Temporary): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment (12-Channel Carrier Equipment)**: Guildford-Southampton-Portsmouth: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; London-Cambridge: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment**: Manchester (Extension 8), Birmingham (Extension 11), Blackpool: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Dowding's, Ltd., Derby; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; J. H. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills,

Ltd.), Barnsley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding**: Group 949 (1937) Copperplate and Lithographic Printing: Warrington & Co., London, W.C.; Aero-Engine Log Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Army Form B. 2557: Joint Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford; Assessment Books, Schedules D and E; Motor Log Books; S.O. Book 122: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Booklets—Admiralty: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescott; Booklets—Ministry of Labour: Clarke & Sherwell, Ltd., Northampton; Bookmarkers A.7: Charles Skipper & East, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bookmarkers—Welfare Centres: Charles Skipper & East, Ltd., London, E.C.; Folders—Ministry of Health: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.; Pamphlets—Recreation and Physical Fitness: Joint Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford; Posters—Ministry of Health: Showcards—Ministry of Health: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.; Recruiting Folders, Admiralty: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.; Telegram Forms (Rolls of 150): John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Telephone Directory, Provincial Call Office, September 1937: Adams & Harrison, Ltd., Biggleswade.—**Miscellaneous**: Cord, Sisal: Boyle & Son, Leeds; Elastic Braid: Tubbs Lewis & Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge; Elastic Circlets: G. E. Edmonds, Ltd., Birmingham; Envelopes, Buff: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Cartridge Ink, Black, Duplicating: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Stereo Metal: Fry's Metal Foundries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Stencils: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Tags, India: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Acton Post Office Garage—Alterations: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Atherstone, Warwick, Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Bearwood, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. Johnson (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Broadstairs (Kent), Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. T. May, Broadstairs. Cannock Telephone Exchange—Erection: Tooth Bros., Cannock. Droylsden (Lancs.) Post Office—Erection: Ogden Bros., Oldham. 4 & 4A, Eccleston Street, S.W.—Adaptations to form Branch Post Office: Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., London, S.W. Elland (Yorks) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Geo. Horsfall & Son, Liversedge. Faraday Building, South Extension—Demolition Works: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Guildford Telephone Exchange, Sorting Office and Joint Garage—Erection: M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., North Cheam, Surrey. Hendon Central Post Office (Vivian Avenue)—Alterations: A. Bedford, Ltd., London, N. Houses of Parliament—Alterations to Lavatory Accommodation: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Houses of Parliament—Repairs to Stonework at Victoria Tower: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, E.C. Houses of Parliament—Steel Scaffolding: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Houses of Parliament—Ventilation of Sundry: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Highbury Sub District Office—Alterations and Additions: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Houses of Parliament—Alterations and Additions to Oak Panelling in Dining Room: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Kidmore End, Reading, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. West & Co. (Reading), Ltd., Reading. King's Lynn Post Office and Inland Revenue Office—Erection of Superstructure: R. M. Phillips & Son, Ltd., Brigg. Kingswood (Bristol) Post Office—Extensions and Temporary Garage: Stone & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol. Madeley, Salop, County Court—Reinforced Concrete Roof: Wm Gough & Son, Wolverhampton. Maesteg Post Office—Erection: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Maidstone Head Post Office—Construction of an Air Observation Room: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Marlborough House—New Garden Room: Holliday & Greenwood, London, S.W. Millom Post Office—Alterations and Additions: R. T. Dockeray & Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Newcastle-on-Tyne Custom House—Extension: H. Kindred, Newcastle-on-Tyne. North Telephone Exchange—Casements: Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester. 288, Old Street, Tabernacle Street, Branch Post Office—Adaptations: Killby & Gayford, Ltd., London, E.C. Paddington Post Office District Office—Erection of Hut: John Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Rampton State Institution—Sewage Disposal Works: Herbert Ashley, Mansfield. Victoria Telephone Exchange—Wood Block Flooring: Vigers Bros., Ltd., London, E.C. Welling (Kent) Town Sub Post Office—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Z.P. Building, Southampton Ordnance Survey Office—Erection of Extension: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. **Painting Services**: Buckingham Palace—External Painting: Stic B Paint Sales, Ltd., London, S.W. Houses of Parliament—Internal Painting: J. Scott Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E. Royal Courts of Justice—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Oates Bros., London, S.W. Somerset House, Strand—External Painting Works: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Treasury Buildings, Whitehall—Internal Painting and Cleaning: W. Chappell & Co., Ltd., London, W. **Engineering Services**: Admiralty Training Establishment, Rosyth—Boring Machine: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester; Emery Grinders: Luke & Spencer, Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester; Lathes: T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Horizontal Milling Machine: Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Radial Drilling Machines: Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Slotting Machine: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Surface Grinder: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Nr. Manchester; Turret Lathe: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Universal Milling Machines and Attachment: Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Universal Milling Machines: Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Heating Exchanges for Refrigerating Plant: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Mixed Acid Storage Tanks: John Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory & Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—Fuze Powder Blending Machines: Clayton, Goodfellow & Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Plant for Cartridge Case

Cleaning: Bagshawe & Co., Ltd., Dunstable. Royal Ordnance Factory, Chorley—Running Heads and Benches: R. Legg, Ltd., London, W.; Sliding, Surfacing and Screwing Lathes: Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Weighbridges: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C. 10, Downing Street—Gas Fired Heating and Hot Water Service Boilers, etc.: Thomas Potterton (Heating Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W. Inland Revenue Office, 17, North Audley Street—Rewiring Electric Lighting: G. W. Cross & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ipswich Post Office Garage—Installation of Heating Apparatus: Watkin Heating Co., Ltd., Westcliff-on-Sea. Newport, Mon., Post Office Garage—Heating and Hot Water Service: Alger & Sons, Ltd., Newport, Mon. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Shaping Machines: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Universal Grinding Machine: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Rotherham Employment Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Ecclesfield. H.M. Stationery Office, Pocock Street—Heating Services: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. **Miscellaneous:** Bracket Clocks: Stockall Marples & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Brassfoundry: Essor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs—Arm and Small: Web Harven Furniture Products, High Wycombe. Chairs—Low Back Windsor: A. H. Tavener, Bristol; O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe. Chairs—Office: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—W. 7: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Date Indicator Cases: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Desks, Flight: Papworth Industries, Cambridge. Easy Chairs: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W. Enamelled Iron Notice Plates: Garnier & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Fireside Implements: Thomas Adshead & Sons, Dudley; Willetts-Adshead, Ltd., Dudley; Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Cradley Heath. Illuminated Signs for Recessed Telephone Call Offices: Brilliant Signs, Ltd., London, W. Linoleum: Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fife; Dundee Floorcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; North British Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster. Metal Adjustable Chairs: Tan Sad Chairs Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C. Notice Boards: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Park Seats: Hughes Bolckow Shipbreaking Co., Ltd., Blyth, Northumberland. Plan Presses: Papworth Industry, Cambridge; Central Shopfitting Co., Ltd., Bristol. Printed Linens: Warner & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Refrigerators: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W. Inland Revenue Office—Removal of Furniture: Pickfords, Ltd., London, N. Steel Address Plate Cabinets: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C. Mahogany Writing Tables: Central Shopfitting Co., Ltd., Bristol; Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Tables, Writing, 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in.: J. Walsh, Ltd., Sheffield; Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Typists' Tables: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Wall Cases: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Wardrobes, Painted: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Wash-Hand Stands: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Workmen's Steel Lockers: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.

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Principal Contents

*Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade
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*Membership of Trade Unions and Trade
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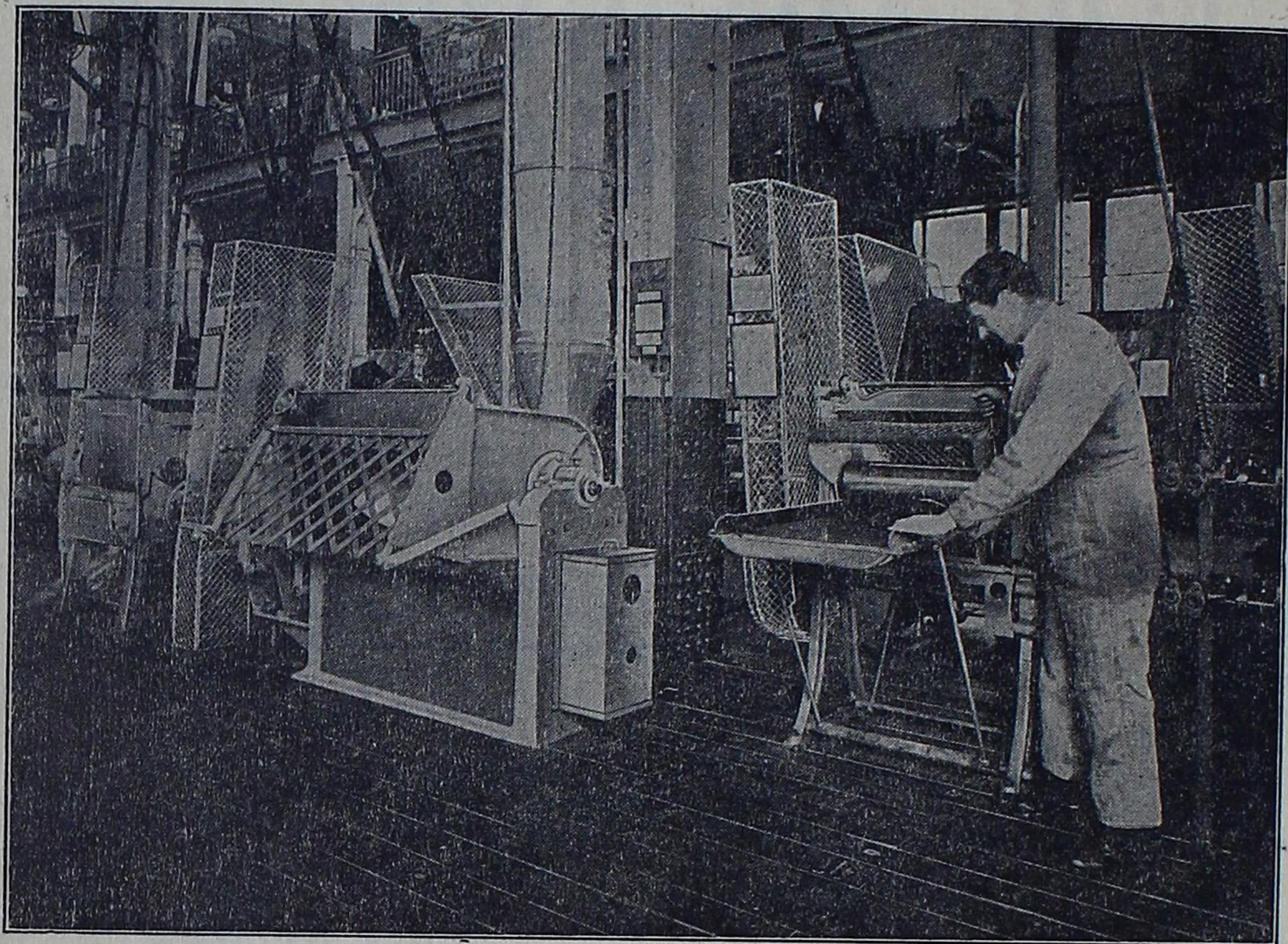
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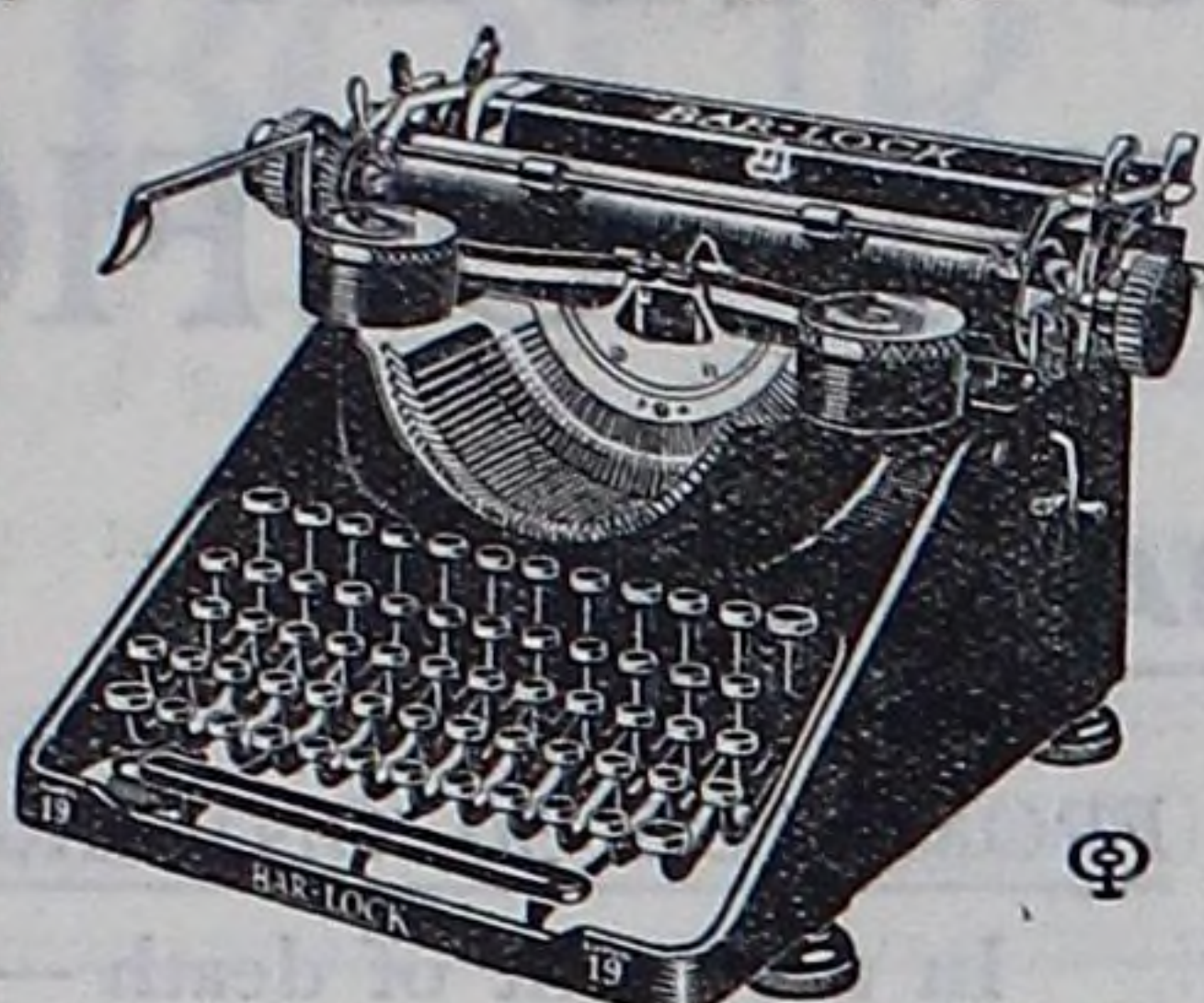
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