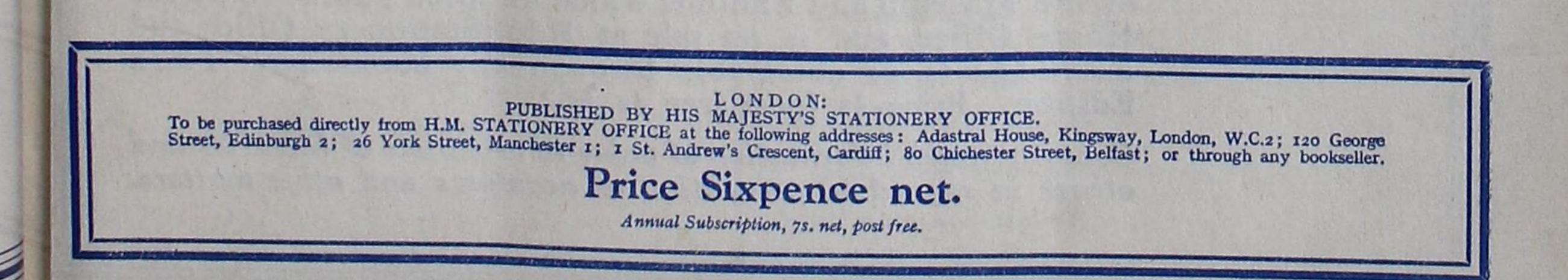


## Principal Contents

Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemployment, Changes in Rates of Wages, Cost of Living, Trade Disputes, etc.
Holidays with Pay: Report of Committee.
Report of the Ministry of Labour for 1937.

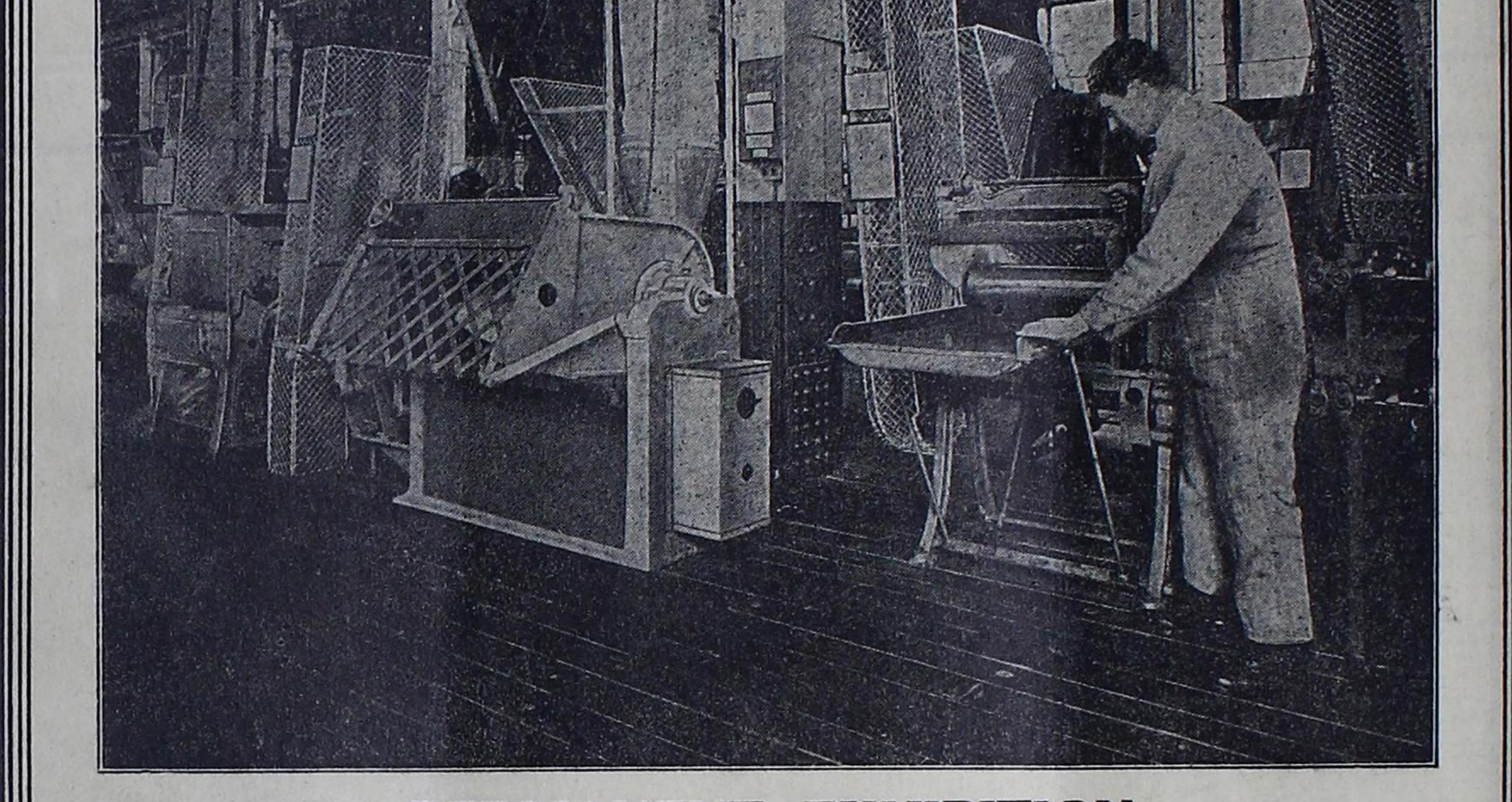
Schemes providing for Pensions for Employees. Road Haulage Wages Bill. Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes in France: New Legislation. Wages and Hours Overseas.

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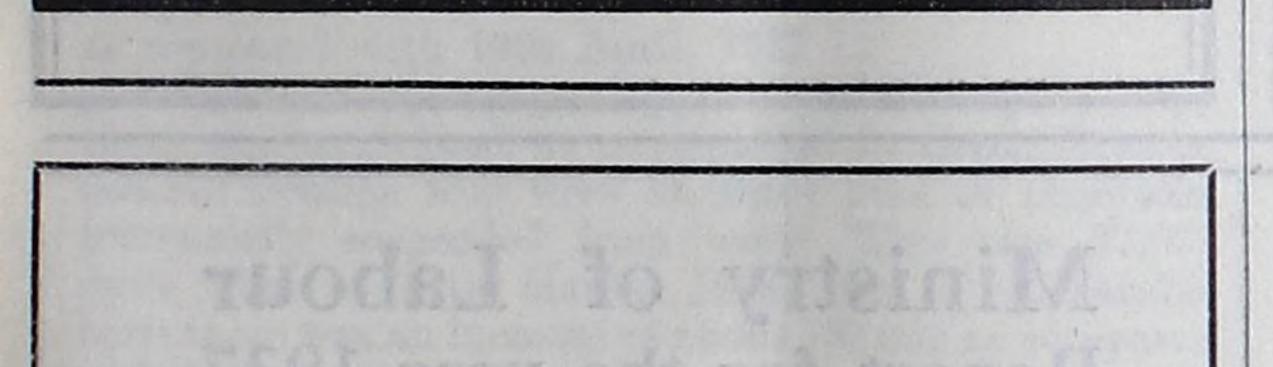


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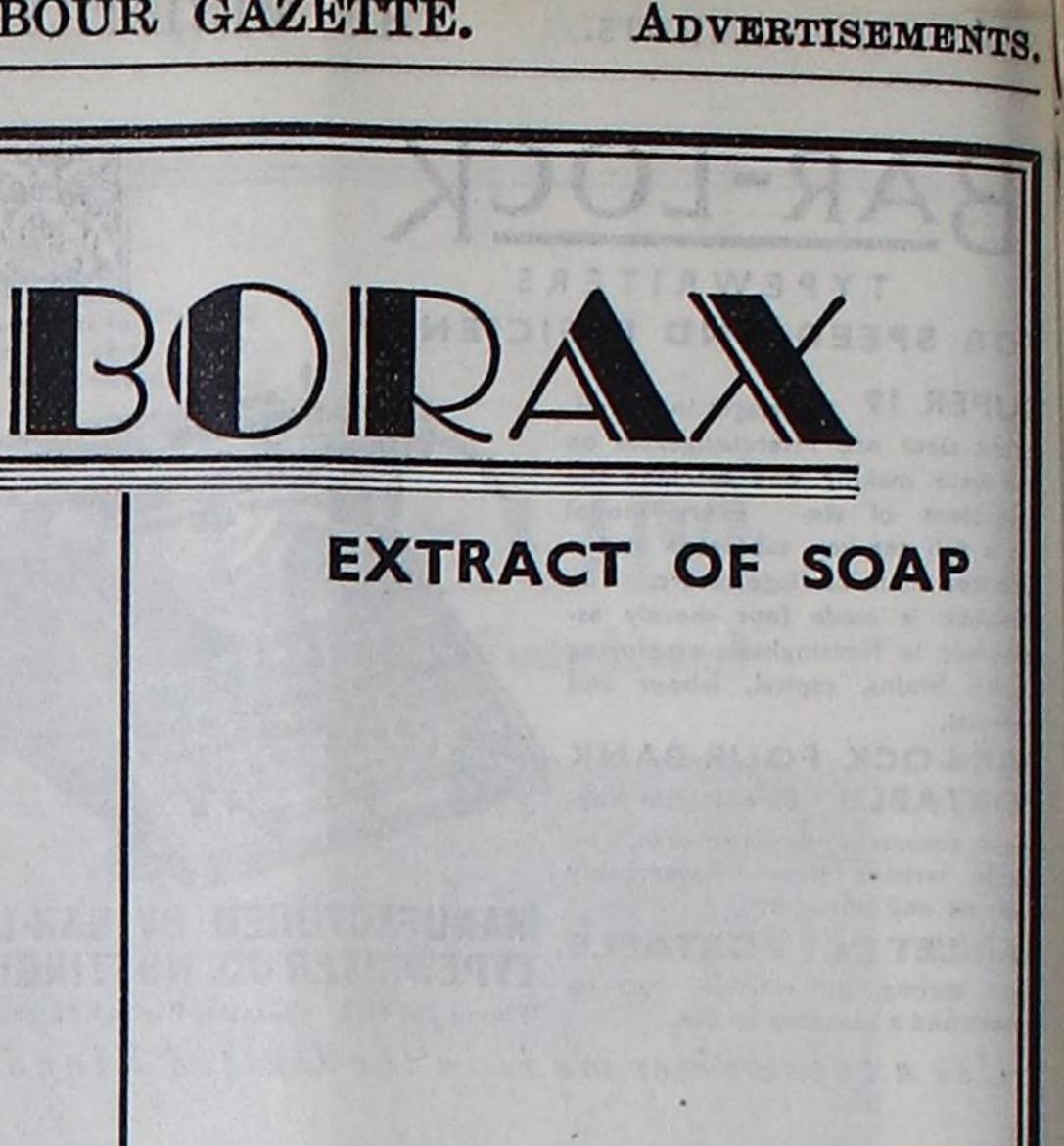
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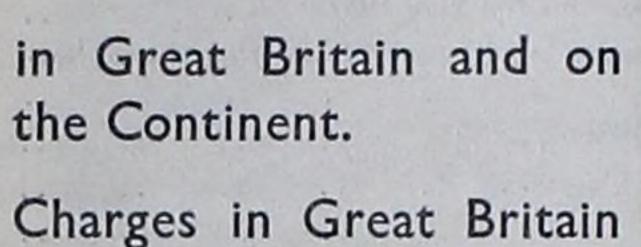
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An investigation into the extent to which workers now benefit from holidays with pay and the possibility of extending the provision. It is recommended that holidays with pay should form part of the contract of employment and every effort should be made to introduce them at the earliest possible moment through the medium of the collective bargaining machinery. It is also proposed that in two years' time legislation making the provision of holidays with pay compulsory should be introduced. A discussion of the desirability of "staggered" holidays in the summer months is included.

Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1937 The year was characterised by a large expansion of the numbers available for employment and a large increase in the numbers actually in employment with a considerable reduction in the average amount of unemployment. The number in employment reached a new high level in the country's history. The greater prosperity of the South was again evidenced by percentages of unemployment half as high as those in the North and one-third as high as those in Wales. The varied work of the Ministry is reported under the following chapter headings :---Employment and Unemployment. Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies. Provision of Training, Instruction and Welfare Schemes for Unemployed Men and Women. Boys and Girls.

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MAY, 1938.

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

14th March and 4th April, in the building industry, the tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, and agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching, printing and dyeing industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 14th March.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 4th April, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 4th April, 1938, there were 1,321,061 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 29,060 less than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 98,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 4th April, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 358,278 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 27,031 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 238,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937. Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 4th April, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 68,425 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 812 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937. Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.-The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at 4th April, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 54,615 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598 were under 16 years of age. Percentages Unemployed.—Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th April, 1938, was 12.9, the same as at 14th March, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 5.7 at 4th April, 1938, and 6.4 at 14th March, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 4th April, 1938, was  $12 \cdot 5$ , as compared with  $12 \cdot 6$ for 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about  $2 \cdot 7$  in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about  $2 \cdot 5$  among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about  $2 \cdot 7$  between these two dates. Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There was an improvement in employment, between

#### 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 April resulted in an increase estimated at  $\pounds 34,000$  in the weekly full-time wages of about 463,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of  $\pounds 16,000$  in those of 330,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, North Staffordshire and Scotland; building trade operatives in Scotland; and motor drivers and statutory attendants engaged in the carriage of goods in England and Wales. The principal decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, and workpeople engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the four completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of  $\pounds 244,000$  a week in the full-time wages of 2,316,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of  $\pounds 8,200$  in those of about 105,000\* workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 30th April 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 56 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 37 and 36, respectively.

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

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 83. In addition 21 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 104 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 37,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in April is estimated at about 151,000 working days.

\* Of the 330,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April, over 200,000 had received increases of greater amounts during the earlier months of 1938. B

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY: REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, appointed by the Minister of Labour in March, 1937, under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree, to investigate the extent of paid holidays and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays, have recently issued a unanimous Report.\*

The introduction to the Report gives an account of the proceedings which have taken place in Parliament on the subject, the development of holidays with pay and holidays in general, and the position overseas. In Part I the Committee make an examination of the available information with regard to the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople, and estimate that some  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millions, or a little over 40 per cent., of the total of the  $18\frac{1}{2}$  million persons in the employment field who are either manual workers, or nonmanual workers not in receipt of more than £250 a year, are already provided with annual consecutive holidays with pay in some form.

In Part II of the Report the Committee set out the arguments for and against legislation making it compulsory for all employers to provide holidays with pay and for and against a contributory scheme. They refer to the question of the organisation of holidays, and attention is drawn to the present congestion at holiday times and the possible effect of the extension of holidays with pay. It is suggested that some greater effort should be initiated from the central Government in aiding the spreading of holidays and the encouragement of improvement in holiday accommodation. The Committee also call attention to the problem of special classes of workpeople, e.g., intermittent workers, transport workers and agents, and they refer to the position of holidays in relation to unemployment insurance. They suggest that with the development of holidays with pay the provisions in the Unemployment Insurance Acts respecting benefit and contributions during a period of a paid holiday should be reconsidered with a view to amendment.<sup>+</sup> Another question discussed is, whether it should be permissible to take other paid employment during a paid holiday. The view is taken that employment in an occupation other than that in which a person normally earns his living might be permitted. In Part III the Committee describe the nature of the problem as it emerges, and set out their conclusions. They state that they found little lack of understanding of the value of holidays with pay as a social measure, but the arguments directed against a statute rest upon considerations which are less obvious and less generally appreciated concerning industrial relations and collective bargaining. The differences in the terms and conditions of employment in various industries are so great that any attempt to apply at once to all industries and trades one uniform rule would be likely to produce serious difficulties. Flexibility is the keynote to success, and collective bargaining should be left to settle as wide a sphere of the matters at issue as can be arranged. Legislation in regard to holidays with pay would be intervention by Parliament in one particular item of remuneration; and whatever was momentarily achieved by statute would have to be re-determined in its financial aspect in the ordinary wage negotiations in individual industries, except in so far as it was possible for workpeople to enjoy a greater proportion of the earnings of individual industries and to the extent to which productivity as a whole was increasing. It is pointed out that the case for a general enactment, imposing holidays with pay at once, rests on its financial side primarily on the assumption that industry as a whole has more to give to workpeople than the amount at present received in wages. For a fortnight's holiday with pay extra remuneration might have to be available up to the extent of four per cent. of the wages bill, but this extra charge would fall unequally owing to the great variation in wages costs in relation to costs of production in different industries. Reference is made to the notion that holidays with pay should be regarded as a social matter; that it be removed from the sphere of wage negotiations and accepted as a right to which an employee is successfully entitled by being employed. The Committee agree that if this were accepted there would be less likelihood of friction, and that over the whole of industry the cost of providing a week's holiday with pay is relatively so small as to make it absorbable over a period under rising trade conditions, without industrial dislocation, if a period of re-adjustment were allowed. The acceptance of the principle would, however, involve a measure of sacrifice, varying according to different industries, by the parties in industry other than labour; and it is a question how far the conditions necessary for such a step exist. The Committee did not find any general acceptance of the principle among employers, except in industries where the proportion of wages costs to total costs of production is small. The Committee conclude that the time is opportune for more active steps to encourage the taking of holidays and that for the enjoyment of holidays it is necessary that money should be available to the employee at the time of the holiday period. In cases where payment for holidays is inherent in the wages at present agreed upon, although holidays with pay are not actually given, and those wages are not susceptible of increase, the problem is one of re-arranging the wage payments so that they are spread over the holiday period as well as the period of work. It is suggested that industry should be able largely to solve the question on a voluntary basis if allowed a probationary period. The Committee refer to the danger of hasty legislation and the possibility of industrial dislocation and reduced employment resulting from any action taken on this matter which would not leave industry the opportunity to adjust itself. They also point out that time should be available to organise holidays in a better manner than at present. The recommendations of the Committee relate to employees covered by the compulsory State insurance schemes, and are as follows. They strongly recommend that, in industries where holidays \* Cmd. 5724. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post-free). † The Minister of Labour has referred this question to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice. See page 203.

with pay are not already provided, an annual holiday with pay consisting of at least as many days as there are in a working week should be established without undue delay as part of the terms of the contract of employment. Every possible effort should be made to deal with the matter by voluntary arrangement, and a probationary period of two to three years is proposed before the introduction of general legislation.

May, 1938.

In industries where employment may be with many employers in the course of the year it may be necessary to introduce a card system so that the various employers can contribute to the employees' holiday. It is recommended that where such a scheme is agreed upon the cost of administration should be borne by the State and any legislation necessary to enable such schemes to operate should be introduced at an early date.

Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, and any other statutory bodies which may be set up for the regulation of minimum rates of wages, should be empowered to consider and determine whether the provision of a holiday with pay should be granted. Domestic staff in full time employment should be entitled to two weeks' holiday with pay where the service has been for a year or more in one household. Legislation for these matters should be introduced at an early date.

During the Parliamentary Session of 1940-41, legislation should be passed making provision for holidays with pay in industry generally. The precise nature of the legislation will depend upon the progress made by that date. In any such legislation the terms and conditions of holidays with pay should be left to the parties concerned; if necessary, arbitrators might be appointed by the parties concerned, or failing that, the Minister should refer the matter to a tribunal nominated by him. Any employer employing only one employee should not be subject to the general legislation. Nothing in any compulsory scheme should adversely affect any existing more favourable provisions for holidays with pay. The Ministry of Labour should give every encouragement for the spreading over of holidays, and education authorities should try to arrange school holidays to fit in with industrial holidays. A branch of the Ministry of Labour should be set up to supervise the application and observance of the provisions of holidays with pay, to stimulate the "staggering" of holidays and to encourage the provision of better accommodation. It would aid the spreading of the holiday months if the date of the Easter bank holiday were to be fixed. The position would be eased if the Easter bank holiday were taken on the first or second Monday after the beginning of the Summer Time, or if the Easter Act, 1928, which sought to fix Easter as the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, were to become operative.

### ROAD HAULAGE WAGES.

THE Road Haulage Wages (No. 2) Bill\*, the object of which is to regulate the remuneration of workers on motor goods vehicles, was read a second time in the House of Commons on 11th May, 1938. The Bill follows in the main the recommendations in the Report of Sir James Baillie's Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Service in the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).<sup>†</sup>

Part I deals with employment in connection with motor goods vehicles requiring A or B licences under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 (*i.e.*, vehicles used for hire or reward).

It provides for a Central Wages Board for Great Britain and Area Boards for Scotland and the existing ten Traffic Areas in England and Wales. The Bill proposes that the Central Board shall be empowered, after consultation with the Area Boards, to submit to the Minister of Labour proposals concerning the remuneration, including holiday remuneration, of the workers concerned; and that the Minister shall be empowered to make an order giving effect to such proposals. Special power is to be given to the Scottish Area Board to make recommendations to the Central Board. Part II deals with employment in connection with motor goods vehicles requiring C licences under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 (i.e., vehicles used for or in connection with any trade or business, but not for hire or reward). It is proposed in the Bill that a worker under Part II who considers that his remuneration is unfair, or his trade union or a trade union representing a substantial number of road haulage workers, may make a formal complaint to the Minister. If the complaint is not frivolous or vexatious and is not withdrawn after the Minister has made representations to the employer, the Minister will be required to refer the complaint to the Industrial Court for settlement, unless the complaint concerns an employer belonging to an organisation which is a party to joint arrangements of a certain kind for settling disputes. In that case the Minister will be required to refer the complaint for settlement in accordance with such arrangements. Remuneration is not to be deemed to be unfair if it is equivalent to the statutory remuneration payable for corresponding work under Part I, or if it is in accordance with a trade union agreement with the employer or his organisation, or is equivalent to the remuneration payable for corresponding work by other similar employers in the district under a trade union agreement or under a decision of the Industrial Court. If, in any case referred to it, the Industrial Court finds that the remuneration was unfair, the Court is to be empowered to fix the remuneration payable having regard not only to the above considerations, but also to any collective agreements concerning the remuneration of similar workers in comparable trades or industries, and to the general level of remuneration of other workers in the trade in which the employer concerned is engaged. Part III includes provisions necessary for the operation of Parts 1 and II, and deals generally with the enforcement of orders made under Part I and decisions of the Industrial Court under Part II. \* H.C. Bill 132 : H.M. Stationery Office, Price 6d. net (7d. post-free). † Cmd. 5440 : see May, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE, page 177.

## REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

In the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour,\* particulars are given of the work of the Ministry during the year 1937.

Employment.-In a general review of the state of employment during the year, it is stated that the year 1937 repeated, in its three main features, the experience of 1936. There was a large expansion of the numbers available for employment; a large increase occurred in the numbers actually in employment, which reached the highest total yet recorded; and a considerable reduction took place in the average amount of unemployment. Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, and persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the total number of insured persons in the industrial field reached a total of 13,400,000, an increase of 350,000 over the year 1936. The increase was particularly marked in the case of boys and girls aged 16-17. The average level of the numbers in employment during the year was considerably over half-a-million higher than in 1936. The average level of unemployment was over a quarter-million less than in 1936, and the average rate of unemployment fell from 12.9 per cent. in 1936 to 10.6 per cent. in 1937, this percentage being the lowest annual average recorded since 1929.

The Report gives separate figures relating to agricultural workers; a total of 663,000 persons aged 16-64 were insured under the agricultural unemployment insurance scheme, and their rate of unemployment, which averaged 4½ per cent., compared very favourably with that in other branches of industry. The Special Areas shared in the general improvement in employment, accounting for 99,000 out of a total increase of 689,000 insured persons in employment between June, 1936, and June, 1937. At 31st December, 1937, the commitments of the Special Areas Commissioners were £13,644,000 in England and Wales, and £3,355,000 in Scotland. The Report states that by June, 1937, there were indications that owing to improved trade in many areas, the peak for the juvenile transference scheme had been reached. During the year 14,175 juveniles were transferred as compared with 15,407 in 1936, a fall of eight per cent.; the decrease was restricted to boys, the total number of girls transferred throughout the year being higher than in 1936. Reference is made in the Report to vocational training schemes, junior transfer centres and camps, accommodation, and after-care in respect of transferred juveniles.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—In an appendix to the Report a list is given of the Regulations and Orders relating to Unemployment Insurance and of Acts and Rules relating to Unemployment Assistance passed or made during 1937.

During the year private gardeners numbering over 100,000 persons were brought within the scope of the agricultural scheme, and steps were taken which extended unemployment insurance to various additional classes under both schemes as from 4th April, 1938.

The "waiting period" for the receipt of benefit was reduced from 6 days to 3 days, and the provisions governing the grant of "additional days" to claimants with good employment records were made more generous, both alterations operating under the general scheme.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, in 1937 the income on the general account was £64,967,000, being £740,000 less than 1936. The decrease was due to the operation throughout the year of the reduced rates of contribution introduced in July, 1936, though the effect of this was offset by increases due to (1) growth of insured population, (2) decline in unemployment and (3) income from investments. Expenditure totalled £43,565,000 compared with £48,180,000 in 1936. The decrease is mainly due to the decline in unemployment. The receipts of the Agricultural Scheme totalled £1,878,000 and the expenditure £700,000. The report covers the first complete year for persons insured under the original agricultural scheme. The Transitional Payments Account closed on 31st March, 1937; the "second appointed day" under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme having been fixed at 1st April, 1937, as from which date payments of unemployment assistance have been made from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, The expenditure on transitional payments in the three months before the closure of the account was £9,349,000. The total cost of administration of unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance (other than the cost borne on the Vote for the Unemployment Assistance Board), and taking into account the whole cost of Employment Exchanges in so far as they deal with the persons concerned, was £7,577,000 in 1936-7 and is estimated to amount to £7,825,000 in 1937-8.

The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.—The exchanges continued to experience difficulty in meeting the demands of employers for certain types of skilled workers owing to the lack of qualified applicants on the registers, but the proportion of employers' requirements which were met during the year diminished only slightly. The number of vacancies notified in 1937 was 3,140,024, an increase of 37,266 over the previous year, while the number of vacancies filled increased by 765 to 2,624,978. The latter total represents  $83 \cdot 6$  per cent. of the vacancies notified, compared with a corresponding percentage of  $84 \cdot 6$  in 1936. The increases in the number of vacancies notified and filled were smaller than those in 1936, due mainly to the more regular employment conditions.

An analysis by industries is published in the Report relating to the vacancies for men and women filled during 1937; this gives, for each industry group, the number of engagements of wholly unemployed workpeople made through the exchanges expressed as a percentage of the total number of engagements. The overall percentage for 1937 was  $29 \cdot 2$ .

The Report refers to the special arrangements made for supplying seasonal labour for holiday resorts and for agricultural work in Jersey; to the closer co-operation effected between the joint supply organisation in the shipping industry and the exchange service with the object of further facilitating the engagement of seamen; to the obligation of contractors to make use of the exchange service for the engagement of any additional labour required to carry out Government contracts; to the placing of ex-service men in employment; and to the work of the Local Employment Committees, the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, the King's Roll National Council, etc. In a section relating to schemes for industrial transference, it is stated that 24,000 men and women from the depressed areas were placed in employment in other areas during 1937, and nearly 7,700 families were helped to remove to other districts. Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).—The Report states that the continued improvement in the industrial position and the rising cost of living again stimulated widespread movements for higher wages and improved conditions of employment. Some of the negotiations tested the existing joint machinery to the full; but the considerable adjustments effected by agreement, and the few instances of breakdown, testified to the effectiveness of the constitutional methods of settlement based on agreements between employers' and workpeople's organisations.

Training and Instructional Centres, and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.—The number of places available at Government Training Centres increased during the year from 6,255 to 7,603. Two new centres were opened at Southampton and Leeds. Four centres, with a total of over 2,000 places, were reserved for soldiers under the scheme, which came into force in November, for training serving soldiers during the last six months of their colour service. During the year 16,000 men were admitted to the centres, and, out of 10,761 men who completed training in 1937, 10,424 entered employment.

Twenty-four residential Instruction Centres were open at the end of 1937, with accommodation for 4,500 men; in addition 8 summer camps were held in 1937. Nearly 21,000 men were admitted to instructional courses at these centres (including camps) during the year.

Assistance by various other means was rendered in training unemployed workers, either by the provision of special courses (e.g., for hotel workers and domestic servants) or by grants to outside institutions engaged in such work. For the financial year 1937-38 a grant of £110,000 was made to the National Council of Social Service towards the cost of occupational courses for the unemployed provided by the Council. In the retail distributive trades, joint committees, representing organisations of employers and workpeople, were set up to formulate proposals for regulation of wages and working conditions.

The question of legislation as a means of enforcing wage standards received considerable attention, as a result of the success of the experiment in the cotton manufacturing industry and of the Report of the Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions in the Road Haulage Industry.\*

The Report reviews the position of industrial relations in 1937 with regard to holidays with pay, hours of work agreements, conditions in the baking trade, revised wages of cotton weavers, conditions in the road haulage industry, the fair wages clause in government contracts, courts of inquiry, the Railway Staff National Tribunal, Whitley Councils, the Industrial Court and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

The Industrial Court issued 20 awards during the year and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, 15. In addition, six cases were referred by the Department to single arbitrators; and officers of the Department were directly associated with 66 conciliation settlements of disputes, of which 56 were industrial, and ten were cases under the Road Traffic Acts.

Trade Boards.—There was no change during the year 1937 in the trades to which the Trade Boards Acts have been applied. The number of trade boards and district trade committees remained at 47 and 27 respectively.

Thirty-six trade boards met during the year and for the most part the meetings were concerned with questions of minimum rates and were convened to discuss motions for increases submitted on behalf of the workers. Increases in the minimum rates for the whole, or a substantial body of, the workers in the trade, were decided upon by 25 boards. Except for minor adjustments, none of the boards reduced minimum rates. An account is given of other activities of the boards, and of the measures taken to enforce payment of the statutory minimum rates.

Boys and Girls.—During the year there was an improvement in juvenile employment in practically all areas and an increase in the number of areas affected by a shortage of juvenile labour. Post-war changes in the birth rate caused a further rise of 91,000 in the estimated number of boys and girls aged 14–17 available for employment but in the 14–15 age group there was a decline of 56,000. The average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age was 83,549 (40,105 boys and 43,444 girls), or 22,366 less than in 1936.

\* Cmd. 5717. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net. (2s. 2d. post free).

International Labour Organisation.—The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference, and at four sessions of the governing body of the International Labour Office. An account is also given of a technical tripartite conference held at Washington to discuss the economic and social aspects of the textile industry.

\* See the May, 1937, issue of the GAZETTE (page\_177).

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## SCHEMES PROVIDING FOR PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES ON RETIREMENT FROM WORK.

THE following article summarises the results of an enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain information as to the extent to which employers have voluntarily adopted schemes providing for the payment of pensions to their employees on retirement from work.

The particulars given relate only to schemes under which definite arrangements are in operation providing for the payment to employees, on retirement, of pensions towards the cost of which the employers have contributed. They exclude (a) cases in which a pension may be granted to employees on retirement, but for which no definite schemes, on a pre-arranged basis, are in operation, the grant of a pension to any individual employee being wholly at the discretion of the employer; (b) pension schemes towards the cost of which the employers make no direct contribution; and (c) arrangements providing only for a lump sum payment, on retirement, without any option as regards an annuity or pension.

With the exception of Government Departments and Local Authorities,\* all employers throughout Great Britain who were known or believed to have such schemes in operation at the end of 1936 were asked to furnish particulars as to the numbers and classes of employees covered, and as to the principal provisions of the schemes; where the arrangements were operated through group schemes covering a number of firms or undertakings, application was made to the central organisations administering the schemes. An undertaking was given that the particulars supplied would be used only for the purpose of compiling general information and statistics on this subject, and that details relating to individual employers would not be disclosed. With very few exceptions, the employers and organisations concerned readily responded to the application for information, and the particulars obtained are believed to cover all but an insignificant proportion of the firms and establishments with retirement pension schemes in operation at the end of 1936, apart from the national and local government services.

operated by an association or other organisation to which a number of employers contribute :--

	Schemes operated by the individual firms or under- takings (either directly or through insurance com- panies).	schemes, each covering a number of	Total.
Number of firms, undertakings, etc., with pension schemes at the end of 1936	2,580	4,144	6,544*
Males Females	597,099 145,632	40,335 19,569	637,434 165,201
Total	742,731	59,904	802,635
Manual wage-earners :	633,142 169,102	11,449 765	644,591 169,867
Total	802,244	12,214	814,458
All employees : Males Females	1,230,241 314,734	51,784 20,334	1,282,025 335,068
Total-All employees	1,544,975	72,118	1,617,093

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WITH PENSION SCHEMES, AND NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED.

The total number of employers, exclusive of Government Departments and Local Authorities, who were found as a result of the enquiry to be contributing to retirement pension schemes for some or all of their employees at the end of 1936 was 6,544.† This total includes not only industrial and commercial undertakings, but also numerous other organisations and institutions (e.g., hospitals, nursing associations, and certain classes of educational establishments which are not covered by the provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Acts\*) with pension schemes for some or all of their employees.

Of the 6,544 employers who were found to be contributing to pension schemes, 4,944<sup>‡</sup> were doing so under arrangements applying exclusively to administrative or professional classes, or others engaged in managerial or supervisory duties, or to clerical, sales, etc., staffs. The number of employers with pension schemes covering manual wage-earners was 1,600.

Although the number of employers operating individual scheme<sup>8</sup> was considerably less than the number contributing to the 37 group schemes, the number of employees covered by the individual schemes was over 1,500,000, whilst the number covered by the group schemes was only about 72,000. This is mainly due to the fact that many of the group schemes are restricted to apply only to employees in particular grades or classes (e.g., nurses, foremen, or clerks), or to the employees of certain types of establishments (e.g., solicitors' and stockbrokers' offices) in which the numbers employed are generally small, whilst a large proportion of the firms and undertakings with individual schemes employ substantial numbers of workers and have applied their pension arrangements both to salaried workers and to wage-earners. Thus, of the 2,580 employers operating individual schemes (either directly or through arrangements with insurance companies, etc.), 1,148 had schemes each covering over 100 employees, and in the case of 450 of these firms the scheme covered over 500 employees. Similar figures are not available as regards the firms and undertakings whose pension arrangements were effected through membership of group schemes, but it will be seen from the foregoing Table that while manual wage-earners account for over one-half of the total number of employees covered by the schemes of individual firms or undertakings, they represent little more than one-sixth of those covered by group schemes.

While many of the schemes are directly operated by the firms or undertakings concerned, and financed from internal funds provided either by grants from the employers or by contributions from employers and employees, the majority of the employers with individual schemes, and of the associations, etc., which have organised group schemes, have made arrangements under which contributions in respect of the employees covered are regularly paid to an insurance company (or in a few cases a friendly society), which guarantees payment of the pensions. The following Table shows the extent to which the schemes known to have been in existence at the end of 1936 were operated and financed (a) through arrangements made with insurance companies, etc., or (b) directly by the individual undertakings concerned :--

The total number of persons, including salaried employees and wage-earners, in the employment of these firms, undertakings and organisations was considerably over 3 million. As indicated above, however, many of the schemes applied only to particular classes of employees, other classes being excluded from the scope of the arrangements. The number of these employees actually covered by the pension schemes known to be in operation was approximately 1,617,000, of whom 803,000 were administrative and salaried workers, clerical staffs, sales assistants, etc., and 814,000 were manual wageearners.

The foregoing figures are inclusive of employers, and their employees, contributing to 37 group schemes, under which the pension arrangements were operated through an association, joint council, or other organisation acting on behalf of a number of employers. Among the principal examples of such group schemes are those instituted for wage-earners by the Joint Industrial Councils for the flour milling and wallpaper-making industries, a federated scheme for nurses and hospital officers, a federated superannuation system for the teaching and administrative staffs of university institutions, and schemes covering foremen, clerks, etc., in engineering, shipbuilding, etc., establishments.

The following Table shows the number of firms, undertakings, etc., known to have had schemes in operation at the end of 1936, and the numbers of employees covered by the schemes, distinguishing schemes operated by the individual firm or undertaking (either directly or through an insurance company) from the 37 group schemes

\* Superannuation arrangements are in operation, under statutory enactments, royal warrants, etc., for certain classes of public employees, including established civil servants; the Army, Navy and Air Force; the Police Forces; firemen; teachers employed by public education authorities and in other schools to which the Teachers' Superannuation Acts have been applied; whole-time officers of local authorities, public asylums and institutions for the mentally deficient. Local authorities have discretionary power to adopt a pension scheme also for servants other than whole-time "officers." These arrangements were not included within the scope of the enquiry. † This total excludes a small number of employers, who were believed to have pension schemes in operation, from whom no reply was received to the Department's application for information : if these were included, the total number would be about 6,600. ‡ This figure relates to the number of employers whose pension arrangements covered add inistrative, clerical, sales, etc. staffs only, and not manual wage-earners; in addition, 1,520 of the 1,600 employers who had schemes covering manual wage-earners had pension arrangements for administrative, clerical, sales, etc. staffs, making a total of 6,464 employers with arrangements covering administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.

	Schemes of through in companie	surance	Other sc	hemes.	
	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes.	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes	Total.
Number of firms, under- takings, etc., with pension arrangements at the end of 1936 Number of employees covered :	1,372	2,489	1,281	1,825	6,544‡
Administrative, cleri- cal, sales, etc., staffs Manual wage-earners	94,436 109,923	43,024 7,857	648,295 692,321	16,880 4,357	802,635 814,458
Total — All employees	204,359	50,881	1,340,616	21,237	1,617,093

As will be seen from the above figures, firms or undertakings contributing to an insurance company's scheme were in a majority, both among those with individual schemes and those in a group

\* Some employers operate their own schemes for certain classes of employees, and also contribute to a group scheme for other classes. As these employers are included in each of the previous columns, the net total of 6,544 is less than the sum of the figures in those columns.

† Including a few cases in which the schemes were operated through friendly societies.

<sup>‡</sup> Some employers directly operate their own schemes for certain classes of employees, and also have separate arrangements, either with insurance companies or under group schemes, for other classes. As these employers are included under two or more headings in the Table, the net total of 6,544 is less than the sum of the figures in the previous columns.

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scheme. Of the total number of employees covered by all the schemes in operation, however, over four-fifths were members of schemes financed from internal funds, or by grants from the employers, the great majority of the firms with pension arrangements covering large numbers of employees having established their own schemes, internally operated. Thus, of 450 employers who had instituted individual schemes (*i.e.*, excluding group schemes) each covering over 500 employees, over three-fourths had established their own arrangements, financed and administered internally.

In the following Table, the number of employers who, at the end of 1936, were operating pension schemes, or contributing to group schemes, and the number of employees covered, are analysed according to the main groups of industries or services in which they were engaged :--

		ers with schemes.	Number of employees covered by the schemes in operation at the end of 1936.				
Industries or services.	Total number at end of 1936.	Number with schemes for manual wage- earners,*	Adminis- trative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.	Manual wage- earners.	Total.		
fining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	45	7	7,075	3,635	10,710		
Cement, &c	22	17	4,618	20,885	25,503		
Soap, &c. Ietals, Engineering and	101	77	37,908	36,875	74,783		
Shipbuilding fextiles llothing food, Drink and Tobacco	1,429 93 20 218	156 49 17 191	77,942 13,626 4,808 26,151	99,563 102,948 9,819 90,405	177,505 116,574 14,627 116,556		
Woodworking, Furniture, &c. Paper, Printing, &c. Building and Public Works	27 168	23 143	799 14,675	2,377 36,399	3,176 51,074		
Contracting as, Water and Electricity† Transport and Communica-	21 141	$\begin{array}{c}10\\126\end{array}$	1,266 17,716	2,192 63,029	3,458 80,745		
Distributive Trades (ex- cluding Co-operative	115	49	117,059	217,099	334,158		
Societies—see below) co-operative Societies nsurance, Banking and	371 309	184 309	77,401 <u>‡</u> 131,195 <u>‡</u>	37,574 50,150	114,975 181,345		
Finance	702	29	212,391	3,650	216,041		
Educational Institutions	1,602 249	13 63	19,472§ 10,764	648 2,676	20,120 13,440		
Laundries, Job Dyeing and	509	20	9,578	372	9,950		
Other Industries and Ser-	37	25	1,170	7,259	8,429		
vices	365	92	17,021	26,903	43,924		
Totals	6,544	1,600	802,635	814,458	1,617,093		

pensions, whilst little more than one-half of the manual wage-earners were paying contributions.

		Numbers of	employees cov	ered by
Classes of employee	S.	Schemes to which the workers pay contributions.	Non- contributory schemes.	All schemes.
Administrative, clerical, etc., staffs : Males Females <i>Total</i>	sales,	466,583 107,898 574,481	170,851 57,303 228,154	637,434 165,201 802,635
Manual wage-earners : Males Females Total		$356,276 \\ 72,718 \\ 428,994$	288,315 97,149 385,464	644,591 169,867 <i>814,458</i>
Total—All emp	loyees	1,003,475	613,618	1,617,093

The schemes under which no contributions were paid by the employees were in nearly all cases operated by the individual undertakings and financed by internal funds, etc. Of 255,000 employees covered by schemes operated through insurance companies, etc. (including group schemes), approximately 248,000 were paying contributions. Of the employees covered by schemes internally operated and financed by the individual firms or group organisations concerned, over one-third of the administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs and over one-half of the manual wageearners were not required to pay contributions.

It will be seen that in some of the industry groups in which relatively large numbers of employers are contributing to pension schemes the great majority of the schemes apply only to administrative, professional, supervisory, etc., grades of workers, or to clerical, sales, etc., staffs. In some of these industries, however, the proportions of manual wage-earners employed are relatively small. On the other hand, in many industries the great majority of the schemes cover both salaried staffs and wage-earners.

Amounts of Contribution and Pension.-In those cases (comprising the majority of the arrangements) in which the employees make some contribution, the amounts of contribution vary according to the benefits offered and the conditions attaching thereto. Various options may be given as regards the age of retirement or the nature and amount of the pension; the pension may be guaranteed for a certain period, in case the pensioner should not survive that period; a life assurance policy may be included, to cover death before retirement, or even after retirement. The provisions also vary as regards the return of contributions or payment of lump sums where employment is terminated before retirement either through death or other causes; and arrangements may be made for the payment of an allowance or pension in the case of total disablement, or of a lump sum to female employees retiring from the employers' service on marriage. In addition to such considerations, the amount of contributions often varies according to the employee's age at entry under the arrangement, and his rate of remuneration; the treatment of " back service" may also be an important factor in determining contributions. The particulars which follow relating to some typical amounts of contributions, pensions, etc., do not take account of any special provisions for "back service," reference to which is made in a separate section below.

In general, the amounts contributed by salaried staff usually range, under different schemes, from about 2 to 5 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on salaries. Where contributions depend on the age at entry, they usually come within the above limits, which would in many cases, however, be exceeded for the older entrants. The contributions of wage-earners, expressed on a weekly basis, most usually range from 1s. to 2s. for males (increasing to 2s. 6d. or 3s. under certain schemes) and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. for females; in some cases the contribution, for both sexes, is as low as 3d. per week.

Of the 803,000 administrative, clerical, sales, etc., employees covered by the schemes in operation, 212,000 were employed by insurance companies, banks and other financial undertakings, 131,000 by co-operative societies, 117,000 by firms or undertakings engaged in transport and communication, nearly 78,000 by firms in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and over 77,000 by firms engaged in wholesale and retail distribution. Of the total numbers shown as employed by co-operative societies and by firms in the distributive trades, a large proportion were warehouse and shop assistants. Of the 814,000 manual wage-earners covered by pension schemes, approximately 217,000 were employed in transport and communication, 103,000 in the textile industries, nearly 100,000 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and 90,000 in the food, drink and tobacco industries.

#### ARRANGEMENTS AS TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND PENSIONS.

Contributory and Non-Contributory Arrangements.—In all the schemes of which account is taken in this article, the employers were contributing to the cost of the pensions. Of the 1,617,000 workers covered by the schemes in operation at the end of 1936, approximately 1,003,000 were paying contributions towards the cost, the remaining 614,000 being covered by schemes under which no contribution was required from the workers. From the following Table, analysing the numbers of employees covered by contributory and non-contributory schemes respectively, it will be seen that, under the schemes applying to salaried staffs, a higher proportion of the employees were on a contributory basis than in the case of schemes applying to manual wage-earners; over 70 per cent. of the administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs covered by the schemes in operation were contributing towards the cost of the Apart from the cases in which the whole cost is borne by the employer, the employer's contribution, where defined, is usually an annual amount equal to the total contributions of the employees. This applies to most funds and to many insurance schemes. Under some of the latter, however, the amount of the employer's annual contribution is fixed at from one-quarter to one-half of the employees' contribution. In addition many employers also pay the whole or part of the cost of pensions given for back service (see below). Under a group insurance scheme which has been widely adopted, the employer pays the cost of life assurance, with alternative disablement benefit, for all employees under the scheme, and also contributes, with the employees, towards the cost of the pensions.

There are many methods for determining the amount of pension. One of the most common, particularly for salaried staff under fund arrangements, is to multiply a given fraction of the average salary over a certain period by the number of years' service. The fraction is generally  $\frac{1}{60}$  or  $\frac{1}{80}$  but may vary from  $\frac{1}{50}$  to  $\frac{1}{120}$ . The period over which the average salary is taken may be the last year of service, or (to take the most common examples) the last three, five, seven or ten years. Usually the number of years taken as the factor is subject to a maximum (40, or occasionally 30). Sometimes the pension is expressed as one-half or some other fraction of the salary at a given age (e.g. 52 or 55) or as a percentage (usually from 1 to 2) of the total amount earned during service.

Under some fund arrangements, an annuity is bought with the accumulated total contributions of the employer and employee. Deferred annuity policies are a common feature among insurance schemes. Endowment assurance policies may be issued in conjunction with such policies, or as an alternative.\* In some cases, both under insurance company and internal fund types of arrangement, the amount of annuity or pension is fixed (either as a definite sum or as a proportion of salary), and contributions are graded accordingly; in other cases contributions are fixed (usually at a percentage of the employee's salary or wages), and the annuity

\* These figures are included in those given in the previous column of the Table; in the great majority of these 1,600 cases the schemes cover salaried staffs as well as wage-earners.

\* Excluding employees of local authorities (see footnote \* in first column on page 172).

† Including sales assistants.

§ Including nurses.

|| Excluding schools of public education authorities, etc., in which the provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Acts have been adopted—see footnote \* in first column on page 172. \* Most schemes require that the whole or some part of the sum assured shall, on maturity, be paid in the form of an annuity or pension, or be retained for investment on the employee's behalf in trustee securities. Schemes which provide only for endowment assurance, and make no provision for an annuity or pension, have been regarded as outside the scope of the enquiry.

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or pension varies, on actuarial principles, according to the sum contributed and the period over which the contributions are paid.

A large number of insurance schemes grade the contributions of employees by salary or wages groups, and provide a pension calculated on the basis of £1 per annum for each shilling of weekly contribution multiplied by the number of years' service in respect of which contributions have been paid. (Thus a contribution of 2s. per week for 40 years secures a pension of £80 per annum.) Under such schemes the contributions for staff with salaries under £500 per annum usually range from 6d. up to about 8s. per week, while those for manual workers with wages up to 80s. per week range from 6d. up to about 2s. 6d. a week. In some cases the contribution is limited to 1s. or 1s. 3d. Attached to such schemes there is usually provision for payment of a lump sum in the event of an employee dying before retirement, or for total and permanent disablement.

Flat weekly or yearly rates of pension are fairly common under both the fund types of arrangement and under insurance schemes. Where given, they apply chiefly to wage-earners (and in some cases to clerks, etc.), and are usually for amounts varying from about 15s. to 30s. or £2 a week, 20s. a week being the most usual amount.

Under many arrangements, certain options are given to employees on retirement. The most usual is a reduced pension on the joint lives of the retiring employee and his wife, to be continued until the death of the last survivor. In some cases the employee may take, instead of his ordinary pension, a pension of a larger amount for a certain number of years, and a correspondingly smaller pension during the rest of his life. A cash option is sometimes given; usually this applies only to the sum earned by the employee's contributions, or the pension may be commuted for cash only in special circumstances, approved by the employer. A large number of arrangements guarantee the payment of pension for a minimum number of years, whether the pensioner survives or not for that period. The period may vary from 2 to 7 years; most usually it is 5 years or, rather less frequently, 3 years. In other cases the pensioner is guaranteed payment of an amount after retirement which shall at least be equal to the total sum represented by his own contributions plus interest, to which guarantee the employer's contributions are sometimes added; such sums are paid to his dependants in the event of his early death, less amounts already paid in pension. A minimum length of service to qualify for a pension is defined under many arrangements of the internal fund type. Generally the period fixed varies with different employers from 10 to 20 years, 10 or 15 years being the most usual periods. The minimum age for entry under most arrangements varies from 18 to 21. Occasionally a higher age is fixed for female employees. Where a maximum age is fixed for new entrants, it is only exceptionally under 50 or 55. Treatment of Back Service.-The foregoing particulars relating to amounts of contribution, pension, etc. do not take account of special provisions which may have been applied under the different arrangements to meet the claims of back service (i.e. service rendered before the adoption of a pension arrangement). Under contributory arrangements the older employees in particular would find a difficulty in ensuring themselves an adequate pension on retirement without some form of concession in respect of their back service, and many employers make definite provision for such service, generally at their own cost. A very wide variety of methods are adopted by different employers in such cases. Some employers guarantee a minimum rate of pension, others augment the pension due in respect of contributions (if otherwise inadequate) by ex gratia grants, others pay an amount to cover their own and the employees' contributions for a definite period of back service. A not unusual method is to allow the employee on retirement to reckon part of his back service (a limited number of years, or service after a certain age) as fully paid for and counting towards his pension. In some cases the older employees' contributions are supplemented by the employer with a view to making the rate of contribution warranted by the age of the employee less onerous for the latter, or the older employees may be allowed to increase their contributions, the employer paying a like amount. Under many schemes pension for back service is reckoned at a certain fraction (usually one-half) of the normal pension rate for contributory service, without any payment on the part of the employee. Thus, while the normal rate may be one-sixtieth of the last year's salary for each year's contributory service, an amount is added representing one onehundred and twentieth for each year's back service; or the pension for back service may be reckoned at one-half the rate applicable to the employee's salary when the scheme was started.

In the following Table, particulars are given showing the ages at which these employees are pensionable, under the schemes, on retirement from the service of their employers :--

	clerical, s	strative, sales, etc., ffs.	Man wage-e	All	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	classes.
Numbers in respect of whom particulars were furnished	592,581	153,349	529,283	143,114	1,418,327
shown below :	Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.
55 years or under 55 to 60 years*	0.4 2.9	37.2	0.3	14.2	5.7
60 years	19.6	2·4 18·5	0.3	4.1	2·0 15·6
60 to 65 years*	23.3	8.2	5.5	0.9	12.8
65 years	52.4	33.2	83.2	47.4	61.3
Over 65 years	1.4	0.5	2.8	9.2	2.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For men, the normal pension age is usually from 60 to 65 years for salaried workers, office staffs, etc., and 65 years for manual wageearners; for women, it is usually from 55 to 65 years of age.

Compulsory Retirement.—Employers operating individual pension schemes (either directly or through arrangements with insurance companies) were asked to state whether retirement on pension is compulsory for the employees covered on reaching a specified age and, if so, at what age. Of the total of 2,580 employers in this category (*i.e.*, excluding employers whose pension arrangements are operated solely through group schemes), with individual pension schemes applying to approximately 1,545,000 employees, 1,069, with nearly 782,000 employees covered by pension schemes, stated that retirement is compulsory at a specified age. Particulars showing the ages fixed for compulsory retirement in these cases are given in the Table below :—

	clerical	strative, , sales, staffs.	Mar wage-e	All classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Numbers for whom retirement					
is compulsory at a specified	367,288	82,453	277,863	54,296	781,900
Proportions whose retirement	t				
ages were as shown below	: Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
Under 55		7.4	-	-	0.8
55	. 0.2	22.3	-	10.1	3.2
Between 55 and 60	17.4	0.0	-	00.0	0.0
60 Between 60 and 65	0.7	14·1 0·0	4.9	26.6	13.3
65	70.7	54.5	0·4 90·0	0·7 57·5	0.3
Between 65 and 70	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
70	0.0	1.7	4.6	5.0	3.4
Over 70	0.0		-	-	0.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

The employers and organisations with pension arrangements were asked by the Department for particulars showing the numbers of former employees who were drawing pensions under these arrangements. Particulars on this subject were obtained from 2,195 of the 2,580 employers operating their own schemes, and also from 29 organisations operating group schemes (representing 3,011 of the total of 4,144 employers contributing to group schemes). The total number of persons, formerly employed by the firms and undertakings who supplied information, in receipt of pensions at the end of 1936 under schemes of the types dealt with in this article, was over 70,000. When allowance is made for the remaining 385 firms with individual schemes and for the 8 other group schemes (representing 1,133 employers), in respect of which particulars are not available, it seems probable that the total number of persons, exclusive of those formerly employed in the national and local government services, drawing pensions under all the schemes in operation at the end of 1936 was about 80,000 to 90,000. These figures exclude considerable numbers of persons who were drawing pensions under ex gratia or other arrangements not covered by definite pension schemes on a prearranged basis.

Contributions as a Condition of Employment.—In a majority of the contributory pension arrangements notified to the Department, membership of the scheme, while optional for employees already in employment at the inception of the scheme, is made a condition of service for new entrants; some employers, however, make an exception in the case of employees whose ages when joining are over a certain limit or whose salaries or wages are below a stated sum. In a few schemes membership is compulsory for some classes of employees, but not for others. In rather more than onefourth of the contributory schemes in operation, on the other hand, membership is optional both for existing employees generally and for new entrants.

#### MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

From the foregoing particulars relating to pension arrangements instituted by employers for their workers, a number of pension arrangements which have been established for ministers of various religious denominations have been excluded.<sup>†</sup> Most denominations have central pension funds for their ministers and other religious workers, 20 such funds having come to the Department's notice; in addition certain bodies within the denominations have separate arrangements. In some cases the arrangements are financed wholly by the denominations or organisations concerned; in other cases the Ministers, etc., contribute towards the cost of the pensions provided. The total number of persons (including in some cases deaconesses, lay readers, etc., in addition to ministers) covered at the end of 1936 by arrangements of this character in respect of which the Department has obtained particulars was 29,363; of this total 17,594 were contributing towards the cost of their pensions, whilst the remainder paid no contribution. In most cases the pension age was stated as 65 or 70.

#### PENSION AGE.

Normal Age for Retirement.—Information as to the normal pension age was received in respect of schemes applying to 1,418,000 (or nearly 88 per cent.) of the total number of 1,617,000 employees covered by the pension arrangements known to have been in operation at the end of 1936.

\* In the majority of the cases in these groups the arrangements provide for retirement at an age within the limits specified, but not fixed more definitely. † Pensions schemes for office staffs, etc., in the employment of religious bodies have, however, been included in the foregoing figures. May, 1938.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1936.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper\* on "Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1936."

Statistics are given in detail for the seven "great groups of industries"—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work and shipping—in which returns are required from employers under section 42 of the consolidating Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925. The figures, which are summarised below, relate to accidents and the diseases scheduled under section 43 of that Act.

The number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts in the seven groups of industries specified above was 7,606,066 in 1936. The number of fatal cases was 2,286, of which 2,271 were due to accident and 15 to disease. The number of non-fatal cases was 459,271; cases of disablement arising from accident numbered 439,932 and disease disablement cases numbered 19,339.

Payments for compensation in respect of fatal cases amounted to  $\pounds 661,592$ , and in respect of disablement cases to  $\pounds 5,786,345$ , making a total of  $\pounds 6,447,937$ . The average amount of compensation in cases of death was  $\pounds 289$ ; in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was  $\pounds 12 \ 12s$ . The figures for total compensation represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. It is estimated that if all the charges and expenses are taken into account, the total amount paid in the seven groups of industries in 1936 in respect of workmen's compensation would amount to about  $\pounds 8,000,000$ .

## WAGES AND HOURS IN CANADA.

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THE Canadian Department of Labour, in its Twenty-first Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, gives information regarding the wages paid and hours worked in a large number of industries and occupations in Canada in 1937, with comparative figures for certain earlier years. The information is based on collective agreements, reports from officers and local correspondents of the Department, and returns received from employers and trade unions.

The main object of this series of Reports is to show fluctuations in wage rates and hours of labour over a number of years. As regards wage rates, these fluctuations are measured by index numbers, based on the information received and relating to nine groups of occupations, the base year for comparison being 1913 (= 100) in each group. The following Table gives a selection of the general and group index numbers relating to wage rates :—

	Index number	rs of rates in Car	of wages for vanada $(1913 = 1)$	arious classes 00).	of labour
Year.	Coal mining, building, metal, printing, and railways. (weighted average).	Common factory labour.	Miscellane- ous factory occupations.	Logging and saw- milling.	General average (weighted).
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	$   \begin{array}{r}     197.3 \\     188.7 \\     179.4 \\     170.2 \\     167.1 \\     172.4 \\     172.9   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     188 \cdot 2 \\     183 \cdot 4 \\     173 \cdot 6 \\     168 \cdot 1 \\     170 \cdot 8 \\     174 \cdot 9 \\     179 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 202.3\\ 197.3\\ 184.3\\ 175.7\\ 180.5\\ 184.7\\ 188.8 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     183 \cdot 9 \\     163 \cdot 0 \\     141 \cdot 3 \\     121 \cdot 7 \\     145 \cdot 1 \\     152 \cdot 3 \\     165 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 197 \cdot 1 \\ 189 \cdot 1 \\ 177 \cdot 7 \\ 168 \cdot 3 \\ 170 \cdot 5 \\ 175 \cdot 4 \\ 178 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
1937	182.9	195.5	203.7	188.1	191.7

### WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

#### FRANCE.

Economic Recovery and Working Hours.—The measures proposed by the French Government for the promotion of national economic recovery include a simplification of the procedure by which, under existing regulations, industrial and commercial undertakings are enabled to make up time lost owing to interruptions of work, or to work overtime in order to cope with unusual pressure of business. A Decree dated 2nd May, which was issued in virtue of powers conferred by the Financial Rehabilitation Act of 13th April, 1938, provides for the issue, within a month of the date of publication, of further Decrees determining the conditions under which it will be permissible in future to make up lost time or to work overtime. These Decrees are to be drafted by the Cabinet after consultation with the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council.

Strike in Paris Engineering Industry.-The dispute in the Paris engineering industry was brought to an end, as regards aircraft factories, by the issue, on 12th April, of an arbitrator's award which provided for an extension of working time from 40 to 45 hours a week and a flat rate increase in wages of 75 centimes an hour. A collective agreement covering both Government-controlled and private aircraft factories throughout the country was signed on 15th April. The stoppage of work in the remaining sections of the Paris engineering industry continued until about 19th April. An arbitrator who was appointed to deal with the dispute decided that the rise in the cost of living since the last wage adjustment was not such as to warrant a claim for an increase in wages under the existing regulations governing arbitration procedure (see page 176). He recommended, however, that work should be resumed on provisional terms pending a final settlement, and that, in the negotiations then proceeding for a modification of the collective agreement for the industry, opportunity should be taken to adjust wage rates in accordance with the latest cost of living figures. Work was accordingly resumed, and at the beginning of May a collective agreement was signed which increased the minimum wage rates of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers, unskilled workers, and young persons by 35, 30, 25 and 20 centimes an hour respectively, and prescribed increased overtime rates for work in excess of 40 hours a week. Other matters regulated by the agreement included the appointment of shop stewards, the method of engaging labour, dismissal notices, re-engagement after dismissal and after periods of military service, paid holidays and family allowances.

Wage rates, which had shown a steady improvement during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, experienced a sharp rise in 1937. The rise was common to all the groups covered by the index numbers, but was most marked in the logging and sawmilling and metal groups. The general level of wage rates was higher in 1937 than in any other year since 1930.

The next Table gives particulars of the hourly or weekly rates of wages and weekly hours of labour in various occupations in the building, metal and printing industries in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg in 1937. Particulars relating to a large number of other occupations and localities are given in the Report.

	Montrea	1.	Toronto	<b>b.</b>	Winnipe	eg.
Industry and occupation.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.
Building : Bricklayers Carpenters	Dollars. 0 · 80-0 · 90 0 · 70	44–48 44–48	Dollars. 0 · 90 0 · 85	40 40-44	Dollars. 1.10 0.85	44 44
Electrical workers Painters Plasterers Plumbers Stonecutters	$0.75 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.80$	44-48 44-48 44-48 40-44 44	$1 \cdot 00$ $0 \cdot 75$ $0 \cdot 90$ $0 \cdot 90$ $0 \cdot 875$	40 40 40 40 40	$\begin{array}{c} 0.85 \\ 0.70 \\ 1.10 \\ 0.95 \\ 0.90 \end{array}$	44 44 44 44
Sheet metal workers Labourers Metal	$\begin{array}{c}0\cdot 65-0\cdot 70\\0\cdot 40\end{array}$	40-44 44-48	$0.875 \\ 0.35-0.60$	40 40-48	$0.70 \\ 0.40-0.45$	44 44–48
working : Blacksmiths Boilermakers Machinists Moulders	$0 \cdot 40 - 0 \cdot 90$ $0 \cdot 50 - 0 \cdot 90$ $0 \cdot 50 - 0 \cdot 85$	40-55 40-47 40-55	0.525-0.70 0.55-0.70 0.52-0.80	40-48 44 40-50	0.40-0.72 0.575-0.76 0.50-0.75	44-58 50 44-50
(iron, steel and brass)	0.55-0.80	40-45	0.50-0.80	40-48	0.525-0.78	44-50
Printing : Compositors : News* Job*	Per week. Dollars. 36 · 00-45 · 50 31 · 20-40 · 00	48 44–48	Per week. Dollars. $42 \cdot 50$ $33 \cdot 00 - 40 \cdot 00$	40 40–48	Per week. Dollars. $40 \cdot 00$ $35 \cdot 20$	46 44-48
Pressmen : News Job	$32 \cdot 00 - 43 \cdot 00$ $31 \cdot 20 - 36 \cdot 00$	48 44-48	$48 \cdot 50 \\ 33 \cdot 00 - 40 \cdot 00$	48 40-48	$39.00 \\ 35.20$	48 44-48
Bookbinders : Male Female	$31 \cdot 20 - 36 \cdot 00$ $12 \cdot 50 - 15 \cdot 00$	48 48	$33 \cdot 00 - 40 \cdot 00$ $12 \cdot 00 - 18 \cdot 00$		$33 \cdot 00 - 38 \cdot 00$ $11 \cdot 00 - 18 \cdot 00$	and the second second second second

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Forty-Hour Working Week in South Carolina Textile Industries .--A working week of 40 hours (8 hours a day on 5 days in the week) has been introduced provisionally in the cotton, rayon, silk and wool textile industries of South Carolina by an Act which was approved by the State Governor on 18th February, 1938. The Act applies to all workers in the industries other than office and supervisory staff, engineers, firemen, watchmen, maintenance workers, etc. Time lost owing to accidents or other unavoidable causes may be made up, under specified conditions, to the extent of 30 hours.in any quarter of the year. The Act will cease to be operative on 1st May, 1939, unless, by that date, the 40-hour working week shall have been introduced generally, by Federal legislation, in the industries in question. An Act, similar in scope, which was approved in South Carolina in 1936, has remained ineffective, as its coming into operation was made conditional upon the enactment of corresponding legislation in Georgia and North Carolina.

From the section of the Report dealing with wages and hours in the coal-mining industry, the following figures have been extracted, relating to the three chief coal producing areas in Canada in 1937.

	Nova Sc	otia.	Alber	ta.†	Vancouver Island.‡	
Occupation.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.
Contract miners	Dollars. 6 · 51	8	Dollars. 8·23	8	Dollars. 6.62 4.81	8
Machine miners Hand miners Hoisting engineers	$3 \cdot 45 - 5 \cdot 00$ $3 \cdot 45 - 5 \cdot 01$	8 8	5·40 5·34	8 8	4.52 5.01	8 8

\* Cmd. 5722. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

Labourers-4.14 3.00-3.71 8 4.47 Underground .... 3.77 4.39 3.00-3.71 8 ... Surface The figures of daily wages for contract miners given above relate to average piece-work earnings. For other classes of colliery workers they relate to daily rates of wages. The statistics contained in the Report were compiled from returns supplied by the owners of all the larger mines in Canada, including some in which wages and working conditions are not regulated by collective agreement. An article dealing with wages and working hours in Canada in 1936 appeared in this GAZETTE for June, 1937.

\* Machine and hand compositors combined.
† Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District.
‡ Excluding Chinese workers.

May, 1938.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE : NEW LEGISLATION.

An Act dated 4th March, 1938, lays down new provisions respecting conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes in France, and repeals all provisions of existing relevant legislation (*see* the issues of this GAZETTE for January, February and October, 1937) which are inconsistent with those now laid down. Pending the enactment of the new legislation, the temporary powers conferred on the Government with regard to the issue of Cabinet Decrees regulating compulsory conciliation and arbitration proceedings in cases where such proceedings were not regulated by collective agreement, had been further extended until 28th February, 1938, after having previously been extended until 31st December, 1937.

The new Act amends and supplements the existing provisions of the Labour Code with regard to collective agreements in the respect that every such agreement must prescribe a procedure of conciliation and arbitration, not only, as hitherto, in disputes affecting the application of the agreement, but in all collective labour disputes which may arise between the employers and workers covered by the agreement. Moreover, the agreement must also fix the maximum period, not exceeding one month, within which each dispute is to be settled, and the maximum period, not exceeding eight days, within which each stage of the procedure is to be applied.

The provisions to be embodied in collective agreements respecting conciliation and arbitration must provide for the establishment of a joint conciliation committee, under the chairmanship of the Prefect or his representative, to which are to be submitted all collective disputes which the parties concerned have been unable to settle within the period prescribed in the agreement. Disputes are to be submitted to the committee either by the parties concerned, or ex officio by the Prefect, and, in so far as agreement is not reached within the prescribed period, the points remaining in dispute must be referred to arbitration. For this purpose, the collective agreement must require each of the parties to appoint an arbitrator and a deputy arbitrator, to hold office during the whole period for which the agreement is valid. Provision must also be made in the agreement for the parties, in consultation, to draw up a list of at least five persons, one of whom, by agreement between the arbitrators, is to be chosen as umpire in cases where the arbitrators have failed to settle the dispute within the prescribed period. If the parties concerned in the collective agreement fail to draw up or complete the required list of persons to act as umpires, the necessary appointments are to be made by the first president of the competent Court of Appeal. Also, if the arbitrators are unable to agree on the choice of an umpire, the selection is to be made by the Prefect, or, if the collective agreement extends beyond a single Department or covers over 1,000 workers, by the competent Minister. With regard to agreements already in force at the date of promulgation of the present Act, it is expressly stipulated that the nonexistence in such agreements of the above-mentioned provisions is not to preclude the application to the agreements of the provisions of the Labour Code with regard to the compulsory extension of collective agreements to workers and employers not parties to the agreement. This stipulation is equally applicable in cases where such agreements are automatically renewed on expiry after the date of promulgation of the Act. Regulations drawn up in consultation with the most representative employers', workers' and handicraft organisations, and the National Economic Council, have been issued, determining the method of application of the conciliation and arbitration procedure in the case of (i) undertakings in which it has not been possible to reach agreement regarding the procedure to be adopted; (ii) undertakings in which the procedure would not be fixed by collective agreement; (iii) disputes extending to several undertakings not covered by the same collective agreement; (iv) collective agreements covering individual categories of workers who, although employed in the same undertaking, have separate interests; and (v) disputes affecting the workers employed in leased public service undertakings. Pending the issue of these Regulations,\* those applying the Acts dated 31st December, 1936, and 18th July, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for February and October, 1937, pages 53 and 385), remained operative. The competence of the arbitrators and umpires extends to all collective labour disputes affecting the application of collective agreements and labour legislation, and also to all other collective disputes-in particular, those of an economic nature. They may not, however, adjudicate on any questions other than those which the conciliation committees have been unable to settle, or those which arise out of the dispute after conciliation proceedings have been concluded. Conciliation and arbitration is to be applied, in particular, in all disputes arising out of the revision of the wage and salary provisions of collective agreements consequent upon substantial changes in the cost of living. Demands for the revision of wage and salary rates which are advanced in these circumstances are to be admitted if the official cost-of-living index has varied by at least five per cent., as compared with the index most immediately appropriate to the date on which the wage and salary rates in question were fixed; and the arbitrators and umpires must adjust the rates of pay and family allowances proportionately with the change in the cost of living. If, however, it can be shown that such an adjustment cannot be reconciled with the economic situation of the local, regional or national branch of economic activity concerned, as the case may be, the rates of pay are to be adjusted correspondingly with existing possibilities. Unless the parties agree upon some other index, the

index figure to be taken into consideration is to be the official quarterly index, for the Department concerned, of the cost of living of a workingclass family of four persons. This index figure is to be subject to the supervision of a specially constituted committee. Rates of pay and family allowances may not be revised at intervals of less than six months, unless there is a rise of ten per cent. in the cost-of-living index; in this latter event, the revision may be undertaken as soon as the index is known. Documentary evidence which the parties consider to be necessary for the deliberations must be submitted to both arbitrators, and, if the dispute is referred to an umpire, must be discussed by them in the presence of the umpire. Trade secrecy must be observed.

Awards given by the arbitrators and the umpires must be supported by reasoned statements, and are not subject to appeal. However, either of the parties or the Minister of Labour may contest an award on the grounds that the arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be, are not competent, have exceeded their powers, or have contravened the law. Moreover, the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the competent Minister and the standing committee of the National Economic Council, may contest an award on the ground that its terms are not in the public interest. Objections against awards are to be heard by the Higher Court of Arbitration, for the establishment of which provision is made in the Act. Judgment on the appeals must be delivered by the Court within eight, or in certain cases, five days after the appeal is lodged. The Court is to be constituted of members appointed by Decree for a period of two years, and is to comprise the vice-president or a sectional president of the Council of State, two members of the Council, two judges, two members, either active or retired, of the higher civil service, and, if the case in question is one of an appeal by the Minister of Labour against the terms of an award, two employers' and two workers' representatives nominated respectively by the employers' and workers' representatives on the standing committee of the National Economic Council. If an arbitrator's or an umpire's decision is annulled, the Court must appoint a new umpire to deal with the dispute. Settlements effected in conciliation proceedings, as well as awards of arbitrators or umpires, are binding as from the date on which application was first made for the institution of conciliation proceedings. Within twenty-four hours after their issue, the terms of awards must be communicated to the parties concerned by registered letter, and the original text of every award must be lodged with the clerk of the civil court for the district concerned, whereupon the award is automatically to take effect. An effective award which is concerned with the interpretation of the provisions of a duly registered collective agreement or with a question of wages is to have the force of a collective agreement. If the award is concerned with the settlement of a dispute between the most representative employers' and workers' organisations, it may be made binding, in accordance with existing provisions of the Labour Code, on all employers and workers in the occupations and localities covered by the agreement. A separate Act is to determine the arrangements for conciliation and arbitration in agriculture.

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### WAGES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

THE Table below shows the average monthly number of shifts worked and the average cash wages earned, per shift and per month, by workers in the coal mining industry in Germany in 1936 and 1937, as published by the German Federal Statistical Office in its journal, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, for 21st April, 1938. The statistics are based upon monthly returns furnished by the mining organisations, and represent weighted averages of figures relating to the principal coal-fields. Corresponding figures for the second half of 1935 and the first half of 1936 were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1937.

2.	shifts th.	and the	Average cash earnings per shift of								
Date. Date under of sh worked in a month	of	Under (ad	ground lult mal	workers les).		ace wor ult mal	(under- surface).	monthly cash			
	6	Hewers,	Trammers.	All workers.	Skilled workers.	Other workers.	All workers.	All workers ( ground and su	Average mont carnings per		
1936.	-	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.		
4th Qr Year	24 · 8 23 · 5	7·95 7·90	6 · 40 6 · 35	7·28 7·24	6.93 6.91	5·74 5·73	6 · 17 6 · 15	6 · 88 6 · 84	171 161		
1937. 4th Qr Year	24.9 24.4	8·16 8·07	6.69 6.58	7 · 42 7 · 36	6-98 6-96	5.71 5.72	6·15 6·16	6 · 97 6 · 93	173 169		

The monthly average number of workers included in the returns summarised above was 438,908 in 1937, an increase of 13.7 per cent. compared with the previous year. The average monthly number of shifts worked by each worker rose from 23.5 in 1936 to 24.4 in 1937, or by 3.8 per cent., and the average earnings per shift showed a small increase (1.3 per cent.) during the same period. Average monthly earnings showed, in consequence, an increase of 8 Reichsmarks, or about 5 per cent., in 1937 as compared with the previous year. The output of coal (other than lignite, etc.) in Germany in 1937 was 16 per cent. higher than in 1936 and exceeded the level of 1929.

\* The Regulations in question are contained in a Decree dated 20th April, 1938. Separate Regulations are to be issued for maritime transport and marine fishing undertakings. May, 1938.

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## EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL : GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April\* showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 14th March. There was an improvement between these two dates in the building industry, the tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service and agriculture. On the other hand employment declined in coal mining and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching, printing and dyeing industries.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 4th April, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis<sup>†</sup> there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th April, 1938, was 12.9, the same as at 14th March, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7 at 4th April, 1938, and 6.4 at 14th March, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 4th April, 1938, was 12.5 as compared with 12.6 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis,<sup>†</sup> there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 2.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 2.7 between these dates. North-Eastern and Northern areas and in Scotland, but a decline in the other principal areas.

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

Textile Industries.—Employment in the cotton industry in April showed a further decline and was very slack; it was much worse than in the corresponding period a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment during April showed a slight decline on the whole and was very slack. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms and much short-time was worked. There was a further slight improvement in the carpet section, but employment was still slack generally.

In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed a slight improvement but remained slack in the former and moderate in the latter; short-time working continued to be reported from many areas. In the other textile trades employment declined and was very slack on the whole. It was slack in the hosiery and lace trades; bad, with much short-time working, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades; and very bad in the linen and jute trades. Clothing Trades.-In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades employment continued to improve and was fair on the whole. There was also a further improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade again showed a slight improvement and was moderate at most centres. There was a further slight improvement in the glove and corset trades, and employment continued fairly good in the former and fair in the latter. Employment in the hat and cap trade showed little change, and continued fair.

At 4th April, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,321,061 wholly unemployed, 358,278 temporarily stopped, and 68,425 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,747,764; this was 1,217 less than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was an increase of about 342,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at 4th April, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances 54,615 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598 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 4th April, 1938, was 1,842,115, as compared with 1,844,583 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis<sup>†</sup> there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, of about 366,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline in April, but remained fairly good on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leatherdressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight decline but was fair; in other sections there was little change. In the leather trades as a whole employment was much worse than in April, 1937.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a further improvement, due mainly to increased activity in the painting and decorating branch, and was fair on the whole. In individual occupations employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improve ment, but remained only moderate; employment also remained moderate with millsawyers; it continued fair with coachbuilders.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment during April showed a further decline. Between 14th March and 4th April there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 9th April, 1938, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1938, but an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1937. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, was 5.03, a decrease of 0.32 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, and of 0.52 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry there was a further decline in employment in April. There was also a further decline in iron and steel manufacture. Employment in the tinplate industry and in steel sheet manufacture continued bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment generally showed little change between 14th March and 4th April. It declined slightly in electrical engineering, but was still very good in that section; it improved and was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. There was a further decline, however, in textile engineering. Little change occurred in the other principal sections of the industry and employment continued good in general engineering, fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional engineering. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the papermaking industry employment showed a further decline in April, but was fair. With printers there was little change and employment continued good on the whole. In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly.

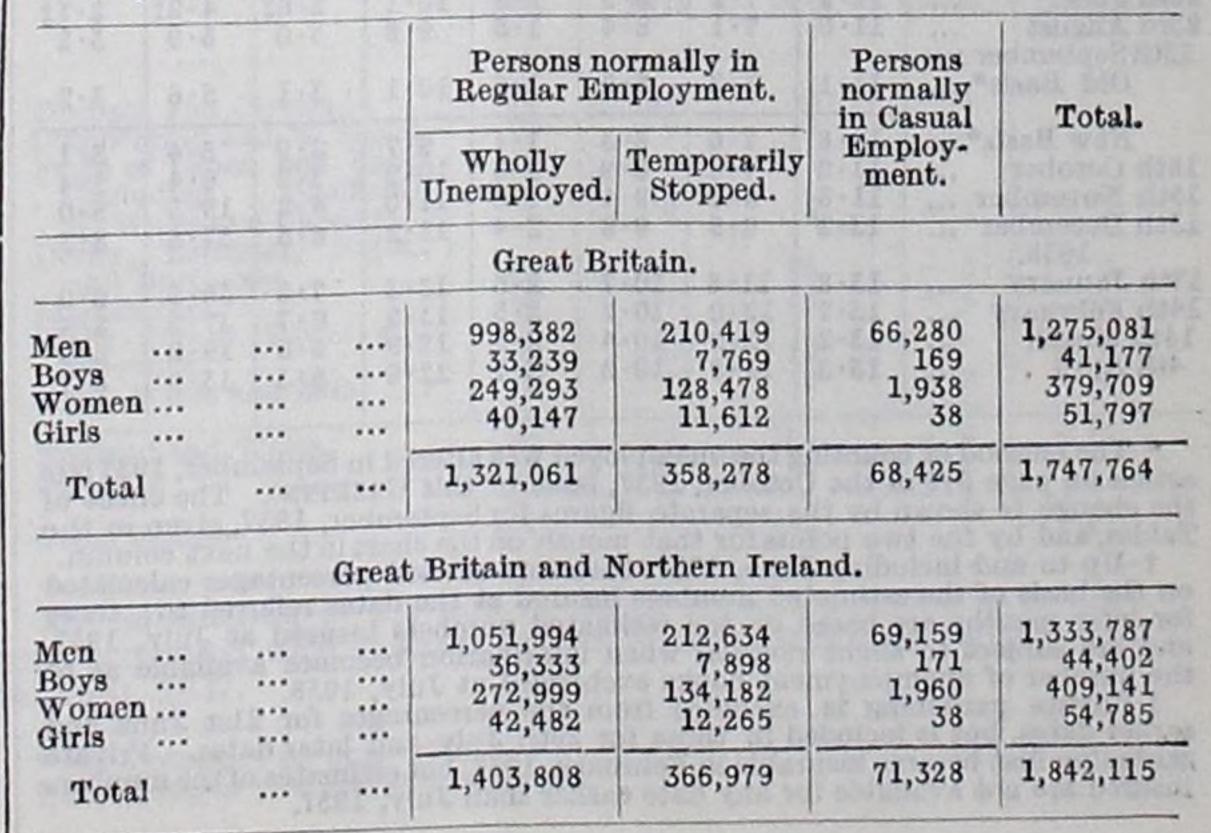
Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight decline and continued slack on the whole. There was little change in the glass trades, and employment continued slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections.

Fishing.-Employment with fishermen remained very bad.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued slack generally and was worse than in the corresponding period last year. Among seamen also it remained slack on the whole.

#### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 4TH APRIL.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 4th April, 1938:—



In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 4th April showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was some improvement in London, in the

\* Owing to the incidence of the Easter holidays, the monthly count of the numbers unemployed was taken at an earlier date than usual.

<sup>†</sup> For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. THE

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### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 years, at 4th April, 1938, classified by districts :---

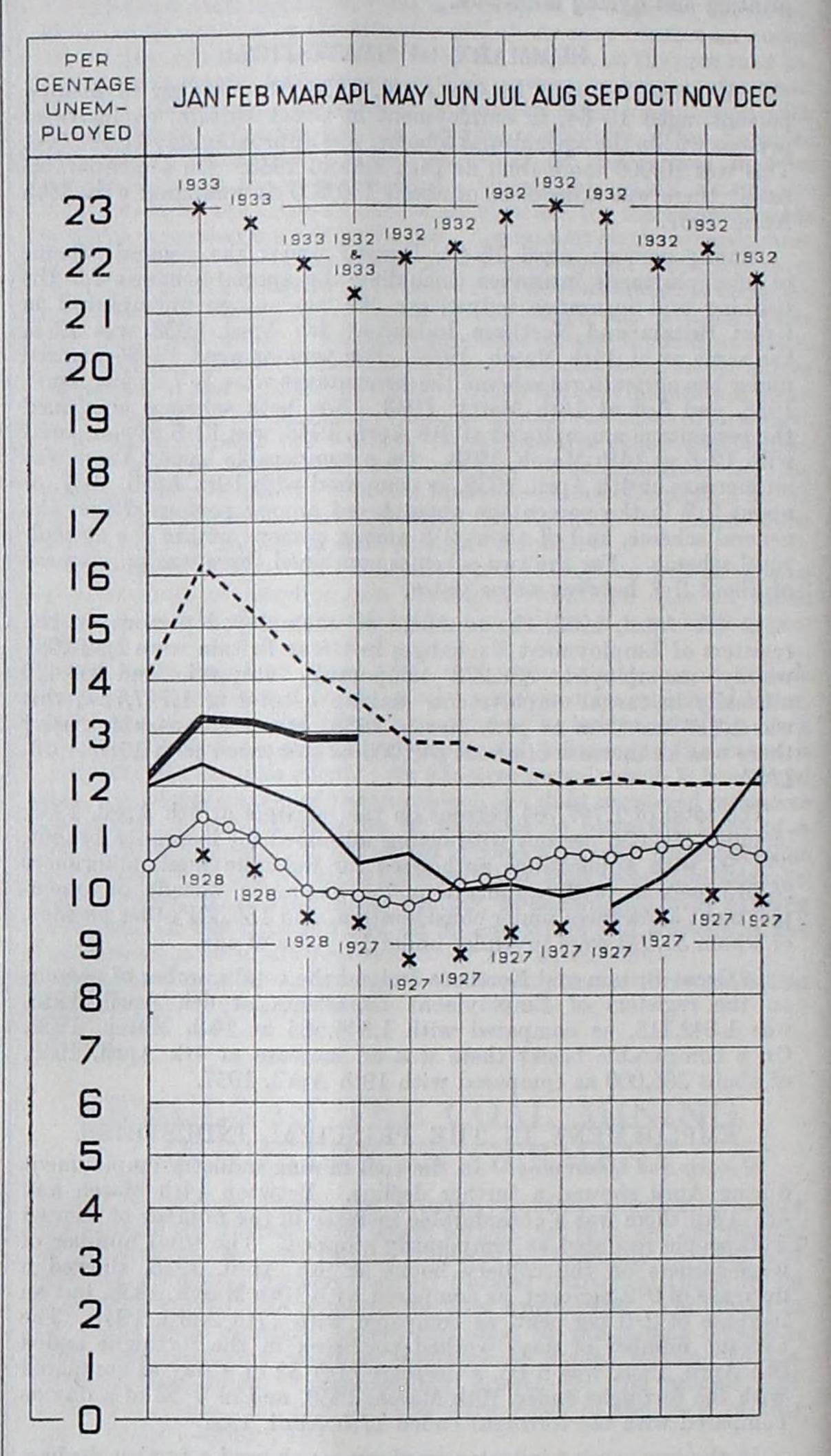
The second second	Gener	al Scher Special S	me (incl schemes	uding ).	Agricultural Scheme.			
Division.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total:	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands Midlands Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	8.5 7.8 8.5 9.8 12.8 17.5 17.5 17.8 17.4 27.1 2.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$7 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 6$	$- \begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ + - + - \\ 0.1 \\ + - + - \\ + - + - \\ + - +$		$   \begin{array}{c}     12.7 \\     16.3 \\     6.2 \\     16.6 \\     13.7 \\     8.1 \\     9.8 \\     13.3 \\     8.2 \\     \hline   \end{array} $	4.5 4.7 2.8 4.6 5.2 7.7 6.2 9.5	$- 0.9 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.$
Great Britain	12.9	11.3	12.5		4.6	13.6	5.1	- 0.5
N. Ireland	29.8	28.8	29.4		20.4	25.6	20.6	- 4.7
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	13.3	11.8	12.9		5.3	13.9	5.7	- 0.7

### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG INSURED PER-SONS, AGED 16-64, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (EXCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME).

#### 1938. 1936. 1937.†

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1936.<sup>‡</sup>



#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since April, 1937:—

Date.		Great Britain.									
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.					
1937. 19 April 24 May 21 June 26 July 23 August 13 Sept. : Old Basis*	1,141,011 1,151,867 1,085,614 1,074,474 1,046,723 1,069,652	<b>4</b> 1,315 36,420 29,612 40,392 45,044 43,133	227,026 224,715 209,441 221,400 221,302 230,997	45,091 38,328 31,931 43,193 45,552 44,818	1,454,443 1,451,330 1,356,598 1,379,459 1,358,621 1,388,600	1,525,708 1,519,260 1,423,439 1,445,328 1,424,167 1,454,006					
New Basis* 18 October 15 November 13 December 1938. 17 January	1,074,482 1,133,418 1,277,454 1,331,306	39,793 36,641 37,276 37,125 52,856	222,905 239,177 284,938 309,858 379,396	41,697 39,949 43,571 40,970 64,049	1,339,204 1,390,249 1,499,203 1,665,407 1,827,607	1,403,506 1,460,080 1,579,914 1,755,491 1,927,005					
14 February 14 March 4 April	1,312,317 1,269,286 1,275,081	49,241 42,490 41,177	387,515 382,389 379,709	61,348 54,816 51,797	1,810,421 1,748,981 1,747,764	1,907,795 1,844,583 1,842,115					

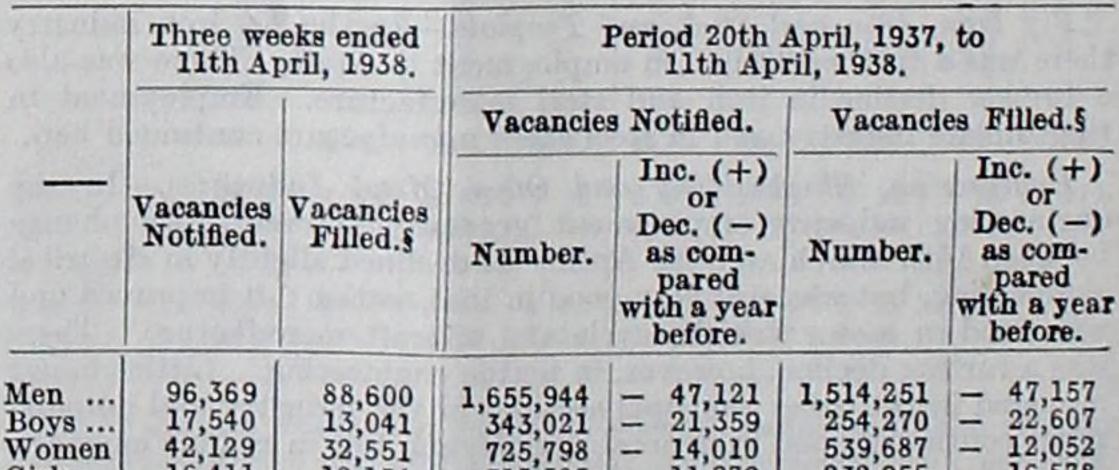
The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since April, 1937 :--

		Ger	neral Sc Specia	cheme (in l Schen	ncludin nes).†	g	Agricul	tural So	heme‡
		1916	12 10	Males	and Fe	males.	Nation 1		
Date.		Males.	Fe- males.	Whol- ly Un- em- ployed and Cas- uals.	Tem- por- arily Stop- ped.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1937. 19th April 24th May 21st June 26th July 23rd August 13th September : Old Basis*	: : : : : : : :	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 9 \\     12 \cdot 0 \\     11 \cdot 3 \\     11 \cdot 2 \\     11 \cdot 0 \\     11 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$7 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 2$ $7 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 2$	9.6 9.1 8.5 8.3 8.4 8.5	0.9 1.6 1.5 1.8 1.5 1.6	$   \begin{array}{r}     10.5 \\     10.7 \\     10.0 \\     10.1 \\     9.9 \\     10.1   \end{array} $	3.7 3.3 2.2 2.6 1 3.0 3.1	9.1 6.7 4.1 4.2‡ 5.9 5.6	4.0 3.5 2.3 2.7 3.2 3.2
New Basis <sup>®</sup> 18th October 15th November 13th December 1938.		$     \begin{array}{c}       10 \cdot 8 \\       11 \cdot 2 \\       11 \cdot 8 \\       13 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	7.0 7.6 8.9 9.5	8.3 8.9 9.4 9.8	1·4 1·3 1·6 2·4	9.7 10.2 11.0 12.2	2·9 3·2 4·2 6·5	5·4 6·4 19·3 37·5	3·1 3·4 5·0 8·3
17th January 14th February 14th March 4th April		$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 8 \\     13 \cdot 7 \\     13 \cdot 2 \\     13 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$11.8 \\ 12.0 \\ 12.0 \\ 11.8 $	$   \begin{array}{r}     10.7 \\     10.7 \\     10.4 \\     10.2   \end{array} $	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.7	$13 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 2$ $12 \cdot 9$ $12 \cdot 9$	7.2 6.7 5.6 5.3	$   \begin{array}{r}     39.5 \\     37.2 \\     19.8 \\     13.9   \end{array} $	9.0 8.4 6.4 5.7

\* The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)



article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the separate figures for September, 1937, given in the Tables, and by the two points for that month on the chart in the next column.

† Up to and including June, 1937, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1937, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1938.

<sup>‡</sup> Private gardening is excluded from the percentages for 21st June and earlier dates, but is included in those for 26th July and later dates. Private gardening first became insurable in February, 1937, but estimates of the numbers insured are not available for any date earlier than July, 1937.

Girls	16,411	12,154	313,585	-	11,979	232,955	-	16,578
Total	172,449	146,346	3,038,348	-	94,469	2,541,163	-	98,394

· See footnotet in previous column. + See footnote \* in previous column. Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927. "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 three weeks ended 11th April, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,622 per week.

May, 1938.

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## EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April. Between 14th March and 4th April there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.8 at 14th March, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9.3, the same as in the previous month, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.6 (from 2.5 to 5.1). On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.7\* in the total percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases in the percentages as compared with 14th March, 1938, and with 19th April, 1937,\* are shown in the following Table :—

 Insured Persons (aged 16-64) recorded as Unemployed at 4th April, 1938.
 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a

 corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, were 0.43 and 0.35 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, 0.23 and 0.16 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 16th April, 1938 (which included the Easter holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,518,000 tons, as compared with 20,349,500 tons in the four weeks ended 19th March, 1938, and 18,696,700 tons in the four weeks ended 17th April, 1937 (which also included the Easter holidays).

### **IRON MINING.**

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April but was fair generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 11.9 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 9.3 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2.4\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The following Table summarises the information received from

	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year* before.
Great Britain	80,890	44,546	9.3	5.1	14.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.7
England and Wales	68,988	41,701	9.0	5.5	14.5	+ 3.0	+ 0.9
Scotland Principal Districts	11,902	2,845	11.3	2.7	14.0	+ 0.3	- 0.5
in England and	1.69.19	2		162 - 1		12101	111
Wales :	7 770	100	7.0	0.4	7.4	+ 0.4	- 2.8
Northumberland	3,339	188	7.9	1.3	9.2	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Durham	9,707	1,636	1.5	1.0	5 4	1 0 0	- 0.4
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,789	35	21.1	0.4	21.5	+ 0.2	-13.0
Yorkshire	8,029	6,114	5.5	4.3	9.8	+ 1.4	- 0.2
Lancashire and	0,020	-,				1 Carton	8 31
Cheshire	8,588	3,176	12.3	4.6	16.9	+ 2.2	- 2.2
Derbyshire	2,100	3,176 7,010	4.0	13.2	17.2	+11.5	+ 9.2
Notts. and Lei-							
cester	3,422	4,719	6.2	8.6	14.8	+ 4.4 + 2.4	+ 5.0 + 2.6
Warwickshire	927	74	6.5	0.6	7.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.6
Staffs., Worces-							
tes and Salop	3,262	3,106	5.6	5.4	11.0	+ 3.7	+ 4.6
Glos. and Som-	PAC	07	7.0	0.7	0.1	1 0.7	0.7
erset	746	27	7.8 3.1	0.3	8·1 4·5	+ 0.3 + 1.4	-0.7 +0.9
Kent	224	98	3.1	1.4	4.0	T 1.4	+ 0.3
Wales and Mon- mouth	25,893	15,513	15.0	9.0	24.0	+ 4.3	+ 3.2
mouth	20,000	10,010	10.0		11.0	1 1 0	102

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 9th April, 1938, and the average number of days worked per week<sup>†</sup> 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

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
Districts.	Week ended 9th	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Week ended 9th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	3,121	Per cent. - 1.1	Per cent. - 0·1	Days. 6.00	Days. + 0.24	Days. + 0.11	
Lancashire Other Districts	2,019 1,925	$+ 0.3 \\ - 1.5$	$+ 6.2 \\ - 0.4$	6.00 5.54	+ 0.24	+ 0.39 - 0.13	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,065	- 0.8	+ 1.5	5.88	+ 0.18	+ 0.13	

#### SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 9th April, 1938, by firms making returns, was 2,089, an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with March, 1938, and of 1.3 per cent. as compared with April, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week<sup>†</sup> at the mines making returns was  $6 \cdot 00$  in April, 1938, the same as in March, 1938, as compared with  $5 \cdot 95$  in April, 1937.

		I Numbe rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.				
Districts.	9th Apr.,		or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a			
	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th Apr., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		
	NY 32	Per	Per	1 7 7 8	1	1		
ENGLAND AND WALES :		cent.	cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Northumberland	45,276	- 0.3	+ 0.6	5.18	-0.08	-0.33		
Durham	117,571	- 0.3	+ 3.6	5.36	-0.09	-0.11		
Cumberland and West-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C. C. Start	1.1			and a standard		
morland	6,763	+ 0.2	+20.3	5.60	-0.15	-0.19		
South Yorkshire	100,266	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	4.85	-0.35	-0.38		
West Yorkshire	43,662	- 0.4	+ 2.8	4.79	-0.44	-0.78		
Lancs, and Cheshire	58,711	- 0.4	- 1.5	5.05	-0.22	-0.51		
Derbyshire	44,859	- 0.4	+ 1.3	3.58	-1.05	-1.47		
Notts. and Leicester	53,978	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	4.15	-0.79	-1.24		
Warwick	16,521	- 3.1	- 3.1	5.13	-0.57	-0.67		
North Staffordshire	23,826	- 0.2	+ 1.9	4.93	-0.42	-0.62		
South Staffs.1, Worcs.			1	4.55	-0.42	-0.04		
and Salop	26,803	- 0.3	- 2.8	4.85	-0.79	-1.04		
Glos. and Somerset	8,669	- 0.6	- 2.5	5.66		-0.03		
Kont	6,935	- 1.1	- 3.0	5.57	-0.06			
North Woles	9,802	+ 0.5	- 0.7		+0.10	+0.01		
South Wales and Mon.	137,068	- 0.1	+ 4.6	5.62	-0.06	-0.09		
	101,000	- 0-1	+ +.0	5.35	-0.24	-0.46		
England and Wales	700,710	- 0.2	+ 2.1	4.98	-0.35	-0.54		
COTLAND :	States and a	1.000						
Mid and East Lothians	17 777	1.01	100			0.17		
Fife and Clackmannan	13,337	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	5.30	-0.33	-0.47		
Rest of Scotland	23,676	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	5.26	+0.22	-0.41		
acoust of Scotland	54,250	- 0.2	+ 0.9	5.52	- 0.21	-0.36		
Scotland	91,263	- 0.0	+ 1.6	5.43	-0.11	-0.38		
	,		1	5.45	-0.11	-0.00		

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

THERE was a further decline in employment in April.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $11 \cdot 2$  at 4th April, 1938, as compared with  $11 \cdot 1$  at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about  $0 \cdot 8^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Returns received from the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,497 workpeople at the end of April, 1938, showed a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1938, but an increase of 6.6 per cent. compared with April, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1938, was 111, compared with 118 at the end of March, 1938, and 121 at the end of April, 1937. The figures are analysed below :—

Thintalata		er of Fur in Blast.	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Districts.	Apr. 1938.	Mar. 1938.	Apr. 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs.	33 9	34 9	33 10	- 1	1
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffleld), N. Wales and Cheshire	7	8	8	- 1	- 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants Lincolnshire	23 13	24 14	26 13	$-1 \\ -1$	- 3 
Staffs. Shrops. Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon	6 5	6 7	10 6	- 2	- 4 - 1
England and Wales Scotland	96 15	102 16	106 15	$-6 \\ -1$	-10 
Great Britain	111	118	121	- 7	-10

GREAT BRITAIN ... 791,973 - 0.2 + 2.0 5.03 -0.32 -0.52

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.67 of a day was due to want of trade. The

See footnote † on page 177.
 † The figures in this and the following articles show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
 ‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The production of pig iron in April, 1938, amounted to 661,000 tons compared with 714,600 tons in March, 1938, and 680,700 tons in April, 1937.

See footnote † on page 177.
† See footnote † in previous column.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### May, 1938.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $17 \cdot 3$  at 4th April, 1938, as compared with  $16 \cdot 3$  at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5.8\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The following Table summarises the information received from

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 4th April, 1938, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\* :--

The following a employers who fur	rnished :	returns :-	_			10 0000	aller dente all	Numbe	ers of I	nsured	Workj at 4th	people, a April, 1	aged 16- 938.	64, Une	mployed
Break Joseph Annald	emp	of Workp loyed by king retu	Firms	Aggre	egate nun f Shifts. †	nber	Division.	ngineer- rineers' d Steel ling.	rical ering.	ne oring.	Constructional Engineering.	tor Oycles, rcraft.	. S. B. a	or Dec	ase (+) rease (- mpared
	Week ended 9th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 9th	Dec. ( comp	+) or -) as bared, h a	Add Logic Balls	General E ing; Eng Iron and Found	Electrical Engineering.	Engineering. Engineering. Constructions		Vehicles, and Airc	TOTAL.	W Month before.	
	Apr., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	London South-Eastern	4,286	1,056	91 123	362 132	3,784 1,179	9,579 3,402	- 75	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	ni pain	Per cent.	Per cent.	South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	1,176 4,352 7,197	125 1,714 373	285 23 200	125 667 235	1,227 9,430 878	2,938 16,186 8,883	- 24 - 59 + 32	3 + 71 + 8,59
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	8,480 788 25,032 1,507	-2.1 +2.9 +2.3 -9.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ -27 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	49,728 3,456 134,323 8,252 51,123	-2.3 +6.8 +1.5 +-8.3 +-1.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.7 \\ -37.1 \\ - 3.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 2.2 \end{array} $	North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	11,310 3,364 6,342 1,082 1,178	1,287 513 233 145 94		496 645 977 215 47	955 569	6,479 9,854	+ 7	2 + 3
Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,087 11,299 17,520	+ 0.8 - 3.9 + 1.5	$\frac{+}{-}$ 6.3 + 3.9	65,449 101,718	$\frac{+}{-}\frac{1}{2}\cdot 8$ + 1.4	$\frac{1}{-3.9}$ + 3.6	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- EBN IRELAND	41,944	5,851	4,212	3,901	21,101	77,009	- 61	3 + 23,3
TOTAL	73,713	+ 0.2	- 0.9	414,049	+ 0.2	- 1.5			Percer	tages	Unemp	loved a	t 4th Ar	oril, 1938	1
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	12,968	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	74,767	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	3.6 3.6 3.4 4.4 8.3	5.6 2.8 3.8 4.6 6.9	$26 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 7$ $23 \cdot 0$ $13 \cdot 4$	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 1 \\       14 \cdot 5 \\       11 \cdot 1 \\       6 \cdot 5 \\       10 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	5.3 2.7 2.5 8.1 5.5	4.5 3.2 3.1 6.2 7.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $	++++++
Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	23,762 381 4,707 6,187	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 8.0 \\ + & 2.4 \\ \end{array} $	+ 6.2 - 14.4 - 14.4 + 1.5 + 1.4	134,045 1,869 26,091 34,817	- 0.0 - 2.1 - 5.4 + 0.5	+ 5.3 -24.5 + 7.0 + 2.4	North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$   \begin{array}{r}     10 \cdot 1 \\     9 \cdot 3 \\     9 \cdot 0 \\     19 \cdot 6 \\     18 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 0$ $6 \cdot 0$ $6 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 4$	$   \begin{array}{r}     12 \cdot 9 \\     9 \cdot 1 \\     7 \cdot 6 \\     7 \cdot 4 \\     10 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	10.5 10.7 13.7 13.9 31.3	$7 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 6$ $17 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 7$	8.9 9.2 8.7 17.7 14.8	+ 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.6 + 1.0	$+ 1.4 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 3.9 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.$
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	6,405 7,645	- 0.8 + 5.3	$+ 0.4 \\ -25.6$	35,684 41,065	+ 0.8 + 1.9	-2.4 -30.0	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IBELAND	6.8	5.1	7.8	9.7	6.0	6.6		+ 1.6
Fotal, Eng. & Wales	62,055 11,658	+ 0.1 + 0.4	$\frac{-1.8}{+4.0}$	348,338 65,711	+ 0.3 - 0.3	$\frac{-2.6}{+4.3}$	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com-	2.02			10.5		13.2 ···		
TOTAL	73,713	+ 0.2	- 0.9	414,049	+ 0.2	- 1.5	pared with:	+ 0.1 + 1.3	+0.3 + 2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	+ 1.6	-	

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 9th April, 1938, the same as in March, 1938, compared with 5.7 in April, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 938,600 tons in April, 1938, as compared with 1,115,800 tons in March, 1938, and with 1,080,400 tons in April, 1937.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in April continued bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 41.1 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 38.7 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about  $28 \cdot 6^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

On the North-East Coast employment improved slightly in marine and in general engineering, and was moderate in both sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was a slight decline in general engineering but employment was still fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair in general engineering; a further decline occurred in textile engineering and it was moderate in that section. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general and electrical engineering, and was good in motor vehicle, etc., manufacture; in constructional engineering it continued good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district remained good. In London and the Southern Counties it was very good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture remained busy and employment was very good. In Scotland employment showed little general change and was fair both in marine and in general engineering. In Wales it showed a further slight decline and was slack; it also declined and was slack in Northern Ireland.

In steel sheet manufacture also, employment continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 9th April, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :--

Works.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week ended 9th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a			
	April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	42 6	+ 1	-21 - 6	249 57	+ 8 -16	-123 - 46		
TOTAL	48	+ 1	-27	306	- 8	-169		

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT generally showed little change between 14th March and 4th April. It declined slightly in electrical engineering but was still very good in that section; it improved and was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. There was a further decline, however, in textile engineering. Little change occurred in the other principal sections of the industry, and employment continued good in general engineering, fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional engineering. Shortages of some classes of skilled workers were reported from certain districts.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was some improvement in London, in the North Eastern and Northern areas, and in Scotland, but a decline in the other principal areas. Employment was better on the whole than in April, 1937. Shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again reported from some districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before\* :--

Division.	red Workpeople iged 16-64, employed at April, 1938.	Dec	erease (	(+) or (-) in mployed at th April, 1938.		Percenta Unemploye compare	
	Insured age Unem 4th A	Mont		Year efore.*	Unemp 4th 19	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	$1,701 \\ 409 \\ 2,732 \\ 62 \\ 1,275 \\ 5,332 \\ 9,307 \\ 9,771 \\ 2,122 \\ 2,648$	-+ + + 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 06 & +++ & + & +-\\ 17 & 866 & 806 & 8075 & 8075 & 58 \\ 58 & 758 & 58 & 758 & 58 \\ \end{array}$	70	$   \begin{array}{r}     16 \cdot 9 \\     7 \cdot 2 \\     9 \cdot 6 \\     21 \cdot 4 \\     23 \cdot 5 \\     20 \cdot 6 \\     25 \cdot 1 \\     21 \cdot 6 \\     43 \cdot 0 \\     27 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$- 2.1 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 1.5 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 3.4 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 17.8 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 1$	+ 6.6 + + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + -
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	35,359	+ 7	47 -	3,280	20.5	+ 0.5	- 3.3

\* See footnote † on page 177.

+ 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 snifts.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

## May, 1938. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed a further decline and was very slack; it was worse than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was  $25 \cdot 0$  at 4th April, 1938, as compared with  $24 \cdot 0$  at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about  $15 \cdot 2^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937. For 4th April and 14th March, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were  $25 \cdot 1$  and  $23 \cdot 2$ , and in the manufacturing department  $24 \cdot 8$  and  $24 \cdot 9$ . On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about  $15 \cdot 6^*$  in the preparing and spinning departments and of about  $14 \cdot 6^*$  in the manufacturing department.

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

	Number	r of Wor	kpeople.		Wages pai Vorkpeopl	
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended		+) or -) on a
	9th April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	9,959 18,568 17,343 6,364	$     Per \\     cent. \\     + 0.8 \\     + 1.4 \\     - 2.1 \\     - 2.0   $	Per cent. -13.5 -19.9 -20.2 -11.1	£ 16,870 30,769 30,527 14,071	Per cent. - 1.2 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -15 \cdot 7 \\ -21 \cdot 9 \\ -23 \cdot 0 \\ -12 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
Total	52,234	- 0.3	-17.8	92,237	- 0.7	-19.9
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop	3,541	+12.2	- 9.9	6,037	+18.5	-12.2
and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	4,216 9,559 10,166	-0.1 -0.9 -1.2	$-25 \cdot 8$ $-14 \cdot 4$ $-16 \cdot 1$	6,976 17,956 17,754	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{- 2 \cdot 1}$ $- 3 \cdot 4$	-29.3 -16.1 -17.1
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	5,116 2,897 3,441	-4.9 -13.6 -2.4	$-16 \cdot 3$ $-17 \cdot 0$ $-18 \cdot 1$	9,655 5,064 5,758	-1.3 -15.8 -1.3	-14.3 -18.9 -20.8
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi-	2,519	-14.0	-38.3	4,400	-10.3	-41.1
ham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	2,342 2,476	+ 3.8 - 3.0	-15.0 - 7.9	4,636 5,463	-1.0 -0.1	-20.4 -11.7
Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,394 1,005 2,562	+47.0 + 11.7 + 0.2	$-22 \cdot 1$ $-25 \cdot 3$ $-12 \cdot 6$	3,268 1,508 3,762	+39.2 +21.3 - 2.9	$-24 \cdot 8$ $-34 \cdot 3$ $-20 \cdot 7$
Total	52,234	- 0.3	-17.8	92,237	- 0.7	-19.9

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

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EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline on the whole and was very slack. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms, and much short time was worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938, was  $21 \cdot 2$ , compared with  $20 \cdot 8$  at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of  $14 \cdot 7^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Worsted Section.—Employment remained very slack on the whole, and was much worse than in April, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, averaging  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 41 per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime, averaging  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours each. In the spinning department 46 per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, averaging  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were : short time†, 40 per cent. and 11 hours; overtime, 3 per cent. and 6 hours.

Among woolsorters employment improved slightly but was bad on

Returns from firms employing about 51,400 workpeople in the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that about 131 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives. At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop, employment was bad on the whole, with some increase in short-time working at Stalybridge. In the Oldham district there was a further slight decline in both the spinning and manufacturing departments. In the velvet section of the manufacturing department a large amount of machinery remained idle and employment was bad; it was, however, fair or fairly good with weavers of calicoes, sheetings and heavy and fancy goods. At Bolton, employment was bad in the spinning and manufacturing departments, with increased short-time working. At Leigh, shorttime working increased and employment continued bad. At Rochdale and at Bury, employment remained bad and worse than a year ago. At Preston, Accrington, Darwen, Great Harwood and Nelson, employment showed little general change and was slack; at Chorley and at Blackburn it declined and was bad. There was a slight improvement in the manufacturing department at Burnley and in the spinning department at Padiham, but employment was worse than a year ago. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad and much worse than a year ago.

the whole. In the woolcombing department employment showed a slight improvement in all sections, but was much slacker than in April, 1937. In the spinning and weaving departments there was little general change and employment was very slack.

At Bradford employment improved slightly among combers, but was worse among spinners and weavers. There was a slight improvement in the combing and spinning departments at Shipley. At Halifax employment was good with some firms and poor with others, and was worse, on the whole, than in the previous month. At Keighley there was a slight improvement. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment remained slack.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline and was very slack on the whole; it was much worse than a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time; in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the spinning department 44 per cent. were on short time losing 11 hours each on the average, and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time; 52 per cent. and 11½ hours; overtime, 6 per cent. and 5 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was still very slack and much short time was worked. At Leeds employment remained very slack. At Morley there was a slight decline and short time working was general. In the Heavy Woollen district employment was bad generally. In the rag and shoddy trade, however, employment was steadier.

In the blanket trade, employment remained bad in Yorkshire; at Witney, however, there was a further improvement. Among flannel workers there was little change at Rochdale, but a slight improvement at Saddleworth. In the West of England employment continued fair on the whole. In the South of Scotland employment showed little change and was generally slack.

In Yorkshire, employment remained bad at most centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 4th April, 1938 :—

Alexandren blaket -	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 4th April, 1938.									
Department.		holly ployed.		porarily	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared				
Sur The Town of	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women,	1 40 1 ( Can 1	with a month before.				
Card and Blowing Boom	914 5,383	2,566 2,660	990 7,969	6,641 5,508	11,111 21,520	+ 1,723 + 1,999				
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,180 4,038 626	4,813 11,454 245	2,048 4,040 494	9,563 10,809 240	17,604 30,341 1,605	+ 2,489 - 1,161 - 160				
Total	12,141	21,738	15,541	32,761	82,181	+ 4,890				

Carpet Section.—There was a further slight improvement but employment was still slack generally. The percentage unemployed at 4th April, 1938, was  $20 \cdot 1$ , compared with  $21 \cdot 7$  at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about  $16 \cdot 2^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers who furnished returns :---

	- 6 -		nber o kpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Dec o m	(+) or (-) n a onth fore.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926. = 100).	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Dec o m	(+) or (-) on a onth fore.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926‡ = 100.)	
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:			Per ent.		£		Per lent.		
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	8,557 33,793 15,298 10,073 1,398	+ + + +	$0.1 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.3$	$85 \cdot 3$ $80 \cdot 5$ $78 \cdot 9$ $95 \cdot 3$ $81 \cdot 0$	19,333 49,853 28,663 21,686 2,568	+++1 -	0.8 0.2 0.8 0.3 6.6	$66 \cdot 3$ 74 $\cdot 9$ 71 $\cdot 3$ 79 $\cdot 2$ 56 $\cdot 8$	
Total-Worsted	69,119	-	0.3	81.9	122,103	+	0.2	72.6	
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	869 11,302 20,296 13,646 1,894	+1111	$1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 7$ $0 \cdot 9$ $0 \cdot 5$	71.3 82.8 88.3 82.8 78.5	1,858 23,153 34,640 29,291 3,429	11111	$0.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.3 \\ 3.2$	72.586.485.481.270.7	
Total-Woollen	48,007	-	0.8	84.6	92,371	-	1.2	83.2	
CARPET SECTION	11,712	-	0.7	128.8	20,873	+	4.7	121.9	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	128,838	-	0.5	85.5	235,347	+	0.0	79.6	

See footnote † on page 177.
The figures given in the article 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.
playing for warps, of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

K.Y.	18380	Number of Workpeople.					Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Dec o m	$\begin{array}{c} (+)\\ \text{or}\\ (-)\\ \text{on a}\\ \text{onth}\\ \text{fore.} \end{array}$	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 9th Apr. 1938.	Dec o m	$\begin{array}{c} (+)\\ \text{or}\\ (-)\\ \text{on a}\\ \text{onth}\\ \text{fore.} \end{array}$	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926* = 100).			
Districts :†			Per			1	Per	1. 1.101			
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds	29,601 6,797 7,657 7,185 6,568		ent. 0·4 0·2 0·4 0·1 0·4	81·3 82·0 72·6 83·7 82·6	£ 54,512 12,626 12,564 13,211 11,265	с ++++	ent. $0 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 8$	67.6 70.3 66.5 85.7 80.9			
Keighley Bat- Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.	3,165	+	0.3	96.0	4,170	-	4.4	82.5			
Total — West Riding	60,973	-	0.2	81.0	108,348	+	0.4	71.1			
West of England and Midlands Lancashire	4,300 340	-+	2·3 4·3	85.6 118.2	7,368 528	-	2.0 8.5	$75 \cdot 4$ 101 \cdot 2			
Scotland and N. of England	3,506	+	0.5	96 • 2	5,859	-	0.3	128.6			
Total-Worsted	69,119	-	0.3	81.9	122,103	+	0.2	72.6			
WOOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield	12,488	-	2.3	91.4	26,092	-	1.9	83.8			
Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc Leeds	8,871 6,407		0.4 1.9	75·3 87·8	15,530 13,147	+-	2.9 3.8	74·7 90·5			
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,420 958	- Free	1.5	98·7 88·0	5,368 2,010	+	2.6 0.6	91·2 76·6			
Total — West Riding … Lancashire … West of England,	31,144 4,454	+	1.5 0.1	87·1 89·8	62,147 8,908	11	1.2 1.7	85·9 89·9			
Midlands and Wales	3,409	+	0.9	79.3	6,154	+	1.1	89.9			
Scotland and N. of England	9,000	+	0.7	79.3	15,162	-	1.9	73.6			
Total—Woollen	48,007	-	0 • 8	84.6	92,371	-	1.2	83.2			
CARPET SECTION	11,712	-	0.7	128.8	20,873	+	4.7	121.9			
Total—Wool Textile Industry	128,838	1	0.5	85.5	235,347	+	0.0	79.6			

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### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

May, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline in April, but remained fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.7 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.4 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about  $2 \cdot 7^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

	V	Number Vorkpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a		
The one taking a sport inter 2	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.†		
England and Wales : London Leicester	1,308 8,698	Per cent. - 1.4	Per cent. -12.3 - 1.7	£ 2,952 21,180	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1.6 \\ +0.3 \end{array}$	Per cent. -14.4 - 1.0		
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	3,073 4,779	-1.8 + 0.1	-1.7 -3.8	6,634 10,847	-1.2 -1.0	- 5.9 - 9.5		
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,138 4,413 1,328 2,466 5,534	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$14,942 \\10,540 \\2,941 \\5,513 \\11,444$	+ 0.6 - 2.1 - 6.6 - 1.1 + 2.5			
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	1,288 1,357	-0.8 -0.8	- 9.9 - 7.4	2,387 3,047		-7.8 -13.1		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	7,097	- 0.8	- 3.7	14,515	- 1.4	- 3.3		
trict Other parts of England	855	- 0.2		1,818	- 1.0	- 1.9		
and Wales	4,811	+ 2.4	- 0.8	8,786	+ 2.7	- 8.7		
England and Wales	53,145	- 0.2	- 3.3	117,546	- 0.2	- 5.1		
Scotland	1,904	- 1.5	- 4.2	3,987	- 7.6	+ 1.0		
Great Britain	55,049	- 0.2	- 3.3	121,533	- 0.5	- 4.9		

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 9th April, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th March, 1938 :---

	empl	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in nu employed as compared with previous (-, without a figure, signifies "few of workpeople returned.")							
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spin	nning.	We	aving.		ther epts.	De (inc ing sp	all epts. clud- g not eci- ed).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	-0.5 +2.4 +1.0	111	0.3 0.4 1.5	-++	0·2 0·4 0·3	111	1.0 0.7 0.9	-	0·4 0·1 0·9
TOTAL	+ 0.1	-	0.4	+	0.1	-	0.8	-	0.3
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Dewsbury, Batley, etc. Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	1	1111	1.6 0.6 3.3 0.6 0.3	1+1 ++	$2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 9$ $0 \cdot 9$	1 1 1 ++	$2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 4$ $0 \cdot 6$	+       +	$2 \cdot 3$ $0 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 6$
TOTAL:	-		1.1	-	0.7	-	0.9	-	0.8

Returns from firms employing about 54,200 workpeople in the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that nearly 371 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 81 hours each on the average, while 141 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 31 hours each on the average. The short time working was fairly general.

Employment in North London remained fairly good; in East London there was a slight decline, but there was still an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers.

At Leicester employment again improved. In the Leicestershire country district there was a slight decline, but employment remained fairly good on the whole.

Employment at Northampton remained moderate, and there was much short time. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Kettering employment remained good with some firms and fair generally; at other centres in the Northamptonshire country district employment declined slightly, but was still fair or good.

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 4th April, 1938:-

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 4th April, 1938.									
Department.		olly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc.(+) of Dec.(-) as compared with a month before.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	1. 14					
Wool Sorting	102	10	525	7	644	-	27			
Wool Washing and	100				1 207	1. (17)	0.00			
Preparing	496	225	714	358	1,793	+	282			
Wool Carding	362 529	347	918	718	2,345	T	75 39			
Woollen Spinning	403	70	795 747	170 417	1,564	++	125			
Worsted Drawing and	100	114	141	411	1,001	T	120			
Spinning	342	1,538	538	3,675	6,093	+	26			
Woollen Winding and	1.0	-,000		0,010	-,	6	in the second			
Warping	118	52	291	173	634	-	21			
Worsted Winding and	1263	1.12.2.9				all a	109216			
Warping	81	390	194	1,152	1,817	-	193			
Woollen Weaving	204	867	395	2,761	4,227	-	177			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	83	482	162	2,599	3,326	+++	253			
Other Processes	723	139	1,141	230	2,233	+	117			
Тот	3,443	4,234	6,420	12,260	26,357	-	349			
and the second s			and the second second			lan and				

At Stafford there was a seasonal decline, but employment remained fairly good; at Norwich there was a further slight improvement, and employment was fair to good.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained very slack, and short time was still largely worked. At Leeds there was little change and employment continued slack. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment declined at most centres; there was, however, a slight improvement at Rawtenstall.

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

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 4th April, 1938 :---

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 4th April, 1938.									
Department.		holly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.						
Boot and Shoe M'f're : Preparing Dept Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept Closing Dept Making Dept Finishing Dept	108 285 576 10 1,475 951	21 18 5 484 33 360	82 227 1,047 14 1,271 1,271 777	23 6 2 967 72 175	234 536 1,630 1,475 2,851 2,263	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 32 \\ + & 60 \\ + & 195 \\ + & 272 \\ + & 90 \\ + & 157 \end{array}$				

483

2

61

3,964

2,851 2,263 1,340

13

806

11,148

505

2

1,753

-

... 13

- 10

+ 719

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.

\* See footnote † on page 177. Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

1,105

182

170

742

4,326

....

....

....

...

Slipper Making

Clog Making ...

Sewn Work

Total

Finishing Dept. ...

Repairing and Hand

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. May, 1938.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in April and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 8.4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 8.7 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0.4\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Derby, however, employment was good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 17.9 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6.7\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

	1			Total V	Vages pai	d to all			oneu ree	unit.			
	Numbe	er of Worl	speople.	W	Vorkpeopl	e.			Number o Vorkpeopl		Total	Wages p Workpeop	aid to
Districts.	Week ended 9th	Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 9th	Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		Week ended	Inc.	(+) or $(-)$ on a	Week ended	Inc. (	
	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	9th April, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Midlands and East-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	BRANCHES. China Earthenware	2,004	Per cent. - 2.4	Per cent. - 5.9	£ 3,607	Per cent. - 4.5	Per cent. - 4.5
ern Counties Rest of Great	9,004	+ 1.2	- 2.7	26,059	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	Other Branches (in-	5,748	+ 0.9	- 1.4	11,377	- 1.1	- 3.5
Britain	3,825	+ 1.4	- 1.4	10,605	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	cluding unspecified)	2,268	- 1.6	- 2.6	4,203	- 3.8	-10.3
Total	12,829	+ 1.2	- 2.3	36,664	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	TOTAL	10,020	- 0.3	- 2.6	19,187	- 2.4	- 5.2
Returns from working showed	that, of	f 12,704	workpe	ople emp	ployed k	oy firms	DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,679 2,341	-0.4 -0.0	-3.6 + 0.8	13,472 5,715	-2.5 -1.9	-7.3 + 0.0
furnishing inform the extent of abo							TOTAL	10,020	- 0.3	- 2.6	19,187	- 2.4	- 5.2

short-time working was very small.

#### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in April, due mainly to increased activity in the painting and decorating branch, and was fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago, however, there was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before.\*

Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	ployed	included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase $(+)$ or Decrease $(-)$ in Percentages as compared with a
Insured	pio jou	who were	опеш-	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,933 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,460, or nearly 25 per cent., were working on an average about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 9th April, 1938; on the other hand, 584, or nearly 6 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average.

### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline in April, but was fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued good, although it was only moderate at Bradford. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry there was little change as compared with March, and employment was good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly compared with the previous month, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 9.7 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 8.0 at 14th March, 1938. The corresponding figures for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 6.9 and 7.3, and for the printing and bookbinding industries, 7.1 and 7.3. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 19th April, 1937, \* of about  $5 \cdot 6$ ,  $2 \cdot 4$  and  $1 \cdot 0$ , respectively.

at July, 1937.	April, 1938.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before	Year before.*
	1 2 50	1			E LEO
		284	6.5	- 0.6	+ 0.5
			7.1	- 0.6	+ 2.7
				- 0.2	+ 1.1
					+ 2.9
			the second s		+ 1.2
					+ 1.6
12,500	5,104	444	8.8	-0.2	+ 1.3
1			No. 1995		1 San Part
		1.1.1	1.00	No Street	anih ani
299,580	35.346	1 064	11.0	0.7	100
	,	-,001	11.0	- 0.7	+ 0.6
	and the second	1	- quitte	apt along	September 1
106,520	30,953	576	29.1	- 0.7	+ 3.4
				- 0-1	T 3.4
132,010	27,213	1,188	20.6	- 0.9	+ 1.4
1,035,290	131,954	4,175	12.7	- 1.5	+ 1.3
1		[ 1		No. 1	
240 230	71 005				Car leen
				- 2.4	+ 3.8
					+ 1.9
		and the second se	8.4		+ 1.1
86,760					+ 0.7
124,540					+ 0.4
					+ 1.5
					- 2.7
34.010					-1.5 -1.8
21,370	8,328	18	39.0	- 3.4	+1.0 +1.7
	- Alter				
	1 she sh	States of the states	2.57	1	
1,035,290					
	1937. 146,150 102,300 21,700 9,060 36,100 138,940 42,930 299,580 106,520 132,010 1,035,290 240,230 139,500 114,030 128,290 86,760 124,540 50,370 96,190 34,010	1937.April, 1938.146,150 $9,527$ 102,300 $7,302$ 21,700 $1,754$ $9,060$ $1,139$ $36,100$ $3,294$ 138,940 $11,662$ $42,930$ $35,346$ 106,520 $30,953$ 132,010 $27,213$ 1,035,290 $131,954$ 240,230 $31,205$ 139,500 $11,618$ 14,030 $9,526$ 128,290 $11,866$ 86,760 $9,586$ 124,540 $21,457$ $50,370$ $8,223$ $96,190$ $12,082$ $34,010$ $8,063$	at 9 July, 1937.April, 1938.Temporarily Stopped.146,150 $9,527$ 284284102,300 $7,302$ 25625621,700 $1,754$ 80 $80$ $9,060$ $1,139$ 3,294 $99$ $36,100$ 3,294 $3,294$ 190 $190$ $138,940$ 42,930 $11,662$ 3,764 $214$ $299,580$ $35,346$ $1,064$ $106,520$ $30,953$ $576$ $132,010$ $27,213$ $1,188$ $1,035,290$ $131,954$ $4,175$ $240,230$ $139,500$ $31,205$ $1,618$ $101$ $114,030$ $9,526$ $128,290$ $66$ $787$ $124,540$ $21,457$ $66$ $787$ $124,540$ $21,457$ $124,540$ $21,457$ $21,623$ $345$ $96,190$ $36,063$ $196$	at Jary, 1937.April, 1938.Temporarity Stopped.Proposition $146,150$ 102,300 2,300 2,300 2,300 7,302 2,300 2,300 2,300 3,500 3,5100 3,294 138,940 11,662 3,764 2,214 2,214 2,214 2,214 8,8 8,8 2,99,580 3,764 2,214 2,214 8,8 2,99,580 3,764 2,214 2,214 8,8 106,520 3,764 2,214 2,214 8,8 106,520 3,764 2,214 2,214 8,8 106,520 3,764 2,214 3,76411.8 8 2,214 8,8 1,064 11.8 11.8 2,010 2,213 1,188 2,010 2,213 1,188 2,010 2,213 1,188 2,010 2,213 1,188 2,21411.8 8,3 1,064 11.8 12.7240,230 139,500 11,618 114,030 128,290 86,760 9,586 8,787 11.00 124,540 2,0370 8,223 3,455 16,3 196,190 12,082 4,85 12,6613.0 8.3 1.163 1.163 1.118 17.2 1.118 17.2 1.12.6 1.2.6 1.118 1.2.6 1.2.6 1.118 1.2.6	<b>a b f a b f a f b f a b c f a b c f a b c f a b c f a c b c a c c b c a c c a a c a a a a a a a a a a</b>

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

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of April, 1938.	April, 1938.	Mar., 1938.	April, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties,	37,085	3.5	3.3	2.3	+0.2	+ 1.2
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	14,053	6.0	6.1	5.6	-0.1	+ 0.4
Midlands and East- ern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,974 5,309 11,304	$3 \cdot 0$ 2 \cdot 2 2 \cdot 2	$2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5$	$2.5 \\ 4.3 \\ 2.4$	$^{+0.2}_{-0.7}_{-0.3}$	$+ 0.5 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 0.2$
Total	75,725	3.6	3.6	3.1		+ 0.5
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	12,051 8,286	4.9 4.4	4 · 8 4 · 6	4·4 5·7	$^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$	+ 0.5 - 1.3
binding (branches not distinguished)	34,472	1.6	1.4	1.5	+0.2	+ 0.1

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,424,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in April, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,178,700, compared with £10,769,900 in April, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for April, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 202 of this issue.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack generally in April, and was worse than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.5 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 27.2 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of

\* See footnote † on page 177.

about  $2.8^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 10.5 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.0 at 14th March, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service the corresponding figures were 30.5 and 30.1 respectively.

London.—Employment declined further; it was moderate on the whole. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

	Average I Docks an	aily Numb	cipal What	ourers emp rves in Lor	loyed in ndon.	
	I	n Docks.			Total,	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Docks and Principal Wharves	
Week ended— 2nd April, 1938 9th """ 16th """ 23rd """" 30th """"	3,361 3,139 2,613 2,779 3,243	1,808 1,978 1,736 1,719 1,618	5,169 5,117 4,349 4,498 4,861	6,116 5,809 5,082 5,048 6,094	11,285 10,926 9,431 9,546 10,955	
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th April, 1938	} 3,243	1,898	5,141	6,032	11,173	
Average for March,	3,503	1,705	5,208	6,122	11,330	
1938 Average for April, 1937	3,914	2,058	5,972	6,304	12,276	

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

May, 1938.

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 4th April, 1938:—

	Number	r of Pers	ons on R oril, 1938	egister	in tot	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with			
Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	14th Mar., 1938.				
ondon Division	160,987	48,238	6,470	215,695		A			
Division	69,094	17,492	5,041	91,627	- 7.061				
Brighton	3,352 1,935	1,386 557	216 249	4,954 2,741	- 356	+ 1,390			
Ipswich	2,233	351	148	2,732	- 245	+ 390 + 440			
Norwich Reading	5,554 1,983	817 508	163 107	6,534 2,598	- 440	+ 82			
Rest of Division	54,037	13,873	4,158	72,068					
Division	64,969	13,465	4,618	83,052	- 3,378	1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			
Bristol	11,546 4,835	2,077 1,139	602 218	14,225	- 478	+ 58			
Plymouth Portsmouth	5,021	1,113	441	6,192 6,575	- 483	- 59 + 76			
Southampton Swindon	6,056 735	814 123		7,290 935	+ 550	+ 1.72			
Rest of Division	36,776	8,199	2,860	47,835	- 2,098	+ 6,88			
Birmingham	142,931 19,626	55,251 9,201	6,880 430	205,062 29,257		+ 77,70			
Coventry Cradley Heath	3,647					+ 15,24 + 2,43			
and Halesowen	2,594	1,062				+ 2,60			
Derby Leicester	2,895 6,460		the second se		- 148	+ 1,49			
Northampton	2,773	844	114	3,731	- 160	+ 4,34 + 89			
Nottingham Smethwick	9,512 1,686	3,147 1,043		12,893 2,819	- 1,449	+ 2,48			
Stoke-on-Trent	13,278	6,922	362	20,562	+ 1,234	+ 5,90			
Walsall West Bromwich	3,968 1,880			5,399 2,456	+ 99	+ 2,28			
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	3,558	1,572	195	5,325	- 310	+ 1,73			
orth-Eastern	71,054	150000	to wowe		+ 9,988	+ 35,24			
Division	136,854 5,979			190,757 6,826		+ 49,84			
Bradford	11,440	6,796	366	18,602	+ 269				
Dewsbury Doncaster	2,548 3,322	1,493			- 2	+ 2,36			
Grimsby	5,180	657	466	6,303	- 453				
Halifax Huddersfield	2,796 3,078	1,972 3,193		4,898 6,560		+ 3.01			
Hull	13,188	1,571	784	15,543	- 705	+ 2,67			
Lincoln	14,900 1,851		156	20,084 2,398		+ 6,23			
Rotherham Sheffield	3,867 15,407	388		4,539 20,058	+ 188	+ 52			
Wakefield	2,524	985	234	3,743	- 817	+ 57			
Rest of Division	2,418 48,356	774 17,562	84 3,343	3,276 69,261	+ 154	+ 49			
orth-Western				and a second	The second second				
Division Accrington	$251,429 \\ 2,900$		17,367 315	387,966 6,208		+ 95,27 + 3,00			
Ashton-u-Lyne	3,084	1,622	161	4,867	- 165	+ 1,18			
Barrow Birkenhead	1,842 6,878	757	274	7,909	- 99	+ 69 - 50			
Blackburn Blackpool	6,969 4,404	the second se	569		+ 85	+ 6,46			
Bolton	8,227	5,146	571	13,944	+ 1,088	+ 6,18			
Burnley Bury	5,179 2,281	5,091 1,780		10,568 4,187		+ 3,86			
Chorley	1,889	1,482	122	3,493	- 48	+ 67			
Liverpool Manchester	63,179 29,463	10,750 13,854	1,099	78,654 44,416	- 68	+ 1,96 + 11,32			
Nelson Oldham	2,241 10,657	1,656	110	4,007	- 455	Ť			
Preston	4,237	3,739	363	8,339	- 388	+ 2,67			
Rochdale St. Helens	4,659 5,859	2,933 626				+ 4.09			
Salford	8,927	5,473	494	14,894	+ 572	+ 5,61			
Warrington	4,833 4,165	3,466 688	275	5,128	+ 269	+ 3,99 + 2,07			
Wigan Rest of Division	7,926	3,009	534	11,469	+ 570	- 3			
orthern Division	61,630 120,105	35,827 12,862	5,242 11,550	102,699 144,517	- 2,026	- 10,89			
Darlington Gateshead	1,991 6,279	323 1,054	285	2,599	- 268	- 32 - 37			
Hartlepools	5,498	432	550	6,480	+ 243	- 34			
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	8,135		. Uguin		at 1	+ 73			
Tyne	14,179					- 1,79			
South Shields	8,002 4,716	427	474		- 266	- 14			
Rest of Division	13,467 57,838		1,338 6,133		+ 156	- 27			
cotland Division	184,053	56,557	19,287	259,897	+ 3,773	+ 18,08			
Aberdeen Clydebank	6,640 1,699		469 317	8,575 2,639		+ 83 - 30			
Dundee	9,403	8,294	758	18,455	+ 716	+ 5,01			
Edinburgh Glasgow‡	15,150 58,524	16,945	5,228	19,558 80,697	+ 3	- 1,04			
Greenock	4,776 3,684	976	544 621	6,296 5,010	- 75	- 1,100			
Paisley	3,571	1,403	417	5,391	+ 466	+ 1,130			
Port Glasgow Rest of Division	1,350 79,256		227 9,832	1,995 111,281					
ales Division	144,659	10,595	13,937	169,191	+ 8,667	+ 19,950			
Lanelly	10,473 4,794	1,555 260	936 480	12,964 5,534	- 243	+ 3,000			
Newport	6,656	448	458	7,562	+ 493	+ 2,050			
Rest of Division	10 850 111,886	1,122 7,210	1,164 10,899	13,136 129,995	+ 8,456	+ 12,260			
orthern Ireland	58,706	29,432	6,213 3,446	94,351 46,875	- 1,251	+ 24,240			
Londonderry	27,548 3,720	15,881 1,504	473	5,697	- 100	+ 940			
Lurgan	1,595 1,165	1,674 1,155	186 128	3,455 2,448					
Newry	2,295	1,155	149	3,035					
Most of Northorn				70 041	- 1,552	1 0 4 90			
Rest of Northern Ireland	22,383	8,627	1,831	32,841	- 1,552	+ 9,480			

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during April was 1,023, as compared with 890 in March, 1938, and with 1,049 in April, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change, and was fair generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and Garston was affected by seasonal slackness, but was generally moderate; at Salford it improved slightly, but was still slack.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1938, was 11,410, compared with 11,883 in March, 1938, and with 12,746 in April, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,021 in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1938, compared with £32,126 in March, 1938, and with £35,768 in April, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed little change and was fair; at Swansea it improved slightly with casual workers, and was fair generally. At Bristol and Avonmouth it remained quiet. At Plymouth, employment declined slightly, but was still fair; at Southampton it was moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith showed little change and was fair and moderate respectively; at Dundee it was irregular, but moderate on the whole. At Grangemouth it declined somewhat, and was moderate; at Belfast it declined but was fair generally.

#### SEAMEN.

Employment among seamen remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was  $25 \cdot 2$  at 4th April, 1938, as compared with  $24 \cdot 4$  at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about  $4 \cdot 2^*$  in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped<sup>†</sup> in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and North<sup>c</sup> n Ireland :—

a second all all all all all all all all all al	Number of Seamen† shipped in											
Principal Ports.	April,	Inc. ( Dec. (-	Four Mor	nths ended								
	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1938.	April, 1937.							
ENGLAND AND WALES :		18.5.4			a the second							
Liverpoolt	9,219	+1,581	- 714	31,807	34,539							
Manchester London	727	+ 92	+ 239	2,625	2,425							
Southampton	7,264	- 545	-1,065	30,230	30,507							
Three Donte	5,497 2,175	+1,210	- 123	19,251	20,037							
Sundarland	311	+ 672	+ 209	7,247	6,759							
Middlesbrough	199	+ 189 + 104	+ 109 + 28	942 865	815 876							
Hull	1,020	+ 104 + 185		3,823	3,648							
Bristol§	702	- 72	$+ 171 \\ - 104$	3,010	3,067							
Newport, Mon	451	- 207	+ 115	2,156	1,842							
Cardiff	1,818	- 338	- 389	8,382	8,283							
Swansea	754	- 261	- 284	3,021	3,197							
SCOTLAND :		201	201	0,022	0,201							
Leith	283	+ 142	+ 54	984	915							
Kirkcaldy, Methil												
and Grangemouth	259	- 20	+ 35	1,040	976							
Glasgow	2,078	- 50	- 131	8,361	8,982							
NORTHERN IRELAND :	R- Berr											

Belfast...198+33-33790908Total for above Ports32,955+2,715-1,883124,534127,776

See footnote † on page 177.
† 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.
ä including Barry and Penarth.

See footnote † on page 177.
† Comparable figures are not available.
‡ The figures for Rutherglen are included.
[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

May, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS : GREAT BRITAIN

ANALYSIS FOR 4TH APRIL, 1938.

and with the second sec	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register :-					
<ul> <li>A. Insured on the definition of the</li></ul>	Contract of the local division of the	19,138 485	275,589 2,102	21,011 120	977,814 15,222
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	477,733	2,105	35,595	2,009	517,442
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed	2,927	78	2,057	77	5,139
3. Claims under con- sideration	36,451	2,680	13,017	1,944	54,092
benefit or allowances : (a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15	42,794	2,094 5,557	26,603	3,144 7,407	74,635 12,964
B. Others on Register :	15,689	504	5,984	1,034	23,211
<ol> <li>Applications under consideration</li> <li>Not in receipt of</li> </ol>	275	40	131	. 77	523
allowances: (a) aged 16 and over (b) aged 14 and 15	24,621	1,610 6,886	18,631	3,226 11,748	48,088 18,634
C. Total on Register	1,275,081	41,177	379,709	51,797	1,747,764
<ul> <li>D. Insured Unemployed :</li></ul>	1,234,496	26,580	354,963	28,305	1,644,344
9. Two-months file † 10. Special Schemes —	26,552	1,907	28,621	2,628	59,708
claimants to benefit	2,232	7	264	11	2,514
Total aged 16-64	1,263,280	28,494	383,848	30,944	1,706,566
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b) (b) Two-months file	-	5,557 1,730	_	7,407 2,598	12,964 4,328
Total aged 14-64	1,263,280	35,781	383,848	40,949	1,723,858

### PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES. THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16—64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 4th April, 1938. 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.

	App	licants, age	d 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regist	ter
-	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.

	a horas	N	UMBERS.	SAL PARTE		also marine
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	671,259 21,302 243,809 22,521	165,269 2,569 53,230 2,860	84,849 898 17,568 727	43,677 372 5,653 322	258,376 292 19,894 139	1,223,430 25,433 340,154 26,569
Total	958,891	223,928	104,042	50,024	278,701	1,615,586
	Tion it will	PER	CENTAGES			
Men, 18–64 Boys, 16–17 Women, 18–64 Girls, 16–17	$54 \cdot 9$ 83 $\cdot 8$ 71 $\cdot 7$ 84 $\cdot 8$	$13 \cdot 5$ 10 \cdot 1 15 \cdot 6 10 \cdot 8	$   \begin{array}{c}     6 \cdot 9 \\     3 \cdot 5 \\     5 \cdot 2 \\     2 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 6 \\     1 \cdot 5 \\     1 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$21 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 8$ $0 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Total	59.3	13.9	6.4	3.1	17 · 3	100.0

Of the 958,891 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 749,000, or 46.4 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

Five weeks<br/>ended 30th<br/>Apr., 1938.Four weeks<br/>ended 26th<br/>Mar., 1938.Four weeks<br/>ended 24th<br/>Apr., 1937.

## APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS-4TH APRIL, 1938. CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.;

Division.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
	18-64.	16 & 17.	18-64.	16 & 17.	16-64.
	12222	G	eneral Sch	eme.	

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Northern Seotland Wales Great Britain	111,432 42,607 40,608 91,640 76,634 126,027 40,006 71,742 61,380 662,076	1,547 1,037 700 1,934 1,595 4,182 1,699 3,469 2,975 19,138	36,284 11,042 9,025 46,743 38,249 87,806 7,783 32,423 6,234 275,589	994 1,171 991 2,495 2,823 5,392 1,598 4,323 1,224 21,011	150,257 55,857 51,324 142,812 119,301 223,407 51,086 111,957 71,813 977,814
	A.A.	Agri	icultural Sch	eme.	- AND
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Northern Seotland Wales	375 4,443 1,214 1,158 1,513 744 535 1,625 908	9 141 43 33 25 32 26 112 64	183 888 52 133 433 29 80 285 19	2 36 5 4 24 24 2 18 26 3	569 5,508 1,314 1,328 1,995 807 659 2,048 994
Great Britain	12,515	485	2,102	120	15,222
APPLICATIO	ONS AUTHOR	ISED FOR U	NEMPLOYMEN	ALLOWA	NCES.§
Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern	33,516 15,579 16,179 40,042 48,180 103,872 71,846	13 30 14 22 66 625 475	3,362 1,504 1,128 2,201 2,597 14,638 2,309	11 61 37 26 147 409 615	36,902 17,174 17,358 42,291 50,990 119,544 75,245

: 	£ 2,053,000 2,013,000 2,020,000 22,000	£ 1,635,000 1,584,000 1,614,000	£ 1,535,000 1,499,000 1,520,000 4,000
	6,108,000	4,833,000	4,558,000
Service‡	4,799,000 495,000 372,000 65,000	3,718,000 477,000† 418,000 48,000	2,440,000 358,000 384,000 36,000
	5,731,000	4,661,000	3,218,000
	82,246,000	103,122,000	103,980,000
t. m: rds ")	43,000 43,000 43,000 2,000 131,000	31,000 31,000 30,000 	28,000 27,000 27,000 
	55,000 16,000 1,000 72,000	63,000 11,000 1,000 75,000	36,000 10,000 
	s'") s'") Service‡  t. m :	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

### UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 30th April, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,421,000 as compared with £2,783,000during the four weeks ended 26th March, 1938, and £3,050,000during the four weeks ended 24th April, 1937.

Wales	96,825 70,310	485	2,328	1,207	112,558 73,730
Great Britain	496,349	2,687	43,636	3,120	545,792

\* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 8,192 at 4th April, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

+ See explanation on page 186.

<sup>‡</sup> The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 8,192 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 5,139 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances. \* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 49 of 1938, for the period ended 31st March, 1937).

<sup>†</sup> Includes adjustment. <sup>‡</sup> Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of <sup>‡</sup> Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of <sup>‡</sup> Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of <sup>‡</sup> Statutory provision was made 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 commencing on 30th September, 1934. half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and, thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,006,259.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 4th APRIL, 1938.

#### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 4th April, 1938, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 4th April, 1938, are, however, given on page 190.

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.

May, 1938.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 177 and 178 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 185.

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 188 and 189 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at March, and April, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for April, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July. 1936 (see, however, footnote § on page 189 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1936, and July, 1937, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

The agricultural scheme introduced by the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, came into operation for the payment of contributions on 4th May, 1936. Unemployment benefit became payable under the scheme six months later. Private gardeners were included as from 1st February, 1937.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	T BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP luding Casu	TEMPO	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PI	ERSONS,	AGED 1	6-64, IN	SURED	UNDER	R THE	GENER	AL SCHI	EME.*	100 P.41	412	
Fishing	10,888	124	11,012	227	13	240	11,115	137	11,252	11,039	137	11,176
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining State Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Other Mining and Quarrying	80,604 794 780 4,991 531 616 1,460 89,776	329 	80,933 794 781 4,999 533 732 1,468 90,240	44,469 541 308 1,058 23 486 449 47,334	77 	44,546 541 308 1,061 24 548 451 47,479	125,073 1,335 1,088 6,049 554 1,102 1,909 137,110	405 1 	125,479 1,335 1,089 6,060 557 1,280 1,919 137,719	125,030 1,330 1,086 4,522 551 1,067 1,723 135,309	406 	125,436 1,330 1,087 4,533 554 1,244 1,732 135,916
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,410 2,663 811 4,884	18 132 16 <i>166</i>	1,428 2,795 827 5,050	207 630 98 <i>935</i>	2 21 	209 651 98 958	1,617 3,293 909 5,819	20 153 16 <i>189</i>	1,637 3,446 925 6,008	1,615 3,235 850 5,700	19 151 15 <i>185</i>	1,634 3,386 865 5,885
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,231	608	7,839	928	163	1,091	8,159	771	8,930	7,706	771	8,477
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,332	3,322	6,654	2,647	4,473	7,120	5,979	7,795	13,774	5,965	7,791	13,756
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,122 2,173 4,295	473 264 737	2,595 2,437 5,032	1,138 1,204 2,342	218 51 269	1,356 1,255 2,611	3,260 3,377 6,637	691 315 1,006	3,951 3,692 7,643	3,238 3,377 6,615	691 315 <i>1,006</i>	3,929 3,692 7,621
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :- Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	5,574 568 1,036 3,487 10,665	1,290 299 275 922 2,786	6,864 867 1,311 4,409 13,451	569 20 130 749 1,468	221 40 19 199 479	790 60 149 948 1,947	6,143 588 1,166 4,236 12,133	1,511 339 294 1,121 3,265	7,654 927 1,460 5,357 15,398	6,065 588 1,156 4,208 12,017	1,510 339 292 1,105 3,246	7,575 927 1,448 5,313 15,263
Metal Manufacture :					1712							T
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	1,506	4	1,510	428	4	432	1,934	8	1,942	1,933	8	1,941
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	11,897 2,806 3,548 2,197 1,452 23,406	158 243 357 97 276 1,135	$12,055 \\ 3,049 \\ 3,905 \\ 2,294 \\ 1,728 \\ 24,541$	19,362 946 6,901 3,702 2,224 33,563	31 61 746 93 80 1,015	19,393 1,007 7,647 3,795 2,304 34,578	31,259 3,752 10,449 5,899 3,676 56,969	189 304 1,103 190 356 2,150	31,443 4,056 11,552 6,089 4,032 59,119	31,247 3,702 10,449 5,884 3,655 56,870	189 300 1,103 190 356 2,146	31,436 4,002 11,552 6,074 4,011 59,016
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	29,583 3,549 3,857 3,346 40,335	2,245 1,184 31 32 3, <i>492</i>	31,828 4,733 3,888 3,378 43,827	8,991 707 323 517 10,538	1,125 411 1 6 1,543	10,116 1,118 324 523 12,081	38,574 4,256 4,180 3,863 50,873	3,370 1,595 32 38 5,035	41,944 5,851 4,212 3,901 55,908	37,414 4,173 3,558 3,816 48,961	3,352 1,584 32 38 5,006	40,766 5,757 3,590 3,854 53,967

#### Construction and Repair of Vehicles :--Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft 2,063 18,586 20,649 21,101 5,240 2,082 15,861 19,019 14,393 1,468 4,626 614 Carriages, Carts, etc.... 100 1,284 1,341 1,184 100 1,166 157 18 175 82 1,241 1,084 Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. 2,228 58 2,170 2,253 36 501 58 1,752 22 1,716 479 2,195 Total, Vehicles ... ... 2,221 21,940 24,161 24,695 2,240 654 5,916 1,586 18,779 22,455 17,193 5,262 ... Shipbuildi., and Ship Repairing 32,459 252 32,711 35,359 225 2,278 35,102 257 32,855 33,081 2,247 31 ... \* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures.

May, 1938.

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	10.54		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY.	WHOL: (incl	LY UNEMPI uding Casua	OYED als).	TEMPOR	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO RARY STOPI ID CASUALS	PAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	6,818 3,951 6,501 1,785 905 1,201 1,217 1,256	645 69 6,994 817 924 894 54 982	7,463 4,020 13,495 2,602 1,829 2,095 1,271 2,248	7,638 342 1,231 1,705 616 577 139 583	466 1,863 803 367 381 2 600	8,104 342 3,094 2,508 983 958 141 1,183	14,456 4,293 7,732 3,490 1,521 1,778 1,356 1,849	1,111 69 8,857 1,620 1,291 1,275 56 1,582	15,567 4,362 16,589 5,110 2,812 3,053 1,412 3,431	14,381 4,037 7,646 3,470 1,519 1,762 1,319 1,829	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,111\\ 68\\ 8,853\\ 1,620\\ 1,291\\ 1,274\\ 56\\ 1,581\end{array}$	15,492 4,105 16,499 5,090 2,810 3,036 1,375 3,410
specified Total, Other Metals	11,777 35,421	7,502 18,881	$19,279 \\ 54,302$	4,034 16,865	2,917 7,399	$^{6,951}_{24,264}$	<b>15,811</b> 52,286	<b>10,419</b> 26,280	<b>26,230</b> 78,566	15,426 <i>51,389</i>	10,399 26,253	25,825 77,642
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) <i>Total, Cotton</i> Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and	8,342 6,287 14,629 6,545	11,652 18,005 29,657 8,110	19,994 24,292 44,286 14,655	10,984 7,536 18,520 12,343	21,597 17,709 <i>39,306</i> 20,362	32,581 25,245 57,826 32,705	19,326 13,823 33,149 18,888	33,249 35,714 68,963 28,472	52,575 49,537 102,112 47,360	$19,326 \\ 13,798 \\ 33,124 \\ 18,724$	33,249 35,708 <i>68,957</i> 28,361	52,575 49,506 <i>102,081</i> 47,085
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. <i>Total, Textiles</i> Leather and Leather Goods :	$1,241 \\928 \\5,769 \\2,567 \\872 \\1,184 \\358 \\398 \\1,444 \\5,411 \\41,346$	1,891 600 13,853 5,207 1,555 5,370 509 881 3,486 3,122 74,241	3,132 1,528 19,622 7,774 2,427 6,554 867 1,279 4,930 8,533 115,587	$1,310 \\ 1,182 \\ 983 \\ 955 \\ 215 \\ 2,051 \\ 874 \\ 1,663 \\ 396 \\ 11,690 \\ 52,182$	4,034 1,283 3,504 2,174 919 11,308 920 3,383 2,040 4,480 93,713	5,344 2,465 4,487 3,129 1,134 13,359 1,794 5,046 2,436 16,170 145,895	2,551 2,110 6,752 3,522 1,087 3,235 1,232 2,061 1,840 17,101 93,528	5,925 1,883 17,357 7,381 2,474 16,678 1,429 4,264 5,526 7,602 167,954	8,476 3,993 24,109 10,903 3,561 19,913 2,661 6,325 7,366 24,703 261,482	2,531 2,110 539 3,522 900 3,211 1,232 2,061 1,642 15,719 85,315	5,881 1,883 2,183 7,381 2,010 16,578 1,428 4,263 4,092 5,907 148,924	8,412 3,993 2,722 10,903 2,910 19,789 2,660 6,324 5,734 21,626 234,239
Tanning, Currying and Dressing          Leather Goods          Total, Leather	3,293 864 4,157	1,141 963 2,104	4,434 1,827 <i>6,261</i>	2,078 292 2,370	561 477 1,038	2,639 769 3,408	<b>5,371</b> <b>1,156</b> <i>6,527</i>	1,702 1,440 3,142	7,073 2,598 9,669	5,361 1,131 <i>6,492</i>	1,700 1,431 <i>3,131</i>	7,061 2,562 <i>9,623</i>
Clothing : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs <i>Total</i> , Clothing	7,294 598 792 672 467 6,436 16,259	6,960 3,257 1,129 7,041 911 2,129 21,427	14,254 3,855 1,921 7,713 1,378 8,565 37,686	1,226 29 852 98 442 4,866 7,513	5,197 776 996 4,033 854 2,443 14,299	6,423 805 1,848 4,131 1,296 7,309 21,812	8,520 627 1,644 770 909 11,302 23,772	12,157 4,033 2,125 11,074 1,765 4,572 35,726	20,677 4,660 3,769 11,844 2,674 15,874 59,498	7,980 623 1,644 555 903 10,994 22,699	$     \begin{array}{r}       11,097 \\       3,891 \\       2,124 \\       5,419 \\       1,759 \\       4,551 \\       28,841 \\     \end{array} $	$19,077 \\ 4,514 \\ 3,768 \\ 5,974 \\ 2,662 \\ 15,545 \\ 51,540$
Food Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	10,445 1,823	5,147 181	15,592 2,004	858 246	1,077 40	1,935 286	11,303 2,069	6,224 221	17,527 2,290	10,588 1,810	6,089 205	16,677 2,015
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	2,326 7,469 5,951 627 28,641	4,571 10,302 2,498 1,292 23,991	6,897 17,771 8,449 1,919 52,632	371 338 310 28 2,151	1,792 1,323 437 391 5,060	2,163 1,661 747 419 7,211	2,697 7,807 6,261 655 30,792	6,363 11,625 2,935 1,683 29,051	9,060 19,432 9,196 2,338 59,843	2,671 7,507 5,881 609 29,066	6,340 11,527 2,887 1,477 28,525	9,011 19,034 8,768 2,086 57,591
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	6,822 1,425 14,072 1,966 24,285	190 244 2,004 431 2,869	7,012 1,669 16,076 2,397 27,154	596 226 1,696 563 3,081	28 27 529 182 766	624 253 2,225 745 3,847	7,418 1,651 15,768 2,523 27,366	218 271 2,533 613 3,635	7,636 1,922 18,301 3,142 31,001	6,988 1,566 15,356 2,397 26,307	218 270 2,505 594 3,587	7,206 1,836 17,861 2,991 29,894
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	2,046 1,056	669 2,711	2,715	2,486	1,124	3,610	4,532	1,793	6,325	4,396	1,726 3,408	6,122 4,582
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	269 214	295	3,767 564 516	177 46 45	1,054 141 115	1,231 187 160	1,233 315 259	3,765 436 417	4,998 751 676	1,174 313 257	433	746 674
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting :	13,286 16,871 127,437 107,251	5,191 <i>9,168</i> 342 48	18,477 26,039 127,779 107,299	708 <i>3,462</i> 4,148 2,076	932 3,366 27 2	1,640 6,828 4,175 2,078	13,994 20,333 131,585 109,327	6,123 12,534 369 50	20,117 32,867 131,954 109,377	13,661 19,801 123,271 104,868	5,904 11,888 355 48	19,565 <i>31,689</i> 123,626 104,916
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries : Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	234,688 2,983 1,187 554	390 2,353 84 308	235,078 5,336 1,271 862	6,224 1,046 205 213	29 993 81 257	6,253 2,039 286 470	240,912 4,029 1,392 767	419 3,346 165 565	241,331 7,375 1,557 1,332	228,139 4,021 1,388 750	403 3,343 165 563	228,542 7,364 1,553 1,313
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites <i>Total</i> , Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	821 1,262 581 7,388 16,976	416 747 807 4,715 220	1,237 2,009 1,388 <i>12,103</i> 17,196	53 390 133 2,040 576	40 148 125 <i>1,644</i> 20	93 538 258 3,684 596	874 1,652 714 9,428 17,552	<b>932</b> <i>6,359</i>	1,330 2,547 1,646 15,787 17,792	854 1,650 714 <i>9,377</i> 17,021	932 6,350	1,308 2,543 1,646 <i>15,727</i> 17,257
Transport and Communication : Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service : Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	11,935 6,389 6,416 18,509 32,587	88	12,241 7,041 6,601 18,597 33,286	667 540 382 1,179 384	10 58 9 1 54	677 598 391 1,180 438	12,602 6,929 6,798 19,689 32,971	710 194 89	12,918 7,639 6,992 19,777 33,724	12,260 6,666 6,377 18,652 32,067	695 183 86	12,568 7,361 6,560 18,738 32,813
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service <i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> Other Transport, Communication, etc. <i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	42,015 2,407 44,422 2,743 123,001	22 124 264	42,117 2,429 44,546 3,007 125,319	117	2 11 84	877 189 <i>1,066</i> 201 <i>4,551</i>	42,883 2,594 45,477 2,860 127,325	24 135 348 2,545	42,994 2,618 45,612 3,208 129,870	2,357 43,334 2,803 122,155	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,381 43,468 3,147 124,655
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	134,080 8,781		188,583 10,076	6,249 234		10,439 258	140,329 9,015		199,022 10,334	1		
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	15,259 63,266 4,945 18,148	1,150 1,129 1,905	16,409 64,395 6,850 24,839	374 1,604 267	60 81	1,664 348	5,212	1,189 1,986 7,017	16,865 66,059 7,198 25,665	62,352 5,034	2 1,168 4 1,931 7 6,936	63,520 6,965 25,003
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	31,926 2,003 849 25,587	6,809 896 4,198	1,745 29,779	79 48 1,446	2,321 77 8 806	2,400 125 2,252	2,082 897 27,027	2 9,130 7 973 7 5,004	11,212 1,870 32,031	2,00 87 25,44	9 8,776 1 948 6 4,874	10,785 1,819 30,320

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

				and the second se	.1000 1	00,120 1		and the second s				010 0			
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	)			33,424	4,986	38,410	768	402	1,170	34,192	5,388	39,580	28,861	5,158	34,019
Other Gardening	icul	ture,	etc	26,169 2,966 2,754 1,535	3,318 1,606 23 39	29,487 4,572 2,777 1,574	543 58 121 46	321 79 1 1	864 137 122 47	26,712 3,024 2,875 1,581	3,639 1,685 24 40	30,351 4,709 2,899 1,621	21,690 2,923 2,710 1,538	3,413 1,682 23 40	25,103 4,605 2,733 1,578

\* See footnote \* on page 186.

† Including 70,978 casuals (males, 69,012; females, 1,966).

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1938.

188					GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	IERN I	RELAND	•				
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	TED NUM D PERSON AT JULY	S, AGED	U	WHOLL NEMPLO (includin	Y YED ng	T	AT 4T	RY		I. TOTAL		DECREA TOTAL TAG	SE (+) OR SE (-) IN PERCEN- ES AS RED WITH	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 4TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	14тн Мак., 1938.	19TH APR., 1937.*	APR., 1938.
Fishing	I. PE 33,380	RSONS 870	INSUR 34,250					INERA				32.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.8	32.8
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits <i>Total, Mining</i>	864,510 11,260 4,450 48,560 9,730 9,820 18,650 966,980	3,850 10 420 10 1,200 210 5,700	868,360 11,260 4,460 48,980 9,740 11,020 18,860 972,680	9.3 7.1 17.5 10.3 5.5 6.3 7.8 9.3	$     \begin{array}{r}             8 \cdot 5 \\             10 \cdot 0 \\             1 \cdot 9 \\             20 \cdot 0 \\             9 \cdot 7 \\             3 \cdot 8 \\             8 \cdot 1       \end{array} $	9.3 7.1 17.5 10.2 5.5 6.6 7.8 9.3	$5 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 8$ $6 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	5.1 4.8 6.9 2.2 0.2 5.0 2.4 4.9	$14.5 \\ 11.9 \\ 24.4 \\ 12.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 11.2 \\ 10.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\$	10.5 10.0 2.6 30.0 14.8 4.8 10.7	11·9 24·4 12·4 5·7 11·6 10·2	$+ 2.6 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ 3.1 \\ + + 2.4 \\ + + 2.4 \\ +$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.7 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 8.2 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.4 \\ 11.8 \\ 24.4 \\ 10.0 \\ 5.7 \\ 11.4 \\ 9.4 \\ 14.0 \\ \end{array} $
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	14,660 26,410 16,210 57,280	90 2,230 550 2,870	14,750 28,640 16,760 <i>60,150</i>	9.6 10.1 5.0 8.5	20.0 5.9 2.9 5.8	9.7 9.8 4.9 8.4	1.4 2.4 0.6 1.7	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	1.4 2.2 0.6 1.6	11.0 12.5 5.6 10.2	2·9 6·6	12·0 5·5 10·0	+ 1.9 + 0.6 - 0.2 + 0.7	-1.5 + 0.9 - 0.7	$11.1 \\ 11.9 \\ 5.3 \\ 9.9$
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	100,060 33,580	6,400 41,310	106,460 74,890	7·2 9·9	9·5 8·0	7·4 8·9	1.0 7.9	2.5 10.9	1.0 9.5	8·2 17·8	12·0 18·9	1	-0.3 + 0.5	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.4 \\ + 6.7 \end{array}$	8·1 18·4
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	23,830 17,480 <i>41,310</i>	7,420 2,470 9,890	31,250 19,950 <i>51,200</i>	8·9 12·4 10·4	6·4 10·7 7·5	$     \begin{array}{r}             8 \cdot 3 \\             12 \cdot 2 \\             9 \cdot 8         \end{array}     $	4·8 6·9 5·7	2·9 2·1 2·7	4·3 6·3 5·1	13·7 19·3 16·1	9·3 12·8 10·2	18.5	-0.7 -0.6 -0.7	+ 4.3 + 2.7 + 3.6	12.6 18.5 14.9
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	79,650 16,170 18,440 55,240 <i>169,500</i>	29,890 6,110 5,800 20,430 62,230	109,540 22,280 24,240 75,670 231,730	7.0 3.5 5.6 6.3 6.3	4·3 4·9 4·7 4·5 4·5	6·3 3·9 5·4 5·8 5·8	$0.7 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.9$	0.8 0.6 0.4 1.0 0.7	0.7 0.3 0.6 1.3 0.8	7.7 3.6 6.3 7.7 7.2	5.1 5.5 5.5 5.2	7.0 4.2 6.0 7.1 6.6	+ 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.1 	+ 0.8 + 0.4 + 1.4 + 0.2 + 0.5	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 9 \\       4 \cdot 2 \\       6 \cdot 0 \\       7 \cdot 1 \\       6 \cdot 6     \end{array} $
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	17,190 177,250 46,180 25,500 30,370 21,550 318,040	110 4,650 4,050 2,630 2,340 4,120 17,900	17,300 181,900 50,230 28,130 32,710 25,670 225,040	8.8 6.7 6.1 13.9 7.2 6.7	3.6 3.4 6.0 13.6 4.1 6.7 6.3	8.7 6.6 6.1 13.9 7.0 6.7 7.3	2.5 10.9 2.0 27.1 12.2 10.4 10.5	3.6 0.7 1.5 28.3 4.0 1.9 5.7	2.5 10.7 2.0 27.2 11.6 9.0 10.3	11·3 17·6 8·1 41·0 19·4 17·1 17·9	7.2 4.1 7.5 41.9 8.1 8.6 12.0	17·3 8·1 41·1 18·6 15·7	$+ 0.1 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.0$	+ 0.8 + 5.8 + 2.5 + 28.6 + 9.2 + 7.8	11.2 17.3 8.0 41.1 18.6 15.6
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	560,080 89,570 52,870 38,480 741,000	53,830 25,060 910 1,580 81,380	335,940 613,910 114,630 53,780 40,060 822,380	$7 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 4$	• 4.2 4.7 3.4 2.0 4.3	5·2 4·1 7·2 8·4 5·3	10.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 1.3 1.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	10.5 1.6 1.0 0.6 1.3 1.5	6.9 4.8 7.9 10.0 6.9	6·3 6·4 3·5 2·4 6·2	17.6 6.8 5.1 7.8 9.7 6.8	+ 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.2	$+ 7 \cdot 4$ + 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 9 + 0 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 2	17.6 6.7 5.0 7.5 9.7 6.7
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	319,330 11,340 49,010 <i>379,680</i> 169,930	32,300 1,770 1,600 35,670 2,880	351,630 13,110 50,610 415,350 172,810	4.5 9.6 3.5 4.5 19.3	4.5 4.6 2.3 4.4 7.8	4.5 8.9 3.5 4.5 19.1	1.5 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.4	$1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 1$	1.5 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.4	6.0 10.9 4.5 5.9 20.7	6·4 5·6 3·6 6·3 8·9		-0.5 -1.0 +0.3 -0.5 +0.5	+ 12 + 2.3 + 1.5 + 1.0 + 2.1 - 3.3	$5 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 9$ $20 \cdot 0$
Other Metal Industries :—         Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General         Iron Founding         Electrical Wiring and Contracting         Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.         Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files         Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.         Brass and Allied Metal Wares         Heating and Ventilating Apparatus         Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.         Metal Industries not separately	95,030 38,710 100,890 23,090 15,930 18,270 17,410 21,750	9,560 2,510 76,780 11,000 12,280 12,070 1,310 17,210	104,590 41,220 177,670 34,090 28,210 30,340 18,720 38,960	$7 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ $	6.7 2.7 9.1 7.4 7.5 7.4 4.1 5.7	7.1 9.8 7.6 7.6 6.5 6.9 6.8 5.8	$8 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 3$ $7 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 7$	4.9 2.4 7.3 3.0 3.2 0.2 3.5	$7 \cdot 8$ $0 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 0$	15·2 11·1 7·7 15·1 9·5 9·7 7·8 8·5	11.6 2.7 11.5 14.7 10.5 10.6 4.3 9.2	14·9 10·6 9·3 15·0	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$+ \frac{8 \cdot 6}{+ 1 \cdot 0} \\+ \frac{4 \cdot 2}{+ 6 \cdot 5} \\+ \frac{4 \cdot 4}{+ 5 \cdot 8} \\+ \frac{1 \cdot 5}{+ 4 \cdot 2}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     14 \cdot 8 \\     10 \cdot 2 \\     9 \cdot 3 \\     14 \cdot 9 \\     10 \cdot 0 \\     10 \cdot 0 \\     7 \cdot 7 \\     8 \cdot 8 \\   \end{array} $
specified Total, Other Metals	172,030 503,110	93,990 236,710	266,020 7 <i>39,820</i>	6.8 7.0	8.0 8.0	7·2 7·3	2·4 3·4	$3.1 \\ 3.1$	2.7 3.3	9·2 10·4	11·1 11·1	9·9 10·6	$+\ddot{0}\cdot 2$	$+ 4 \cdot 4$ $+ 4 \cdot 8$	9.7 10.5
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) <i>Total, Cotton</i> Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and	80,250 63,930 144,180 92,670	$\begin{array}{r} 128,930 \\ 135,470 \\ 264.400 \\ 130,590 \end{array}$	209,180 199,400 408,580 223,260	$   \begin{array}{c}     10.4 \\     9.8 \\     10.1 \\     7.1   \end{array} $	$9.0 \\ 13.3 \\ 11.2 \\ 6.2$	$9.6 \\ 12.2 \\ 10.8 \\ 6.6$	13.7 11.8 12.9 13.3	$16 \cdot 8$ $13 \cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 6$	$15 \cdot 5$ $12 \cdot 6$ $14 \cdot 2$ $14 \cdot 6$	24·1 21·6 23·0 20·4	25·8 26·4 26·1 21·8	25·1 24·8 25·0 21·2	$+ 1.9 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 0.4$	$^{+15\cdot 6}_{+14\cdot 6}_{+15\cdot 2}_{+14\cdot 7}$	$25 \cdot 1$ $24 \cdot 8$ $25 \cdot 0$ $21 \cdot 2$
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. <i>Total, Textiles</i>		31,680 10,640 53,310 18,450 12,450 92,720 9,090 18,520 39,630 30,140	51,840 28,900 76,320 30,030 19,770 119,870 15,020 31,470 58,050 102,450	$     \begin{array}{r}       6.2 \\       5.1 \\       25.1 \\       22.2 \\       11.9 \\       4.4 \\       6.0 \\       3.1 \\       7.8 \\       7.5 \\       9.1 \\     \end{array} $	6.0 5.6 26.0 28.2 12.5 5.8 5.6 4.8 8.8 10.4 10.4	$6.0 \\ 5.3 \\ 25.7 \\ 25.9 \\ 12.3 \\ 5.8 \\ 4.5 \\ 8.3 \\ 9.9$	$     \begin{array}{r}       6.5 \\       6.5 \\       4.2 \\       2.9 \\       7.5 \\       14.8 \\       12.8 \\       2.2 \\       16.1 \\       11.5 \\     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     12 \cdot 7 \\     12 \cdot 1 \\     6 \cdot 6 \\     11 \cdot 8 \\     7 \cdot 4 \\     12 \cdot 2 \\     10 \cdot 1 \\     18 \cdot 2 \\     5 \cdot 1 \\     14 \cdot 8 \\     7 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     10.4 \\     8.5 \\     5.9 \\     10.4 \\     5.7 \\     11.1 \\     11.9 \\     16.0 \\     4.2 \\     15.8 \\     19.6 \\   \end{array} $	12.7 11.6 29.3 30.4 14.8 11.9 20.8 15.9 10.0 23.6	25.2	16·4 13·8 31·6 36·3 18·0 16·6 17·7 20·1 12·7 24·1	$-\frac{1 \cdot 0}{-1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 9.0 \\ + 6.9 \\ + 15.4 \\ + 14.9 \\ + 6.2 \\ + 8.7 \\ + 13.0 \\ + 16.2 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 9.8 \\ + 19.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.3 \\ 13.8 \\ 20.9 \\ 36.3 \\ 16.8 \\ 16.6 \\ 17.7 \\ 20.1 \\ 10.6 \\ 23.0 \\ 21.6 \\ \end{array} $
eather and Leather Goods :	453,940 36,370 11,860	711,620 11,990 15,040	48,360 26,900	9·1 9·1 7·3	10·4 9·5 6·4	9.9 9.2 6.8	5.7 2.4	13.2 4.7 3.2	12.5 5.4 2.9	20.6 14.8 9.7	23.6 14.2 9.6	22·4 14·6 9·7	+ 0.7 + 0.7	+12.7 + 6.4 + 4.5	14.6 9.6
Iothing :	<i>48,230</i> 66,650	27,030	75,260	8.6	7·8 4·7	8.3	4·9	3.8	4·5 3·0	13.5 12.8		12-8 9-6	+ 0.4	+ 5.6	12.8 9.1
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	10,150 12,330 10,170 8,170 80,330 187,800	92,300 20,130 92,750 21,200 54,780 429,630	102,450 32,460 102,920 29,370 135,110 617,430	5.9 6.4 6.6 5.7 8.0 8.7	3.5 5.6 7.6 3.9 5.0	3.8 5.9 7.5 4.7 6.3 6.1	0.3 6.9 1.0 5.4 6.1 4.0	0.9 5.0 4.3 4.0 4.4 3.3	0.7 5.7 4.0 4.4 5.5 3.5	6·2 13·3 7·6 11·1 14·1 12·7	4·4 10·6 11·9 8·3	4.5 11.6 11.5 9.1 11.7 9.6	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.9 \\ -0.9 \end{array} $	+1.4 +4.3 +4.8 +5.4 +2.4 +3.4	4.4 11.6 7.1 9.1 11.6 8.7
ood Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	108,260 29,660	68,230 3,850	176,490 33,510	9·6 6·1	7·5 4·7	8·8 6·0	0.8	1.6 1.0	1·1 0·8	10·4 7·0	9·1 5·7	9·9 6·8	-0.4 +0.4	+ 0.7 + 0.5	9·8 6·3

Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc. 49,000 3,000 55,510 0.1 4.1 0.0 0.9 1.0 0.0 1.0 2.1 0.0 10.1 T 0 3 ~ ~  $11.6 \\ 14.4 \\ 7.8 \\ 5.4$  $\begin{array}{r} 27,370 \\ 70,740 \\ 89,780 \\ 15,030 \\ 340,840 \end{array}$ 8.5 10.6 6.6 4.2 8.4  $77,720 \\134,520 \\114,030 \\42,380 \\578,650$ 50,350 63,780 24,250 27,350 237,810 + 2.9 + 1.48.9 13.2 7.4 3.52.01.81.52.1 $2 \cdot 8$   $1 \cdot 2$   $0 \cdot 7$   $1 \cdot 0$   $1 \cdot 2$ + 0.2  $9.1 \\ 16.2 \\ 10.3$ 9.9 11.0 7.0 1.4 - 0.3 + 0.6 + 0.9 + 1.2- 0.4 0.4 + 0.4 4.7 10.1 4.5 0.2 4.4 10.2 - 0.2 ... 1 For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).
 † Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures.

		TED NUM				PERCE	NTAGES	AT 4T	H APR	IL, 193	8.		INCREAS	SE (+) OR	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937.			UN (	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.		DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH		BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	14TH MAR., 1938.	19тн Арк., 1937.*	AT 4 4TH APR., 1938.
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	60,040 9,530 124,290 18,280 212,140	3,130 2,240 25,620 5,550 36,540	63,170 11,770 149,910 23,830 248,680	$11 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 4$	6.1 10.9 7.8 7.8 7.9	$11 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 9$	1.0 2.3 1.4 3.0 1.5	$0.9 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.1 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.0$	$1 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 6$	12·4 17·3 12·7 13·8 12·9	$7 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 9$	12·1 16·3 12·2 13·2 12·5	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	+ 1.2 + 2.5 + 3.7 + 2.4 + 2.0	$11.6 \\ 16.0 \\ 12.1 \\ 12.8 \\ 12.2$
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board	49,030	16,390	65,420	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.0	6.8	5.5			1967		+ 3.0	12.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	25,740 5,120	46,410 2,430	72,150 7,550	4·1 5·3	5.8 12.1	5·2 7·5	0.7 0.9	2·3 5·8	1.7 2.4	9·2 4·8 6·2	10·9 8·1 17·9	9·7 6·9 9·9	+ 1.7 - 0.4 - 1.0	+ 5.6 + 2.4	9·4 6·5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,830	5,190 94,230 164,650	9,020 284,550 438,690	5.6 7.0 6.2	5.8 5.5 5.6	5.7 6.5 5.9	1.2 0.4 1.2	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0$	1.8 0.6 1.6	6·8 7·4	8·0 6·5	7·5 7·1	$^{+1.6}_{-0.2}$	+ 1.5 + 3.4 + 1.0	9·9 7·5 7·0
Building and Contracting :	1,022,950 292,660 1,315,610	1,450	1,035,290 294,110 1,329,400	12.5 36.6 17.8	2.8 3.3 2.8	12.3 36.5 17.7	0.4 0.8 0.5	0·2 0·1 0·2	0.4 0.7 0.5	7.4 12.9 37.4 18.3	7.6 3.0 3.4	7·5 12·7 37·2	+ 0.1 - 1.5 - 0.2	$+ 1 \cdot 9$ + 1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 1	7.3 12.2 36.5
Other Manufacturing Industries :	38,580 11,400 5,880	26,230 1,670 5,430	64,810 13,070 11,310	7.7 10.4 9.4	9·0 5·0 5·7	8·2 9·7 7·6	2.7 1.8 3.6	3.8 4.9 4.7	3·2 2·2 4·2	10.4 12.2 13.0	3.0 12.8 9.9 10.4	18.2 11.4 11.9 11.8	-1.1 -1.7 +1.4	+ 0.8 + 4.2 + 5.4 + 3.7	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \cdot 6 \\     11 \cdot 4 \\     11 \cdot 9 \\     11 \cdot 7   \end{array} $
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites <i>Total</i> , Other Manufacturing	25,020 11,000 8,210 100,090	12,110 4,090 9,580 59,110	37,130 15,090 17,790 <i>159,200</i>	3.3 11.5 7.1 7.4	3.4 18.3 8.4 8.0	3.3 13.3 7.8 7.6	0.2 3.5 1.6 2.0	0.4 3.6 1.3 2.8	0.3 3.6 1.5 2.3	3·5 15·0 8·7 9·4	3·8 21·9 9·7	3.6 16.9 9.3	$   \begin{array}{r}     - 0.1 \\     + 2.6 \\     - 0.8   \end{array} $	+ 0.9 + 9.8 + 3.0	3.5 16.9 9.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	208,510	9,970	218,480	8.1	• 2.2	7.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.4	10.8 2.4	9.9 8.1	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 3.8 + 0.1	9.9
Transport and Communication :         Railway Service         Tramway and Omnibus Service         Other Road Passenger Transport         Goods Transport by Road         Shipping Service         Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:         Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	166,080 192,570 46,400 152,520 127,240	10,920 11,280 3,650 4,600 6,840	177,000 203,850 50,050 157,120 134,080	$7 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 1$ $25 \cdot 6$	$2 \cdot 8$ $5 \cdot 8$ $5 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 2$	$6 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 5$ $13 \cdot 2$ $11 \cdot 8$ $24 \cdot 8$	0.4 0.3 0.9 0.8 0.3	$0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.8$	0.4 0.2 0.8 0.8 0.4	7.6 3.6 14.7 12.9 25.9	2·9 6·3 5·3 1·9 11·0	7·3 3·7 14·0 12·6 25·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.1 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.8 \end{array} $	+ 0.1 + 1.2 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 4.2	$8 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ \begin{cases} 13 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \end{cases}$
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service <i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> Other Transport, Communication, etc. <i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	139,580 24,480 164,060 19,470 868,340	$1,450 \\ 520 \\ 1,970 \\ 3,080 \\ 42,340$	141,030 25,000 166,030 22,550 910,680	30.1 9.8 27.1 14.1 14.2	$7 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 5$	$29 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 7$ $26 \cdot 8$ $13 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 8$	0.6 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.5	$0.7 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 2.7 \\ 0.5$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	30·7 10·6 27·7 14·7 14·7	7.7 4.6 6.9 11.3 6.0	30·5 10·5 27·5 14·2 14·3	$+ 0.4 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.1$	$+ 3.5 \\ - 1.3 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.2$	$29 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 0$ $27 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 0$
Distributive Trades	1,278,520	782,870	2,061,390	10.5	7.0	9.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	11.0	7.5	9.7	- 0.4	+ 0.8	9.4
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Financet	181,320	88,060	269,380	4.8	1.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0	1.5	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1	3.7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	122,390 347,860 93,850 85,000	21,790 24,930 71,950 54,620	144,180 372,790 165,800 139,620	12.5 18.2 5.3 21.4	5.3 4.5 2.6 12.3	11.4 17.3 4.1 17.8	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·5	0·4 0·3 0·2 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6	12·8 18·6 5·6 21·9	5.7 4.8 2.8 12.8	11.7 17.7 4.3 18.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 4 \\     17 \cdot 4 \\     4 \cdot 3 \\     18 \cdot 2   \end{array} $
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	172,010 28,510 9,910 104,540 964,070	272,100 117,410 18,060 61,610 642,470	444,110 145,920 27,970 166,150 1,606,540	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 6 \\       7 \cdot 0 \\       8 \cdot 6 \\       24 \cdot 5 \\       16 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       15 \cdot 4 \\       5 \cdot 8 \\       5 \cdot 0 \\       6 \cdot 8 \\       10 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     16 \cdot 7 \\     6 \cdot 0 \\     6 \cdot 2 \\     17 \cdot 9 \\     14 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	0.6 2.0 0.4 1.3 0.8	$0.4 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.7$	18·9 7·3 9·1 25·9 17·3	16.0 7.8 5.4 8.1 10.9	17·1 7·7 6·7 19·3 14·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.1 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	+ 2.5 + 1.2 + 1.4 + 0.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     16 \cdot 8 \\     7 \cdot 5 \\     6 \cdot 6 \\     18 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 4   \end{array} $
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	9,947,300	7 740 700	13,697,000	11.0	7.9	10.2	2.3	3.9	2.7	13.3	11.8	12.9	- 0.0	+ 2.7§	12.5

#### II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Hort Private Gardening	re, et	 455,060 62,490 103,820 29,730	25,610 12,400 410 480	480,670 74,890 104,230 30,210	5.8 4.7 2.7 5.2	13·0 13·0 5·6 8·1	$   \begin{array}{c}     6 \cdot 1 \\     6 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 7 \\     5 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \cdot 2 \\       0 \cdot 6 \\       0 \cdot 3 \\       0 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	5·9 4·8 2·8 5·3	14·2 13·6 5·9 8·3	6·3 6·3 2·8 5·4	$   \begin{array}{r}     - 0.6 \\     - 1.4 \\     - 0.2 \\     - 0.9   \end{array} $	$+ 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 6$	5.5 6.2 2.7 5.3
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)		 651,100	38,900	690,000	5.2	12.8	5.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.3	13-9	5.7	- 0.7	+ 2.5¶	5.1

May, 1938.

See footnote \* on page 188.
† For 19th April, 1937, separate figures are not available.
‡ See footnote † on page 188.
§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for April, 1937, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (see also footnote\* on page 188). The percentages for March and April, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.
# Comparable figures are not available.
# For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, private gardening is excluded.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 4th April, 1938, compared with 14th March, 1938.									
AND	1	fales.	Fer	nales.	Т	otal.				
Building Distributive Trades Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club, etc. Service Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (in- cluding Private Gardening) Tailoring Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	11 1 11 1+	14,563 4,862 1,577 2,235 1,700 1,587 1,271 96	+1 11 1 1 1+	12 4,086 3,829 2,327 2,426 293 251	11 1 11 1-	14,575 8,948 5,406 4,562 4,126 1,880 1,522				
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.         Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.         Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.         Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)         Total, Cotton         Coal Mining.	- + ++ 1++	1,013 1,840 1,445 146 1,299 23,087	+ + ++ -++	1,474 622 622 2,600 31 2,569 20	+ + ++ +++	1,570 1,635 1,846 4,045 177 3,868 23,107				

#### ENTRANTS INTO NEW **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.\***

APRIL, 1938.

THERE ALL ALLES	Men	Bo	oys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,460 1,008 961 923 614 907 317 975 404	890 337 297 272 271 325 199 410 244	5,722 3,034 2,359 3,850 3,917 3,686 1,794 3,435 1,188	2,482 1,544 890 867 869 853 461 918 418	870 514 467 319 423 447 381 409 377	5,339 2,149 1,631 3,577 2,964 3,788 1,121 2,864 512	11,763 8,586 6,605 9,808 9,058 10,006 4,273 9,011 3,143
Total	8,569	3,245	28,985	9,302	4,207	23,945	78,253
General Scheme	7,265	2,946	27,217	8,141	4,066	23,604	73,239
Agricultural	1.304	299	1,768	1,161	141	341	5,014

insurance as from 4th April, 1958, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the Unemployment (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937 and 1938, and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1938 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1938, page 130).

Enner will and and

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 4TH APRIL, 1938.

and the states		Boys.		Girls.					
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	1,123 517 656 543 528 1,828 2,055 2,919 2,274	2,455 1,571 1,058 2,393 2,131 5,843 2,720 5,506 5,057	3,578 2,088 1,714 2,936 2,659 7,671 4,775 8,425 7,331	$1,062 \\995 \\1,272 \\806 \\1,361 \\2,602 \\3,463 \\4,230 \\3,364$	$1,830 \\ 1,958 \\ 1,632 \\ 3,138 \\ 3,804 \\ 7,094 \\ 3,312 \\ 6,632 \\ 3,242 \\ 3,242 \\ \end{cases}$	2,892 2,953 2,904 3,944 5,165 9,696 6,775 10,862 6,606			
Great Britain	12,443	28,734	41,177	19,155	32,642	51,797			
N. Ireland	780	2,445	3,225	536	2,452	2,988			
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland Note.—These fig	13,223	31,179	44,402	19,691	35,094	54,785			

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

May, 1938.

THE following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 4th April, 1938:—

Industry.	Great ]	Britain.	Great Bri Northern	itain and Ireland
Industay.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
Fishing	8	2	8	2
Coal Mining	192 28	2 6	192	2
All other Mining, etc	220 21	85	32 224	2 6 8 5 13
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	59 22	13 65	25 60 22	
Blass Oile oto	30 56	51 191	30 59	65 51
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. :	107	50	109	193 50
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	308	133	337	134
Other Engineering	$   \begin{array}{r}     123 \\     431   \end{array} $	69 202	123 460	70
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	167	28	171	31
Other Vehicles	26 193	5 33	26 197	5 36
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metai Industries :	120	-	120	-
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	139 409	248 329	139 420	248 330
Total, Other Metal Industries Textiles :	548	577	559	578
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	80 67 147	190 208	80 67	190 208
Woollen and Worsted	55 23	398 154 304	147 55 27	398 154
Hosiery All other Textiles	115 340	454	202	306 620
Total, Textiles	37	1,310 78	431 37	1,478
Tailoring	43 4	336 193	45 4	348 195
Dress Making and Millinery Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	7 66	265	18 69	385
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing Total, Clothing	$21 \\ 141$	90 961	21 157	90
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-	114	335	117	342
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	18	335	19	336
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff All other Food and Drink	3 110	33 393	3 127	45 395
Total, Food, Drink, etc Woodworking, etc. :	245	1,096	266	1,118
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. All other Woodworking	171 154	88 51	185 156	91 55
Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. :	325	139	341	146
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	31 146	170	34	195
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Other Paper, Printing, etc	22 199	316 101	165 22	317 104
Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting :	310	587 13	221 326	616
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	65 375	15 2 15	65 391	13 2 15
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :	13	77	13	77
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites All Others Total, Other Manufacturing	80 93	117 194	81 94	117 194
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	15 190	7 28	15 197	7 30
Distributive Trades	2,568	2,802	2,797	2,851
Finance*	71	55	78	55
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc	42 92	56 130	42 96	58 132
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	104	471	117	480
Laundry Service	82 40	458 64	86 42	460
All other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	218 578	250 1,429	220 603	251 1,445
Total	6,992	9,898	7,501	10,334
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
Farming, Forestry, etc	208	52	219 56	54 50
Market Gardening Other Gardening (including Private	54 33	50 5	34	5
Gardening)	55	0	54	

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though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. See article on page 48 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 4TH APRIL, 1938.

			Boys.		Girls.				
Division.		Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15,	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	···· ··· ··· ···	$1,371 \\ 451 \\ 306 \\ 522 \\ 405 \\ 1,337 \\ 831 \\ 1,458 \\ 606 \\$	3,039 1,640 1,058 2,564 2,083 5,733 2,510 5,246 4,614 7	4,410 2,091 1,364 3,086 2,488 7,070 3,341 6,704 5,220 7	$1,526 \\ 727 \\ 509 \\ 756 \\ 771 \\ 2,068 \\ 1,103 \\ 2,038 \\ 507 \\$	2,518 1,916 1,511 3,307 3,754 7,034 2,661 6,091 2,141 11	4,044 2,643 2,020 4,063 4,525 9,102 3,764 8,129 2,648 11		
Great Britain		7,287	28,494	35,781	10,005	30,944	40,949		
N. Ireland		523	2,327	2,850	438	2,421	2,859		
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	7,810	30,821	38,631	10,443	33,365	43,808		

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," (see paragraph below the Table in next column). The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. THREE WEEKS ENDED 11TH APRIL, 1938.

Division.		Num	ber of Fill	Vacan ed.	cies	Juvenil situatio	les plac on sind Schoo	ce leaving
		Boys.	Gir	ls.   T	otal.	Boys,	Girl	s. Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		3,871 1,138 1,021 1,491 892 1,800 786 1,552 405	3,01 98 1,08 1,23 1,04 1,96 72 1,67 41	55       2         88       2         82       2         12       1         55       3         10       3	890 093 109 723 934 765 506 222 821	378 157 217 289 97 193 126 492 118	37 21 24 35 12 19 15 53 17	4 371 8 465 0 639 0 217 9 392 8 284 4 1,026
Great Britai	n	12,956	12,10	07 25	,063	2,067	2,37	4 4,441
			11.15					
Division.	Juni	Week 13th Apr ior Instr and	uction ( Classes	Centres	20th Other Ins	r Educa stitution	1938. ational as,	individuals who have attended Junior In- struction
Division.	Juni No. of	ior Instr	uction ( Classes Ave	Centres	20th Other Ins No. of	April, r Educa	1938. ational as, rage	number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes*
Division.	Juni No.	I 3th Apr ior Instr and No.	uction ( Classes Ave atten	Centres	20th Other Ins No.	April, r Educa stitution	1938. ational as, rage	number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and
Division. Division.	Juni No. of Cen-	I 3th Apr ior Instr and No. of	uction ( Classes Ave atten	Centres erage dance.	20th Other Insti- tu-	April, Education Stitution	1938. ational is, rage lance.	number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st

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.

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

## **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:** ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

May, 1938.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th April, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit :---

A .- DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS\*.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed : Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,784	1,084	175	5,043
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,478	14,203	2,168	26,849
Claims disallowed : Oontributions conditions : (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	65 3 2,924	33 1 1,044	59 2 309	157 6 4,277
Other grounds on which Insurance	3.615	1,196	239	5.050

## POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in April, in the fortyseven selected areas named below, was 577,070, or 1.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.8 per cent. less than in April, 1937. The numbers relieved on these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 350, 355 and 363 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in April was 455,122, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 3.0 per cent. less than in April, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 121,948, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. less than in April, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 68,955, or 3.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 508,115, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.5 per cent. less than in April, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-one showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in April as compared with March, fifteen showed slight increases, while in one area there was no change.

Oncers have power to disanow .	 0,010	1,100	200	0,000
Total Claims disallowed	 6,607	2,274	609	9,490

Claims allowed		 97	30	2	129
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditions : (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds		 20 3 244 433	2 62 109	5 12	22 3 311 554
Total Claims disallow	red	 700	173	17	890

					Burnley	314	2,436	2,750	301	- 2	+
Claims allowed	3,553	3,586	800	7,939	Cardiff Coventry Croydon	1,093 438 738	8,778 1,783 4,267	9,871 2,221 5,005	446 114 207	$   \begin{array}{r}     - 14 \\     - 5 \\     - 7   \end{array} $	-++
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditions : (a) General Scheme	2	1	_	3	Derby East Ham Gateshead	580 656 549	2,927 3,549 5,922	3,507 4,205 6,471	250 315 544	$  + 3 \\ - 13 \\ + 1$	+++
(b) Agricultural Scheme	-	1	-	1	Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull	471 1,530	1,479 18,026	1,950 19,556	169 608	+ 3 + 1	-+
Olass (b)—seasonal workers Olass (c)—normal employment not	37	86	4	127	Leeds Leicester	1,085 846	12,231 4,201	13,316 5,047	272 193	- 5	1 1 1
more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women Employment left voluntarily without		87 4,399	6	145 4,399	Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough	3,834 2,742 345	48,044 29,996 3,537	51,878 32,738 3,882	613 440 277	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 14 \\ - & 7 \\ - & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	
Just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to	4,981 2,552	2,761 803	2,092 951	9,834 4,306	Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham	787 809 1,104	11,629 4,559 9,477 3,221	12,416 5,368 10,581 4,085	428 434 379 312	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 3 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 12 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	-++
Carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available	945 243	1,360 43	439 8	2,744 294	Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston	864 441 855 389	4,607 2,794 1,837	5,048 3,649 2,226 5,812	245 145 193	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 17 \end{vmatrix}$	1111
for work Other grounds	489 280	1,028 84	153 325	1,670 689	St. Helens Salford	359 508	5,453 6,304 20,483	5,812 6,812 21,771	538 331 420	+ 17 + 9 - 4	+
Total Claims disallowed	9,581	10,653	3,978	24,212	Sheffield Southampton Southend-on-Sea	1,288 1,295 341	4,325 2,619	5,620 2,960	317 217	- 2 - 5	+++
CTRADE DIS	PUTE (	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-	Total.	Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall	557 1,693 762 465 251 280 2,023	$     \begin{array}{r}       1,764 \\       9,024 \\       11,550 \\       6,323 \\       1,932 \\       2,803 \\       10,433 \\     \end{array} $	$2,321 \\10,717 \\12,312 \\6,788 \\2,183 \\3,083 \\12,456$	176 392 668 414 228 290 469	++- -++++	++11++1
		Anoweu.	allowed.		West Ham Wolverhampton	592	2,721	3,313	233	+ 3	+
lases dealt with by Insurance Officers		1,866	3,515	5,381	Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,750	318,147	359,897	346	- 4	-
	omen iveniles		174 15 2	186 15 2	Totals, London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	62,920	392,202	455,122	313	- 5	-
Total Appeals		12	191	203	SCOTLAND.	op mar bit					
DDEPENDANTS	Benefi	T CASES.			Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,630 677 321 407	89,388 13,607 7,496 5,422	94,018 14,284 7,817 5,829	836 307 437 330	$ \begin{array}{r} - 10 \\ - 4 \\ + 3 \\ - 11 \end{array} $	- 1 + 1
ases dealt with by Insurance Officers		8,357	4,100	12,457	Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,035	115,913	121,948	627	- 8	-
(1) Appeals against disallowances by ance Officers	Insur-	110	411	521	Totals for all 47 areas above	68,955	508,115	577,070	350	- 5	-

Total Claims disallowed B.—DECISIONS OF CO (1) Appeals against Disallow				9,490 ers.		Numb Po	or Relief	sons* in 1 on one da , 1938.	Rate per	Decrea in ra 10,0 Popul com	te $(+)$ o (-) te per 00 of ation as pared th a
Olaims allowed	97	30	2	129		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula-	Month before.	Year
Claims disallowed : Oontributions conditions : (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds	20 3 244 433	2 62 109	5 12	22 3 311 554	ENGLAND AND WALES. County of London	21,170	74,055	95,225	230	- 8	- 15
Total Claims disallowed	700	173	17	890	Birkenhead Birmingham	813 4,462	5,688 14,543	6,501 19,005	439 187	-5 + 2	-4 + 9
(2) Other	r Cases.				Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff	737 805 1,040 580 2,016 314 1,093	2,360 3,594 6,820 2,252 7,377 2,436 8,778	3,097 4,399 7,860 2,832 9,393 2,750 9,871	267 254 271 193 227 301 446	$- \frac{3}{- 8} + \frac{10}{- 3} - \frac{2}{- 14}$	+ 19 + 29 + 10 + 10 + 29
laims allowed	3,553	3,586	800	7,939	Coventry	438	1,783 4,267	2,221 5,005	114 207	-14 -5 -7	-++
Contributions conditions :	_2	1		31	Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull	580 656 549 471 1,530	2,927 3,549 5,922 1,479 18,026	3,507 4,205 6,471 1,950 19,556	250 315 544 169 608	+ 13 + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ 12 + 8 + 10 + 10 + 29
Class (b)—seasonal workers Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women	37 52 —	86 87 4,399	4 6	127 145 4,399	Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester	1,085 846 3,834 2,742	12,231 4,201 48,044 29,996	13,316 5,047 51,878 32,738	272 193 613 440	- 5  - 14 - 7	- 49
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to	4,981 2,552	2,761 803	2,092 951	9,834 4,306	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham	345 787 809 1,104 864	3,537 11,629 4,559 9,477 3,221	3,882 12,416 5,368 10,581 4,085	277 428 434 379 312	-536+12	-24 -34 +34 +18 -10
carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work	489	1,360 43 1,028	439 8 153	2,744 294 1,670	Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens	441 855 389 359	4,607 2,794 1,837 5,453	5,048 3,649 2,226 5,812	245 145 193 538	-2 -8 -17 +17	-28 -10 +51
Other grounds Total Claims disallowed	280 9,581	84	325 3,978	689	Salford Sheffield Southampton	508 1,288 1,295	6,304 20,483 4,325	6,812 21,771 5,620	331 420 317	+ 9 4 - 2	-7 + 10
C.—TRADE DI	SPUTE C	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.	Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	341 413 557 1,693 762 465 251 280 2,023 592	2,619 4,479 1,764 9,024 11,550 6,323 1,932 2,803 10,433 2,721	2,960 4,892 2,321 10,717 12,312 6,788 2,183 3,083 12,456 3,313	217 438 176 392 668 414 228 290 469 233	-+-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
lases dealt with by Insurance Officers .		1,866	3,515	5,381	Totals for above 42 - County Boroughs	41,750	318,147	359,897	346	- 4	- 6
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	Men Women Juveniles	-	174 15 2	186 15 2	Totals, London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	62,920	392,202	455,122	313	- 5	- 9
Total Appeals .		12	191	203	SCOTLAND.	an market					
DDependants	Benefi	T CASES.			Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,630 677 321 407	89,388 13,607 7,496 5,422	94,018 14,284 7,817 5,829	836 307 437 330	$   \begin{array}{r}     - 10 \\     - 4 \\     + 3 \\     - 11   \end{array} $	-74 -29 +48 -27
ases dealt with by Insurance Officers .		8,357	4,100	12,457	Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,035	115,913	121,948	627	- 8	- 48
(2) Other cases	y Insur-	110 53	411 109	521 162	Totals for all 47 areas above	68,955	508,115	577,070	350	- 5	- 13

#### E.-DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

		27	120	147
				72
				98
				136
			00	
 		161	292	453
	···· ···	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	27         46         32         56	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

given separately in Parts C and D.

## INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

For statistics relating to industrial transference during the first quarter of 1938, compared with a year before, and two years before, see page 202.

\* The figures include dependants of persons relieved. The figures exclude casuals, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals in England and Wales, and lunatics and mental defectives in Scotland. † 23rd April in London, 30th April in the rest of England and Wales and 15th April in Scotland.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### May, 1938.

## 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. 177-178 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

#### GERMANY.‡

A FURTHER decline in unemployment was recorded during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of April, 1938, was 422,529,\* of whom 156,342\* were not fully capable of employment. At the end of the previous month the corresponding figures were 507,649† and 171,081, and at the end of April, 1937, 960,764 and 211,930, respectively.

At the end of April, 1938, 237,079\* were in receipt of unemployment benefit, as compared with 300,230 at the end of March, 1938, and 548,955 at the end of April, 1937.

#### FRANCE.§

Unemployment declined again during April. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 424,636, as compared with 429,561 at the end of March, 1938, and 395,996 at the end of April, 1937. At the beginning of March, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 4.68 per cent., as compared with 1st March, 1937. In 8,128 undertakings employing 2,306,278 persons, in which, at 1st March, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 19.11. At 1st March, 1937, among 1,480,744 workpeople employed in 4,873 undertakings in which, at that date, the 40-hour week had been applied, the corresponding figure was 2.64 per cent. Among 731,646 workpeople in the remaining 3,358 undertakings in which the 40-hour week had not been applied, 22.29 per cent. were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48.

#### POLAND.<sup>‡</sup>

There was a slight decline in unemployment during February. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 546,822, as compared with 549,271 at the end of January, 1938, and 547,986 at the end of February, 1937.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

Unemployment continued to decline during April. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 361,183,\* as compared with 434,506<sup>†</sup> at the end of March, 1938, and 503,632 at the end of April, 1937.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.||-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 449,000, 20.7\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1938, as compared with 22.1† per cent. at the end of March, 1938, and 17.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1937.

Norway. -Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 86,145 show that 28.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1938, as compared with 28.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1938, and 23.1 per cent. at the end of February, 1937.

#### BELGIUM.

There was a further increase in unemployment during January. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 919,340 showed that 16.0 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in January, 1938, as compared with 14.9 per cent. in December, 1937, and 14.5 per cent. in January, 1937. In addition, 19.4 per cent. were employed intermittently in January, 1938, as compared with 16.1 per cent. in December, 1937, and 10.7 per cent. in January, 1937. In January, 1938, 20.2 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.6, and in January, **1937**, 16.6.

#### NETHERLANDS.¶

Sweden.\*\*-Of a total of approximately 602,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions,  $12.7^*$  per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1938, as compared with 14.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

#### 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 March, 1938, showed a decline of about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined during the same period by 0.3 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 March, 1938, was 81.7\*, as compared with 82.5 for the previous month, and 101.1 for March, 1937.

At the end of March, 1938, 6,778,368 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 23.4 per cent. as compared with March, 1937. The increase between March, 1937, and March, 1938, is due, in part, to the inauguration of unemployment compensation benefits in 22 States at the beginning of 1938. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that in both February and March, 1938, 21 per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed as compared with 13 per

Unemployment declined during February. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 551,390 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th February, 1938, 26.3 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were  $29 \cdot 2$  and  $5 \cdot 4$ , and in the last week of February, 1937, 27.9 and 4.4. At the end of February, 1938, 440,184 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 420,790 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 457,547 and 439,278, and at the end of February, 1937, 454,244 and 439,553.

#### SWITZERLAND.\*\*

There was a sharp decline in unemployment during March. At the end of that month 66,631 applications for employment ( $46 \cdot 4$  per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 93,103 (64.8 per thousand) at the end of February, 1938, and 89,346 (62.2 per thousand) at the end of March, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,819, 1,821 and 2,611, respectively.

#### ITALY. ††

According to a semi-official series of index numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment declined between December, 1937, and January, 1938, but increased in February. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index at the end of February, 1938, was 105.7\*, as compared with 102.0 at the end of January, 1938, 106.1<sup>†</sup> at the end of December, 1937, and 95.7 at the end of February, 1937.

cent. in March, 1937.

## ÉIRE.‡‡

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 102,515 at 28th March, 1938, to 100,076 at 25th April. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 2nd March to 25th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 26th April, 1937, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 92,363.

#### CANADA.§§

Unemployment declined during March. At the end of March, 1938, 12.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 221,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1938, and 12.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 15th January, 1938, was 8,056, as compared with 8,367 at 18th December, 1937, and 31,416 at 16th January, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for December, 1937, and January, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

\* Provisional figure. + Revised figure. ‡ Der A beitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich, 12th May, 1938. Berlin. § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 9th April, 1937, 8th April and 6th May, 1938. Paris. || Revue I Travail, April, 1938. Brussels.

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st March, 1938. The Hague.

La Vie Economique, April, 1938. Berne. 17 Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 22nd April, 1938. Rome.

‡ Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th April, 1938. Warsaw. Prager Tagblatt, 6th May, 1938. Prague. Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th May, 1938. Copenhagen. Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo. \*\* Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm. †† The New York Times, 23rd April, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, April, 1938, Washington. **‡**‡ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

§§ Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February, 1938. Wellington.

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

#### Rates of Wages.

May, 1938.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £34,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 463,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £16,100 in those of 329,700 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :—

Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople ed by	Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.		
Industry Group.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying	222,600	223,400	£ 7,400	£ 4,600	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Textile Building Other	26,400 12,800 64,800 136,400	24,200 79,500 2,600	2,300 900 5,000 18,700	6,400 4,900 200	
TOTAL	463,000	329,700	34,300	16,100	

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland, and the principal decreases coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. In the metal group the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, Lancashire, South Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire; iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; engineering and foundry labourers in a number of Lancashire towns; machine rivet, nut and bolt makers, and tube makers in Scotland; and male workers employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing at Dundee and the Isle of Wight. The decreases affected workers in steel sheet rolling mills, galvanisers and bobbin makers. The principal increases in the textile group concerned rope and twine makers in Great Britain, and workpeople engaged in textile making-up and packing in Manchester. The decreases in this group affected chiefly workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, and took effect under sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. In the building group the increases mainly affected building trade operatives (except painters) in Scotland, for whom there was an increase of id. per hour for craftsmen and id. or id. per hour for labourers. In the other industry groups the principal increases affected motor drivers and statutory attendants in England and Wales, whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods), for whom there was an increase of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. per week for youths; horse carters and stablemen in London; boot and floor polish makers in Great Britain; manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in Lancashire, Cheshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire; and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in a large number of districts. The decreases affected felt hat makers at Atherstone and Bedworth; bakers at Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, and in the border district of Scotland; skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire; and manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in the South Midlands area. In each of these cases the decrease was due to the operation of a sliding scale under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

Of the total estimated increase of £34,300 per week, about £22,525 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including about £100 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); about £15 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; about £6,785 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives (including nearly £120 which was accounted for by increases preceded by a stoppage of work); about £15 was due to arbitration; and the remainder was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry. Of the total decrease of £16,100, nearly £5,400 was due to sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1938. Of the 329,700 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April, over 200,000 had received increases of greater amounts during the earlier months of 1938. The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by *net* increases or decreases in rates of wages reported during the four completed months of 1938, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :--

Industry Group.	of Wo	ate Number rkpeople d by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	435,900	3,000	£ 52,800	£ 260	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	43,550	250	8,350	30	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc Building, Public Works	67,850 111,400 13,450 107,350 81,900 50,000 2,600 7,200 14,400	100 16,200 2,800 78,600 250 3,050	$7,800 \\ 14,100 \\ 1,000 \\ 10,550 \\ 7,600 \\ 3,650 \\ 250 \\ 950 \\ 1,650 $	5 3,150 	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Elec-	877,050		76,900		
tricity Supply Transport Public Administration	8,300 343,300	150	700 37,450	10	
Services Other	60,300 91,650	100 250	6,250 14,000	5 20	
TOTAL	2,316,200	104,750	244,000	8,200	

In the corresponding four months of 1937, there were net increases of  $\pounds 287,500$  in the weekly full-time wages of 2,699,000 workpeople, and net decreases of  $\pounds 10,325$  in those of 87,300 workpeople.

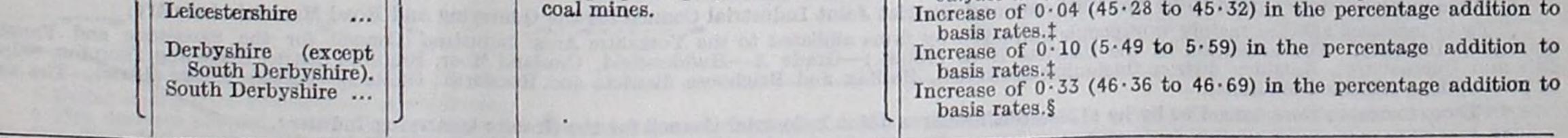
#### Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the normal working time of about 1,300 workpeople was reduced by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, on average, per week.

The changes reported during the four completed months of 1938 have affected 53,300 workpeople, of whom about 200 have had their hours increased by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per week, and 53,100 their hours reduced by about 3 per week.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
	Staffordshire	24 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over. <sup>†</sup>
Agriculture	Sussex	11 Apr.	Male workers 21 years and over employed as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds.Other male workersTemale workersTemale workers	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (38s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.).† Increases in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. 10d. at under 14 years, increasing to 34s. 3d. at 21 years and over.† Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 41d. per hour at under 18 years, increasing to 51d. at 18 years and over.†
	Northumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire			<ul> <li>Decrease of 0.15 (45.15 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates.<sup>‡</sup></li> <li>Decrease of 0.54 (39.22 to 38.68) in the percentage addition to basis rates.<sup>§</sup></li> <li>Decrease of 0.54 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 38.68 for underground workers, 37.02 for the percentages in the Fastern cub division and 33.68 for</li> </ul>
Coal Mining	Toisesterlin	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about	surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 33.68 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§



\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. ‡ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid. § Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
ſ	North Staffordshire	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen, and shot-	Increase of 3 (39 to 42) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
	Nottinghamshire	1 Apr. {	firers. Lower-paid men employed in and about coal mines. All workpeople employed in and	Increases in basis rates for adult able-bodied day-wage workers a amounts varying from 1d. to 10d. per shift for top hard seam and from 1d. to 11d. per shift for other than top hard seam Basis rates after change : top hard seams, 6s. to 6s. 10d. per shift; other than top hard seams, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 4d. per shift. Decrease of 3.39 (88.94 to 85.55) in the percentage addition
Coal Mining (contd.)	Cannock Chase	1 Apr.	about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen,	basis rates.* Increase of 0.08 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 46.39 for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 44.39 for all other workers.†
	Warwickshire Scotland	} 1 Apr.	examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and { about coal mines.	Increase of 2 (71 to 73) in the percentage addition to basis rate at the majority of the collieries. Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 Apr.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 0.54 (39.22 to 38.68) in the percentage addition to bas rates. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, fitters, 7s. p shift; coke fillers, tar distillers, 6s. 6d.; coke screeners, 6s. 3d pug mill men, 5s. 10d.; labourers, 5s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; plus in each co
	Cumberland	lst bargain day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	<ul> <li>38.68 per cent.<sup>†</sup></li> <li>Increases § of 9d. per shift for those 18 years and over and 4½d. per shift for those under 18 years : miners' minimum wa increased from 9s. 5d. to 10s. per shift. Special payment of 6 per shift granted to all classes in November 1936, reduced to 3 Rates after change include : shiftmen (1st class or leading 12s. 3d. per shift; underground miners' bargain price, 12s. 0d.</li> </ul>
	Furness and district	9 Apr.	Iron ore miners	underground leading labourers, 11s. 4d. Increase § of 8d. a shift for adult dayworkers and proportional increase for pieceworkers; miners' minimum wage increase from 8s. 11d. to 9s. 3d. per shift. Rates after change: under ground miners' bargain price, 11s. 2d. per shift; repairers and men on special day work, 11s. 2d.; engine drivers, 10s. 5d
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preced-	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	
	Banbury and dis- trict.	ang 1st ang 1s	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase § of 1.25 (52.75 to 54) in the percentage addition standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	day in May.	Limestone quarrymen	
	West Cumberland	2nd full pay in Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases § of 6d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of per shift for those under 18 years.
	Durham (certain firms).	1st pay after	Limestone quarrymen	Increases of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 1d. per ton pieceworkers.
	Clitheroe and district	12 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases of ad. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. pieceworkers : adoption of a minimum rate of 1s. 1d. per ho for labourers. Rates after change : firemen, 1s. 5ad. per hou
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Yorkshire	1 Apr.	Freestone and sandstone quarrymen (timeworkers).	getters and borers, 1s. 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.; fillers, 9d. per ton plus 5 per cer Increases¶ of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for labourers and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. per hour other timeworkers. Rates after change: Grade A districts delvers and hewers, 1s. 7d. per hour; bottom delvers a hewers, 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Grade B districts—1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. per hour less than Grade A; Grade
	Northumberland	1st full pay	Whinstone quarrymen	districts—11d. per hour less than Grade B. Increases of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. f
	South Durham and Tees-side.	in April 1 Apr.	Whinstone quarrymen	pieceworkers. Increases of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent.
	Leicestershire**	Week commenc- ing 11 Feb.	Granite quarrymen {	pieceworkers. Increases of <sup>3</sup> d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6 per cent. f pieceworkers. Hourly rates after change for labourers Warwickshire, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> d.; Leicestershire, 1s. 1d.
	Warwickshire Cornwall	1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Granite quarrymen	Increases to fid, per hour for masons and cutters and of ad.
	Aberdeen district and Kemnay,	Pay day in week commenc-	Granite quarrymen	hour for quarrymen. Hourly rates after change: masons a cutters, 1s. 6d.; quarrymen, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. Decreases <sup>‡‡</sup> of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6d. per ton in making price of setts.
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester- shire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Somerset and Wiltshire.	ing 25 Apr.	Roadstone quarrymen	Increases of <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for adult timeworkers, of 6 per cent. In pieceworkers, and revised scales of rates adopted for boys at youths. Hourly rates after change for adult workers : drilled and men engaged on barring down whilst so engaged, and responsible men, 1s. 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; skilled quarrymen and men actual feeding into erusher jaws. Is 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; unskilled workers. Is 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d
. guing	South Wales Area	1st pay day in Apr.	Cast stone and cast concrete products workers.	feeding into crusher jaws, 1s. 1 <sup>3</sup> d.; unskilled workers, 1s. 0 <sup>3</sup> d Adoption, for adult workers, of minimum hourly rates as follow resulting in increases of various amounts: Grade 1 occupation 1s. 1d.; Grade 2, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Grade 3, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.§§
Chemical Manufacture.	Glasgow, West of Scotland and Ayr- shire.	1 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen employed in chemical works.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber 1s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; bricklayers—Glasgow and West of Scotland, 1s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d Ayrshire, 1s. 8d.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain	18 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade.	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. per week for tho under 18 years, and of 2s. for those 18 years and over. Min- mum time rates after change: 13s. at under 15 years, in creasing to 56s. at 21 years and over for male workers and to 32s. at 18 years and over for female workers. Also increase of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates.

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

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

<sup>‡</sup> Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers, whilst a subsistence wage is payable at the majority of the collieries of 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) and 8s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for adult able-bodied surface and underground workers respectively. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 60 at two collieries, 63 at one colliery, and 68 at another.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

|| These increases were agreed to by The Clitheroe and District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying and Road Materials Industry. These increases affected mainly workpeople employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Area Industrial Council for the Sandstone and Freestone Quarrying Industry. The allocation of the districts is as follows:-Grade A-Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensburg) Freichland of the districts is as follows:-Grade A-Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensburg) Freichland of the districts is as follows:-Grade A-Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensburg) Idle and Queensbury), Keighley district (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse districts and Horsforth; Grade B-Pateley Bridge district. The wages of pieceworkers remained unaltered.

\*\* These increases were agreed to by he tLeicestershire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Granite Quarrying Industry.

†† A further increase of similar amounts is to operate from 1st July, 1938.

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

§§ These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (South Wales Area). The occupations are graded as follows: Grade 1—labourers and general workers, all over 21 years, including makers of kerb, slab, cable covers, pipes, roofing tiles, building books and similar models. building jocks and similar goods, steel benders, wire cutters and general labour; Grade 2-men in charge of mixer machines during the time they are actually employed on such machines; Grade 3—makers of artificial stone. III This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers. Full details of the minimum restriction of the minimum res

II These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

## May, 1938.

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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
[]	West Cumberland and North Lanca-	2nd full pay in Apr.	]	Increase* of 8 (68 to 76) in the percentage addition to standar
	shire. South Staffordshire	1st full pay period after	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	rates. Increase* of 1 (34 to 35) in the percentage addition to standar rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	11 Apr. Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 (52.75 to 54) in the percentage addition t standard rates.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	4 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling fur- naces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increases of F (CF to TO) in the persentant of 1944 - 1 1
	Barrow-in-Furness Various districts in Great Britain. <sup>†</sup>	4 Apr. 4 Apr.	Wire and hoop millmen Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills : Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths	rates.
			Doys and youths	Decrease* of 12.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 82.5 for others.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).‡	1 Apr.	Engineers and other craftsmen em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increase of 1s. 6d. (75s. to 76s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grade of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trade Agreement.
[	Accrington, Darwen and Haslingden.	19 Apr.		
	Bolton, Burnley and Oldham.	1st full pay period		
	Preston	in Apr. 2nd full pay period	Engineering and foundry labourers	Adoption of minimum base rate of 29s. per week for engineerin
	Wigan	in Apr. Week com- mencing		labourers and 30s. for foundry labourers, resulting generally increases of 1s. per week—plus in each case a bonus of 20s. p week for timeworkers.
	Rochdale (including Castleton).	17 Apr. Week com- mencing	Engineering and foundry labourers	Adoption of minimum base rate of 29s. per week for engineerin labourers and 30s. for foundry labourers, resulting in increas of 1s. for engineering labourers and 2s. for foundry labourers-
Engineering and Founding.	Manchester district, Dukinfield, Hyde, Middleton, Newton- le-Willows, Staly- bridge, Stockport	18 Apr. 4 Apr.	Engineering and foundry labourers	plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers. Increase§ of 1s. per week in the minimum base rate. Rates aft change : engineering labourers, 29s.; foundry labourers, 30s plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	and Warrington. Carlisle	14 Apr.	Platers and rivetters	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in base rate. Rates after change platers, 46s.; rivetters, 45s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Norwich	18 Apr.	Skilled coremakers	Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change, 44 plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Aberdeen	1 Apr.	Millwrights and skilled fitters en- gaged on maintenance work.	Adoption of minimum rate of 1d, per hour above the district ra for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after chang
	Kilmarnock	1st full pay period in Apr.	Brass moulders	47s. 11d. plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers. Adoption of Clyde district base rate of 52s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per week resulting in an increase of 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per week—plus a bonus 20s. per week for timeworkers.
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	Dundee and Isle of Wight.	lst full pay week in Apr.	Male timeworkers	Increase of 1s. per week in plain time rates, resulting from the discontinuance of the district differential of that amount.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Apr.	Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing processes (excluding process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general	* Decrease* of $12.5$ (90 to $77.5$ ) in the percentage addition to bas
			labourers). Boys and youths	rates. Decrease* of 12.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	the percentages 85 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 82.5 for others. Decreases¶ of 6d. per week for female workers 18 years and ov and of 1s. per week for male workers 21 years and over. Rate after change : higher-skilled men, 61s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men 52s.; labourers, 42s.; women, 24s. 6d.
Scale, Beam and Veighing Machine Servicing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commence- ment of the 1st pay period on or after 25 Apr.	Service adjusters engaged on repairs and/or service contracts.	Adoption of rates of wages which—in relation to the recognise basis time rate for skilled general engineering fitters in the district—are for Grade A1 workers, plus 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour; Grade A2, plus <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour; Grade 1, the same; Grade 2, less 10 per hour; Grade 3, less 2d. per hour; resulting in increases of various amounts for those qualifying for Grades A1, A2 an 2 (the rates for Grades 1 and 3 remaining unaltered).**
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Scotland	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in Apr.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 8d.). Charge hands a Glasgow and Paisley, 1d. per hour extra; at Edinburgh, <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per hour extra.
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Scotland	Beginning of 1st full pay week after 8 Apr	All classes (except fitters, turners, etc.)	Increases in war bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 2 years and over, of 9d. per week for male workers 18 and under 21 years and female workers 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 16 years and under 18 years.
ube Manufacture	West of Scotland	8 Apr. 4 Apr.	Adultworkers (except fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.).	Increase of 1s. 6d, per week for those 21 years and over.
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the lambs-	Bonus on earnings decreased under a sliding-scale based on the cost-of-food index number from 2d. to 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. in the shilling. Min- mum weekly rates after change : lambswool section, men 23 year and over, 42s. 6d., women 21 years and over, 25s. 6d.; worste yarn spinning section, men 23 years and over, 45s., women, 2 warn spinning section, men 23 years and over, 45s., women, 2

yarn spinning section, men 23 years and over, 45s., women, 21 years and over, 28s.; plus in each case 14d. in the shilling.

Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.
‡ Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.
§ A further increase of 1s. per week is to be paid after a period of six months.
I This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s, per normal week.
Tunder cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
\* These rates were adopted under the terms of an agreement, dated 5th March, 1938, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the National Union of Scalemakers.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1938.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Rope and Twine Manufacture.	Great Britain	4 Apr.	Timeworkers	<ul> <li>Increases in the minimum time rates in most cases of \$d. to \$d. per hour for male workers and of \$d. to \$d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change : male workers—2\$d. at under 15 increasing to rates according to occupation, from 11d. to 1s. at 21 years and over; female workers—2\$d. or 3d. at under 15 increasing to 6\$d. to 7\$d. at 18 years and over.*</li> <li>Increases in the piecework basis time rates of \$d. per hour for male workers, of \$d. per hour for female workers and of approximately 4 per cent. in the minimum piece rates. Minimum piece work basis time rates after change : male workers, 1s. to 1s. 1d. for male workers, 7\$d. to 7\$d. to 7\$d.*</li> </ul>
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.†	1st pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Workpeople employed in the bleach-	<ul> <li>Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 59 to 54 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 47½ to 43½ per cent. for pieceworkers (excep pressers) and from 35½ to 32½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers  : adult mall process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 54 per cent. in each case.</li> <li>Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 18s. 3d. to 16s. 9d.</li> </ul>
	and Derbyshire (majority of firms), and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.¶	day in May.‡	ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 188. 5d. to 168. 9d for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 3d for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by propor tional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates for time workers  : Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus

Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire. Middleton	1st pay day in May.‡ Ist pay day in May.‡	<ul> <li>Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.</li> <li>Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>17s. 3d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 10s. 3d.; Scotland— men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 17s. 3d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 10s. 3d.</li> <li>Decrease § of 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 53s. 11d.</li> <li>Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 59 to 54 per cent. for male dyers; from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. per week for male polishers and from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers  : men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 54 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 17s. 3d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 10s. 3d.</li> </ul>
	Hebden Bridge	Ist pay day in May.‡	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades :         Timeworkers         Timeworkers         Pieceworkers	
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in May.‡	<ul> <li>Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.</li> <li>Engravers employed in engraving works.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cost-of-living wages decreased § from 25s. 8d. to 24s. 2d. per week for engravers, and from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 3d. for turners, polishers and varnishers.</li> <li>Cost-of-living wage decreased § from 25s. 8d. to 24s. 2d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 15s. 5d. to 14s. 8d. for women, and by proportional amounts for youths.</li> </ul>
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Increases of from 3s. to 5s. per week for men 21 years and over, of from 2s. 2d to 2s. 6d. for women 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. Rates after change : adult male workers—packers and makers-up, 66s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 61s., assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 57s. 3d.; markers-off, stampers and pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 52s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 51s. 3d.; porters, 50s.; adult female workers—markers-off, 35s.; cutters, 32s. 3d.; stitchers, plaiters, tiers-up, parcellers and tapers, 30s. 11d.; general hookers of prints and shirtings, 29s. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 28s. 3d.**
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derby- shire and Stafford- shire.	Pay day in week com- mencing 24 Apr.	Boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North-Western Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. : Adult dayworkers (except fore- men). Foremen Pieceworkers	<ul> <li>Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 62s.</li> <li>Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 77s., 80s. or 86s. 6d. according to responsibility.</li> <li>Rates adopted for groundwork and extras, which are 11‡ per cent. above rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by the Order of 8th July, 1937 (D.51) in lieu of rates previously paid which were 11‡ per cent. above rates fixed by the Order of 11th September, 1933 (D.48).</li> </ul>
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bed- worth.	22 Apr.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 25 per cent. on list prices decreased § to 221 per cent.
Baking	Various towns in Northumberland and Durham; also Carlisle and Middlesbrough.	lst pay day in Mar. 18 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners employed         by co-operative societies affiliated         to the Northern Sectional Council         of Hours and Wages Board of the         Co-operative Union, Ltd. :         Adult male workers         Apprentices         Female workers         Bakers and confectioners         Bakers and confectioners	<ul> <li>Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for foremen and of 2s. 6d. per week for others. Minimum rates after change include: foremen, 72s. 6d., secondhands, singlehands, doughmakers and jovenmen, 68s. 6d., tablehands, 66s. 6d., labourers, 50s. 6d.</li> <li>Increases of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: 15s. at 16 years increasing to 37s. 6d. at 20.</li> <li>Increases of 1s. to 2s. per week. Rates after change: 15s. or 14s. at 16 years increasing to 39s. 6d. or 32s. at 21 and over for skilled and unskilled workers respectively.</li> <li>Decreases of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovensmen, 66s., tablehands, 60s., juniors—factories: 19s. at 17 years increasing to 39s. at 20; small shops—16s. at 17 years</li> </ul>
l				increasing to 36s. at 20.

\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

† This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers, who do their own dyeing and finishing.
½ In respect of the preceding pay period.
§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
[] Specia...emporary payments, ranging up to 3:. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
¶ This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

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Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	TED DURING APRIL, 1938—continued. Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
[	Warrington	16 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change : forehand 76s., 78s. or 81s., singlehands, 74s., secondhands, 70s., table
Baking (contd.)	Rhondda, Ponty- pridd and district.	4 Apr.	Dakers and confectioners	Increases of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers except vanmen for whom there was an increase of 1d. in the £ con- mission on all sales, and of 1s. per week for male youth Minimum weekly rates after change for daywork include first and singlehands, 68s. 6d., secondhands and doughmaker 64s. 6d., tablehands, 62s. 6d., bread checkers, 59s. 6d., ma youths, 17s. at 17 years increasing to 35s. at 20; nightwork- 5s. per week extra for adult workers and 1s. per shift extra f
	Border district (in- cluding Galashiels, Hawick, Inner- leithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweed- mouth).	1st pay day in Apr.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	juveniles. Decrease* of 1s. per week for adult workers and of proportion amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 6
here a serie of	Various towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire (exclud- ing Sheffield and Rotherham). <sup>†</sup>	Week com- mencing 25 Apr.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices employed in sawmills.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for journeymen, and adoption of n scales of rates for apprentices resulting in increases of varia amounts. Minimum rates after change for journeyme foreign timber section, 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; home grown section, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mill Sawing	Scotland	1 Apr.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportion amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change journeymen, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>‡</sup>
	Glasgow (certain firms).	1st full pay in Mar.	Labourers employed in sawmills	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 01d. to 1s. 1d.).
Furniture	Bath	1 Apr.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers and machinists. Cabinet makers, french polishers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 61d. to 1s. 7d.).
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Edinburgh and district. Great Britain	1 Apr. { 4 Apr.	and upholsterers. Sewers	<ul> <li>Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet make 1s. 8d.; french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 7½d.</li> <li>Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 9¾d.).</li> <li>Adoption of minimum rates of 1s. 2¾d. or 1s. 3¼d. per hour male timeworkers, and 8½d. or 9d. for female timeworker piecework basis time rates to be 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rate.§</li> </ul>
ſ	Falmouth	1 Apr.	Building trade operatives	Increases of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for craftsmen and <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for laboure Rates after change : craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d
Building	Various districts in Scotland.	l Apr.	Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters).	Increases of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for craftsmen, and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labour respectively: Grade A districts, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d.; A1, 1s. 7 1s. 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; A2, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; A3, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 1s. 2d.; B, 1s. 6 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; B1, 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
Dunding	Various towns in Scotland.¶	1 Apr.	Plasterers	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.).¶
ALL REAL PROPERTY AND	Glasgow and other districts in West Scotland.	1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen (except masons). Steel benders and fixers	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.).** Rate adopted of 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour.
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Scotland	1 Apr.	Retort setters and bricklayers em- ployed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour, maintaining wages at 1d. per hour excess of the district building trade rates.
	Certain Undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire. <sup>‡‡</sup>	Commence- ment of 1st full pay week after	works.††	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Minimum rates after change include labourers, 1s. 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; pipe jointers, 1s. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; stokers, 1s. 4 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.§
Waterworks	Certain Undertakings	4 Apr. 1st com-	Manual workers, except those	Decreases* of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. for Grades C of

Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the South Mid- lands Area.‡‡ Certain Undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.‡‡	Ist com- plete pay week in Apr. 1 Apr.	whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<ul> <li>Decreases* of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. for Grades C and B Areas, and 7d. for Grade A Areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers : Grade D Areas, 52s. 6d.; Grade C, 50s. 9d.; Grade B, 49s.; Grade A, 42s. 10d.</li> <li>Increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers : Class 1 Areas, 1s. 3d.; Class 2, 1s. 2d.; Class 3, 1s. 1d.</li> </ul>
Road Transport (Goods).	England and Wales Liverpool, Birken- head, Bootle and Wallasey. London	Ist full pay period in Apr.	<ul> <li>Drivers and statutory attendants whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).</li> <li>Drivers of petrol, steam and other vehicles : On local haulage work</li> <li>On journey work (outside a radius of 10 miles of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Town Halls).</li> <li>Horse carters, stablemen, etc</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increases of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. for youths on the scale of rates as laid down by the Board.    </li> <li>Increase of 3s. per week for drivers of multi-wheeled vehicles and tractors over 12 tons gross laden weight (70s. to 73s.)¶¶</li> <li>Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for drivers of petrol and other vehicles 1 ton and under (54s. to 55s. 6d.), of 1s. for drivers of steam vehicles and petrol and other vehicles over 2 tons (67s. to 68s.), of 6d. for drivers of petrol and other vehicles over 1 ton up to and including 2 tons (60s. to 60s. 6d.), and of various amounts to adjust the wages of casual workers.¶¶</li> <li>Increases of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. for youths. Weekly rates after change for adults : one-horse (heavy singles), 61s.; 25 cwt. (light singles), 60s. ; two-horse (heavy pairs), 65s.; 50 cwt. (light pairs), 64s.; three-horse, 67s. ; four-horse, 71s.; assistant horse keepers and stablemen, 61s.***</li> </ul>

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

May, 1938.

Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds.

<sup>‡</sup> A further increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. is to operate as from 1 July, 1938.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

|| This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour above Grade A rate. A list of districts comprised in each Grade, so far as known, is given below.

Grade A.-Glasgow and district, Edinburgh and district, Dunoon and district, Perth and district, Rothesay, Dundee and district (including Broughty Ferry, Monifieth and Newport), Tayport and St. Andrews, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan districts, Aberdeen, Ayrshire, Clackmannanshire, Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, Mid Lothian, West Lothian, Fifeshire (with the exception of towns in East Fife which are mentioned under Grade B), Kinross-shire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, Cande 42 — Forfarshire, Perth-Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire. Grade A1.—Dumfries, Annan and local quarries, Invertie and district, Peterhead and district. Grade A2.—Forfarshire, Perthshire (with the exception of Perth, Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, Callander and Doune, which are in Grade A), Stornoway, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Dumfries-shire (except Dumfries, Annan and local quarries, which are in Grade A1), The Stewartry, Peebles-shire. Grade B.—The counties of Banff, Moray and Nairn, that nort of Dumfries, Annan and local quarries, which are in Grade A1), The Stewartry, Peebles-shire. Grade B.—The counties of Banff, Moray and Nairn, that part of East Fife embraced by a line from Largs to Kingsbarns and eastwards to the Coast. ¶ This increase took effect under an arrangement between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish National Operatives' Federal Union. The principal towns include Aborder an arrangement between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association (Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, The principal towns include Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Arbroath, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Closener, Control of Con Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling, Strathaven and Wishaw.

\*\* A further increase of 1d. is to operate as from 1 July, 1938.

*†† Viz.*, work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonizing and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys, work on retort house building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys, also work on retort-house brickwork, when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.

11 The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area. §§ In rural and small urban areas lower rates operate, but in no case more than 11d. per hour below the rates quoted above.

IIII For the scale of rates see the May, 1935, issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (page 171).

IT These increases are in accordance with an agreement between the Conference of Liverpool and District Road Transport Employers and the Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Union.

\*\*\* These increases are the result of an agreement between the London and Home Counties Haulage and Contractors' Association and the Transport and eral Workers' Union General Workers' Union.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1938.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	27 Mar.	Mechanic painters, rivetters, caulk- ers and welders employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments.	Increase of \$1s. per week in basic rates. Basic rates after change; 48s. [per week (hired); 46s. per week (established), plus, in each case, a bonus of 20s. per week.
	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.* Certain Authorities in the East Midland Area.* Certain Authorities in Middlesex.*	in Apr. 1 Apr.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<ul> <li>Increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Grade B, 1s. 1d.; Grade C and D, 1s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Grade E, 1s.; Grade F, 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Grade I 11d.</li> <li>Increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. Scheduled rates after change for road an general labourers and carters: Grade A Area, 1s. 3d.; Grade A (1), 1s. 2d.; Grade A (2), 1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Grade B, 1s. 1d.; Grade B (1), 1s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Grade C, 1s.; Grade D, 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; Grade E, 11</li> <li>Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest-graded workers: Zone 1 Area, 58s.; Zone 2, 55s. 9d.</li> </ul>
	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.*	1st pay day following 1 Apr.	Women manual workers	Increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum hour rates after change: Grade 5 Area, 9½d.; Grades 4 and 3 9d.; Grades 3 and 2, 8½d.; Grade 1, 7½d.
	Certain Authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.*	1st pay week in Apr.	Manual workers, except those wages are regulated by	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change for labourer Grade A Areas, 54s. 11d.; Grade B, 54s. 6d.; Grade C, 52s. 6 Grade D, 50s.; Grade E, 48s.; Grade F, 46s.; Grade G, 44 Grade H, 42s.; Grade J,40s.

	Certain Authorities in Glamorganshire.*	1 Apr.	movements in other industries.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Basic rate after change for labourers: 1s. 3d. per hour.
	Various Authorities in Scotland.	1 Apr.	Paviors, masons, yard and road labourers, and certain other classes (apart from building trade operatives) employed in non- trading departments whose wages are regulated by wages move- ments in the building industry.	Increases of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for craftsmen and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for labourers.
	Darlington	6 Apr.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons) employed by the Cor- poration.	Decreaset of 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change include : general labourers and sweepers, 1s. 11/2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 21/2d.
Local	Middlesbrough	1st full pay week in Apr.	Manual workers (except paviors) employed by the Corporation.	Decrease t of 1/2 d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, 1s. 11/2 d. to 1s. 41/2 .; road scavengers and sweepers 1s. 11/2 d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 21/2 d.
Authorities   Non-Trading	Hull	1 Apr.	]	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 55s. per week.
Services).	Sheffield	l Apr.		Increases of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, per hour or 2s, per week for men, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d, per hour or 1s, per week for women and youths, and <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d, per hour or 6d, per week for girls. Rates after change: general yard labourers,
	Coventry	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	<ul> <li>1s. 3d.; road labourers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 41d.; road scavengers 8s. 9d. per day; refuse collectors (loaders), 60s., (drivers) 59s. 6d. to 74s. according to tonnage.</li> <li>Minimum wage of 60s. adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: road paviors and masons, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per hour; other classes, 60s. per week.</li> </ul>
	Reading	1st pay day in Apr.	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase <sup>†</sup> of 1s. per week. Rates after change for general yard and road labourers and road scavengers: 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour or 53s. per week of 47 hours.
	Paddington	1st pay in Apr. in respect of the preced- ing pay		Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, 59s.; road scavengers, 57s. 3d.; refuse collectors, 62s.; road paviors and masons, 62s. 9d. and 76s. 6d.
	Bromley	period. 1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change : general vard labourers and road scavengers, 55s.; road labourers, 57s.;
	Folkestone	1 Apr.		refuse collectors, 57s. to 61s. <sup>‡</sup> Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of <sup>1</sup> d. to 3d. per hour. Rates after change include : general yard and road labourers, road scavengers and refuse collectors, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> d.;

	Flintshire Antrim Ballymoney and Ballycastle.	1 Apr. 1 Apr. 1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the County Council. Road surfacemen employed by the County Council. Road surfacemen	<ul> <li>road paviors and masons, 1s. 4d.</li> <li>Increase of 4d. per day. Rates after change include: road labourers, 7s. 10d. per day; road scavengers, 7s. 6d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour.</li> <li>Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. to 31s. 6d.).</li> <li>Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (27s. 6d. to 30s.).</li> </ul>
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Apr.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease † of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 831 and 731 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	Oldham and district	1st pay day in week com- mencing	Transport workers employed by co- operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change include: one-horse drivers, 57s.; two-horse drivers, 63s.; carriers and coal bag fillers, stable and garage hands, 55s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 60s. or 65s.
Retail Distribution.	Border Counties (Scotland). Certain firms in North Staffordshire.§	4 Apr. Week commenc- ing 14 Mar. Pay day in week commenc- ing 18 Apr,	Workpeople employed by co-opera- tive societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. Workpeople employed in the retail grocery trade.	<ul> <li>Adoption of scales of minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change : 12s. at 1st year of experience increasing to 61s.6d. for males and 42s. for females at 10th year of experience.</li> <li>Adoption of scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change for assistants—males, 12s. at 14 years increasing to 57s. 6d. at 26 years and over; females, 10s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 25 years and over.</li> </ul>

### PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 461.

\* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the Area.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ This increase is the result of regrading by the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual

Workers). § These increases affected workers employed by firms who are members of the North Staffordshire Grocers' Association. || See ... io under " Changes in Rates of Wages."

May, 1938.

## TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 83, as compared with 79 in the previous month and 115 in April, 1937. In these 83 new disputes about 25,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,700 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 104, involving 37,400 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at 151,000 working days.

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

		er of Disputeress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	4	33	37	23,000	67,000	
Shipbuilding	6	14	20	3,700	28,000	
Textile	6 2 9	14 3 33	5 42	1,100 9,600	17,000 39,000	
Total, April, 1938	21	83	104	37,400	151,000	
Total, March, 1938	19	79	98	29,900	113,000	
Total, April, 1937	11	115	126	79,200	478,000	

on questions of trade union principle. Two disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action; and one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workpeople for breach of contract.

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Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during April have been effected in the case of 62 new disputes, directly involving 19,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 38, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1938 AND 1937.7 January to April, 1938. January to April, 1937. Aggre-Aggre-Number Number No. No. gate gate of of of Duration Duration of Industry Work-Work-Dis-Disin Group. in people people putes Working putes Working involved involved

Causes.—Of the 83 disputes beginning in April, 13, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 12, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 10,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 1,500 workpeople

	begin- ning in period.	in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.	begin- ning in period.	in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and				Page 1		
Quarrying Engineering and	143	75,900	278,000	101	60,300	389,000
Shipbuilding	30	11,200	62,000	44	57,800	441,000
Other Metal	22	5,800	37,000	29	7,700	37,000
Textile	21	3,600	32,000	31	8,700	34,000
Clothing	14	3,500	15,000	9	1,000	2,000
Food, Drink and				11/10		
Tobacco	11	2,400	9,000	7	1,700	5,000
Woodworking,		and and a				
Furniture, etc.	10	300	4,000	17	1,300	10,000
Building, etc	32	5,000	23,000	29	2,900	16,000
Transport	18	3,300	12,000	18	14,400	119,000
Other	28	4,600	30,000	34	4,800	31,000
Total	329	115,600	502,000	319	160,600	1,084,000
		have been a second as the		1	and the second sec	Part and a state of the state o

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number	of Work- Involved.	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING :	Lastil-ver		Stephenson				
Colliery workpeople-Stirling (one colliery).	570	111	24 Jan.		For reinstatement of a workman who had been suspended.		
Colliery workpeople-near Port Talbot (one colliery).	810		28 Mar.	2 April	Workpeople's dissatisfaction with re-allocation of work, following the closing of a certain district.	Work resumed on conditions operation prior to stoppage.	

Colliery workpeople-Chryston, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	875§	A BARAN	5 April	9 April	Claim by workpeople that Company should observe seniority rule in	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers- near Doncaster (one colliery).	1,850	500	7 April	7 April	standing off five workmen. Dispute respecting changes of posi- tions of work of certain workmen.	Amicable settlement effected.
Underground and surface workers —near Rotherham (one colliery)	1,174	175	21 April	30 April	Dispute arising out of certain work- people's refusal to walk to work after the man haulier had broken down.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers —near Doncaster (one colliery).	2,112	365	27 April	3 May	Against suspension of an employee.	Work resumed pending negotia- tions.
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE :	1,537		6 April	14 April	Alleged performance of tradesmen's work by workers other than tradesmen, and supervision of tradesmen by non-tradesmen.	Work resumed on advice of work- people's trade union.
ENGINEERING : Workpeople employed in aero engine components manufacture Birmingham (one firm).	1,500§		6 April	13 April	Against introduction of time-studies for the purpose of fixing piece- work rates of wages.	Work resumed on advice of work- people's trade union, pending examination of piece prices.
VEHICLE BUILDING :	800§		15 April	13 May	For an increase in wages of 1d. per hour.	Increase of id. per hour accepted.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURE :	500		18 Mar.		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING : Building trade operatives engaged on maintenance work and on housing schemes for the County Council-Fifeshire.	200§		18 April	27 April	Against refusal of County Council to meet trade union representatives to discuss a claim for an increase in wages.	Council agreed to negotiate with trade union representatives.
Glaziers and wall lining fixers- London.	450§		25 April		Dispute respecting travelling allow- ances and other working con- ditions.	No settlement reported.
ENTERTAINMENTS :				100	The legitime to negotiate.	(See footnote **).

projectionists-London 800§ 14 April omema 冰车 Employers refusal to heget otherwise than through the exist-.... Area. ing conciliation board, with a trade union not at present represented on the board. • Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except hen the aggregate duration (in a low of the statistics) and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except hen the aggregate duration (in a low of the statistics) and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except her the aggregate duration (in a low of the statistics). when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been onlined interval from the statistical of days. † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight. ‡ 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 dispute occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. § Estimated number. Work was not fully resumed until 19th April. Including Aberdeen, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley and Stirling. \*\* No settlement has been reported, but it has been reported that the places of many of those who ceased work were filled within a day or two after the beginning the stoppage of the stoppage.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th APRIL.\*

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... 56% Food only ... 39%

200

#### FOOD.

During April there was an upward movement in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs, butter, potatoes and bacon. By 30th April only a small proportion of retailers had raised the retail prices of tea, following the recent increase in the duty.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 39 per cent. at 30th April, 1938, as compared with 37 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 36 per cent. at 1st May, 1937.

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

May, 1938.

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 30th April, 1938, was approximately 52 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 60 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by workingclass families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 30th April, 1938, was about 110 per cent.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th April, 1938, as compared with			
Articic.	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1938.	30th Apr., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1938.	
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	s. d. $0 \ 10$ $0 \ 6\frac{1}{2}$	8. d. 1 21 0 74	s. d. 1 21 0 71	d. + 41 + 11	<u>d.</u>	
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	0 9 <del>1</del> 0 5	0 9 <del>1</del> 0 5	+ 2½ + 0¼	-	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen-	0 101 0 61 2	1 4 0 8	1 4 0 8	+ 51/2 + 11/2		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 <del>1</del> 0 4 0 111	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$+ 3\frac{3}{4}$ + 01 + 41	 + 0ł	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10 0 5 1 6 1 2 0 3 1	1 3 <sup>4</sup> -1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	1 3ª41233412884 0 2 2 2 2 8 4 0 0	+ 514 at 4 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1		
Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 1 21 1 21 1 21 1 21 1 21 1 21	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ - & + \\ + & - \\ + & - \\ + & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+++- +++- +++	

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were about 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 30th April, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 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 30th April, 1938, is approximately **56 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937.

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

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

and an and				Average F Decreas 1938, as con	Corre- sponding			
Ar	Article.			Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for lst A pr., 1938.	
Beef, British – Ribs	-			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Thin Flan	1-	***		47	47	47	46	
Beef, Chilled o	or Froz			18	19	19	18	
Ribs .				31	35	33	33	
Thin Flan Mutton, Britis	h—				6	3	3	
Legs .				52	56	54	54	
Breast . Mutton, Froze	n			22	23	22	23	
Legs .				57	50	53	53	
Breast .				57 -3	6	2	2	
Bacon (streaky	y)†			39	38	39	2 36	
Fish				110	93	101	100	
Broad				47	49	48	49	
Tea				62	61	62	62	
	that	••••		44	49	47	45	
Sugar (granula Milk				27	20	24	24	
Butter-				89	94	92	93	
Fresh Salt				11	19	15	13	
Cheese‡				9	11	10	5	
Margarina				23	27	25	26	
Coos (freah)				-6	-10	-8	-8	
Potatoes :				14	10	12	-3	
· ····································		***		43	19	31	26	

#### SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	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	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56					1		

All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ... ... ... } 39 38

\* As 1st Lay fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to the previous day, in accordance with the usual practice.

39

37

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

<sup>‡</sup> 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.

#### NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net  $(3\frac{1}{2}d. post free)$ , from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE. May, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Porters

## 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.\*

	P	ercentag	e Increas July,	e as com 1914.*	pared w	ith
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July, 1937.		figures ilable.
	1934.	July, 1935.	uly, July, J 935. 1936. 1	1937.	Rise.	Date.

201

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 April, was 180, as compared with 164\* in the previous month, and with 156\* in April, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 38, as compared with 61 in the previous month, and with 65 in April, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE. Shipbuilding ... Brakesmen, Goods Guards Other Metal Trades 32 Engine Drivers, Motormen Cotton 2 ... ... ... Firemen Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ... ... ... 3 ... Guards (Passenger) Other Textile Manufacture .... Permanent Way Men Textile Printing, Bleaching ... and Dyeing ... 2 ... ... ... ... Shunters Tanning, Currying, etc. ... ... ... ... Mechanics ... Food and Drink ... 5 ... ... Labourers ... General Woodwork and ... ... Other Grades Furniture ... 2 ... ... ... Contractors' Servants Paper, Printing, etc. 3 ... ... Rubber ... ... ... TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE Gas Works ... · · · · 20 ... ... Electric Generating Stations Other Industries .... 3 MINES ...

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 39	1938. 30 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		FOF	575	570	ECO	Max
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	553	585	575	579	568	Mar.
Egypt (Cairo)†	18	19	14	0704	9	Mar. '3'
Finland	755	809	792	870‡		Mar.
France (Paris)	391	325	362	500	590	Apr.
" (other towns)	370§	305§	352§	477§	540	Feb.
Germany	20	23	24	25	22	Apr.
" (Vienna)	0	2	0	0	-2§§	Apr.
Netherlands (Amster-		100000		1		
dam)	231	18¶	197	30	30	Feb.
Norway	33	40	45	61	64	Mar.
Portugal†	1,805	1,899	1,963	2,444	2,469	Jan.
Sweden†	25	32	35	41	43	Mar.
Switzerland	15	15	20	31	29	Mar.
United States	17	27	. 33	36	24	Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.	and and			i tan ST	ane 1	
Australia	19	25	27	3111	33	Feb.
Canada	1	3	9	17	18	Apr.
Éire	34§	40§	45§	54§	59	Feb.
New Zealand	11	18	25	36	40	Mar.
South Africa	3	18 2	1	2	9	Mar.

### 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 REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

#### Underground 60 Surface ... 6 .... ... TOTAL, MINES 66 ... QUARRIES over 20 feet deep FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ... ... 3 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc .... Metal Extracting, and Refining .... ... ... Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ... ... Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, 2 etc. ... ... ... Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture 4 ...

TOTAL TALL OF THE TALL OF THE TALL	
PLACES UNDER SS. 104-108 FACTORY ACT, 1901.	5,
Docks, Wharves, etc Buildings Warehouses and Railways	8 20 1
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	89
Total (excluding Seamen)	180
MARTIN COLORES	0.000
SEAMEN.	aris
Trading Vessels— Steam and Motor Fishing Vessels—	23
Steam and Motor	15
TOTAL, SEAMEN	38

Total (including Seamen) 218

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases † of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 421; the

	Items on		Percent	age Inc. with Ju	rease as dy, 1914	compa 4.*	total number of deaths† reported	
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	and the second se	t figures ilable.	I. Cases. LEAD POISONING.
	based.**	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.	Among Operatives engaged in- Smelting of Metals
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 56	1938. 30 Apr.	Plumbing and Soldering1Shipbreaking1PrintingTinning of MetalsOtherContactwith
COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	651	Apr.	Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany (Vienna) Netherlands	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	593 66 27 867 411†† 22 4	617 73 30 896 369†† 24 5	609 74 30 888 404†† 25 4	623 80 28 952 530 †† 26 5	641 84 30 979‡ 588 26 4	Mar. Apr. Feb. Jan. IstQr. Apr. Apr.	Works1Pottery1Vitreous Enamelling1ElectricAccumulatorWorks1Paint and Colour Works1
(Amsterdam)   Italy (Rome) Norway Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	40¶ 283 48 55 29 37¶	36¶ 300 51 56 28 40	31¶ 324 55 58 30 43	39 363 68 62 37 47¶	39 391 71 65 37 47	Feb. Jan. Mar. Apr. Mar. Dec., '37	India-Rubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other In- dustries
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada Éire New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	19†† 22 52§ 29 16	22†† 23 56§ 33 16	25†† 26 59§ 37 16	28†† 30 70§ 47 18	29 32 73 50 23	4thQr.'37 Apr. Feb. Mar. Mar. Mar.	Other Industries 1 Painting of Buildings 2 TOTAL 8 OTHER POISONING. Toxic Jaundice 1

was 6. I. Cases—continued. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch ... Tar .... ... ... ... Paraffin ... .... ... Oil ... 5 ... ... ... TOTAL ... CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing ... ... Chrome Tanning ... ... ... Chromium Plating ... ... Other Industries ... 12 ... TOTAL ... 000 C 615 E Total, Cases ... .... II. Deaths LEAD POISONING. Electric Accumulator Works OTHER POISONING Toxic Jaundice ... ... ANTHRAX.

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

Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

Figure for August.

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

A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Other} \text{ or Miscellaneous Items.}$ 

tt Figure for 3rd Quarter.

11 The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936. 15 Decrease.

#### ANTHRAX.

Wool ... ... ... Handling of Horsehair ... Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...

TOTAL ...

Handling of Horsehair EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Oil 3 ... ... Total, Deaths... ...

\* 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.

TT

‡ In addition to the cases reported under these Acts, one case of anthrax was reported among dock labourers.

### May, 1938.

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

### I.-STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April, have been received from 143\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 143 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,424,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with April, 1937, in respect of the same 143 Authorities :---

District.	Dwelling Houses,	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with April, 1937.
ENGLAND AND						
WALES- Northern Counties	£ 132.200	£ 92,200	£ 25,000	£	£ 64,500	
Yorkshire	870,100	5,700	125,800	29,300	163,500	
Lancs. & Cheshire	553,100	34,600	36,400	111,500	110,600	846,200 - 37.9
North and West-	1,207,700	162,000	171,400	126,800	212,100	1,880,000 - $26\cdot 5$
Midland Counties South-Midland &	189,500	8,000	129,100	126,500	48,600	
Eastern Counties Outer London <sup>†</sup>	1,318,000	86,200	140,300	13,300	130,500	
South-Eastern	473,100	6,600	43,600	19,600	68,200	611,100
Counties South-Western	110,400	-	6,600	4,300	17,700	
Counties Wales and Mon.	157,100	25,200	1,600	-	16,500	and the second se
SCOTLAND	219,200	55,500	38,100	304,300	186,600	$+ 53 \cdot 6$ 803,700 $- 15 \cdot 8$
TOTAL, Apr., 1938	5,230,400	476,000	717,900	735,600	1,018,800	
Total, Apr., 1937	6,878,500	1,011,900	1,174,400	662,200	1,042,900	$-24 \cdot 1$ 10,769,900

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments 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	Average Selling Price* per	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) compared with					
	Audit.	ton accord- ing to last Audit.	Previous Audit.*	A Year ago.*				
Pig-iron : Cumberland Lincolnshire Nottingham District Northamptonshire North Staffordshire	JanMar., 1938 OctDec., 1937 OctDec., 1937 JanMar., 1938 JanMar., 1938		s. d. + 9 4 51 + + 7 5 + + + 1 5 + + + 1 5	$\begin{array}{r} \text{s. d.} \\ + 42 & 0 \\ + 24 & 9 \\ + 23 & 6 \\ + 24 & 6 \\ + 17 & 7 \\ \end{array}$				
Manufactured Iron : North of England West of Scotland	Jant-Feb., 1938 JanFeb., 1938	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 2 2\frac{3}{4}$ - 4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	+479' +647				
Steel : South-West Wales	OctDec., 1937	151 41	+ 3 101	+ 36 4]				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; iron ore miners in the Furness district; 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 Northants (excluding Corby); and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales. In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in wages, while for North Staffordshire blastfurnacemen and North of England iron puddlers and millmen the ascertainments did not warrant a change in wages. For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 110 and 111 of the March GAZETTE, to page 152 of the April GAZETTE, and to pages 194 and 195 of this issue.

#### II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1938.

#### (a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1938. The following table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1937 :---

District, and Aggregate Population ( <i>in thousands</i> ) at Census of 1931 ‡ of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses,	Factories and Work- shops,	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with JanMar. 1937.
ENGLAND AND		un si				
WALES : Northern Counties (974)	498,500	£ 214,400	149,200	178,900	120,500	$1,161,500 \\ - 15\cdot 2$
<b>Yorkshire</b> (2,494)	2,934,500	175,700	303,000	281,500	275,200	3,969,900 + 4.4
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	1,756,000	156,600	360,800	237,000	346,500	2,856,900
	4,049,500	248,200	622,100	532,700	532,000	5,984,500 + 1.9
South-Midland & Eastern Counties (697)	849,000	13,500	160,400	94,800	106,800	$1,224,500 \\ - 29 \cdot 8$
Outer London† (2,741)	3,100,500	516,600	421,700	228,300	652,700	4,919,800 - $10\cdot 3$
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,330,500	29,400	383,900	39,700	348,700	$2,132,200 + 3 \cdot 1$
South-Western Counties (452)	354,300	500	50,000	94,000	111,800	
Wales and Mon. (830)	207,700	126,500	73,500	19,700	42,000	
SCOTLAND (2,234)	600,600	87,500	240,500	695,800	433,500	2,057,900 - $31.0$
TOTALS (17,864): Jan., 1938 Feb., 1938 Mar., 1938	5,482,400 4,840,000 5,358,700	627,900 406,800 534,200	957,900	754,100	984,400	8,761,300 7,943,200 8,682,700
JanMar., 1938	15,681,100	1,568,900	2,765,100	2,402,400	2,969,700	25,387,200
JanMar., 1937	Martin Martin Martin		1	1		-12.7 29,069,600

## INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938 (page 65), the following table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the periods specified.

	1070	1077	First I	First Three Months of				
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1938			
MEN (18 YEARS AND OVER) :	12,819	12,531	2,788	3,551	1,477			
Transfers through Govern- ment Training Centres	5,760	4,057	1,732	1,239	664			
Transfers through Instruc- tional Centres	1,512	997	276	201	198			
Total	20,091	17,585	4,796	4,991	2,339			
WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER) :	7,790	6,293	1,477	1,607	962			
Trainees	218	123	22	46	4			
Total	8,008	6,416	1,499	1,653	966			
BOYS (UNDER 18 YEARS) :	8,699	7,675	1,701	2,101	1,036			
GIRLS (UNDER 18 YEARS) :	3,564 2,373	4,922 1,528	610 665	1,228 476	802 358			
Total	5,937	6,450	1,275	1,704	1,160			
Grand Total	42,735	38,126	9,271	10,449	5,501			
	1							

#### (b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 10,179 in 1936, 8,228 in 1937 and 1,167 in the quarter ended March, 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements, viz., 154 in 1936; 555 in 1937; and 123 in the quarter ended March, 1938.)

### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES). An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying three male workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and failing to post the trade board notice, and was fined £10, viz. £3 on each underpayment charge and 10s. on each of the remaining charges. He was also ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to £71 11s. 11d. -Rex v. John McBride, Cardiff Police Court, 22nd April 1938.

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying two male

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the first quarter of 1938 was 31,272, as compared with 32,476 in the first quarter of 1937. For March alone the number was 10,208, as compared with 12,429 in March, 1937.

 The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :-- Northern Countie<sup>8</sup> (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one). Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931.

workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and producing a false wages record. He was fined £7, viz. 10s. on each charge of underpayment, 20s. for failing to keep adequate wages records, and ±5 for producing a false wages record. He was also ordered to pay 5s. costs, and arrears of wages amounting to £38.—Rex v. John William Boliver, Wallasey Police Court, 8th April, 1938.

 Stated to the nearest farthing. The exact increase was 0.086d.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER SECTION 84 (I) (b) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935.

May, 1938.

Pursuant to regulation 11 of the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1936, the Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to refer to the High Court for decision questions that have arisen for his decision under Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, namely whether the employment of certain persons on silver fox farms or fur farms is or is not employment in agriculture within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 and 1936.

Under the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order LV.B, Rule 28, any person who claims to be interested in or affected by the decisions to be given in the above mentioned cases may apply to the Judge for leave to intervene.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Solicitor to the Minister of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

## INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME

#### Notice of proposal to make a Special Order varying and amending the Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Insurance Industry.

THE Minister of Labour gave notice on 27th April, 1938, that he proposed, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 73 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and all other powers in that behalf, to make a Special Order further varying and amending the Insurance Industry Special Scheme. Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Unemployment Insurance Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1. Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within 21 days from 29th April, 1938. Every objection must be in writing and must state (a) the draft Order or portions of the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; (c) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

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

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In accordance with the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of that Act shall apply to the following three areas, as from 21st April, 1938. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in these areas; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

The three areas are :--

(1) The County Boroughs of St. Helens and Wigan, the Borough of Leigh, and the Urban Districts of Newton in Makerfield, Haydock, Ashton in Makerfield, Billinge and Winstanley, Upholland, Skelmersdale, Orrell, Ince in Makerfield, Abram, Golborne, Hindley, Standish with Langtree, Aspull, Blackrod and Westhoughton;

(2) The Borough of Heywood;

(3) The County Borough of Birkenhead.

The Minister of Labour has further directed that, as from 27th April, 1938, Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the following area:

The County Borough of Blackburn, The Boroughs of Darwen, Accrington and Haslingden, and the Urban Districts of Rishton, Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors, Church and Oswaldtwistle.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

#### REPORT ON DRAFT BENEFIT (MISCELLANEOUS PRO-VISIONS) REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee have made a Report\* on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1938, which were referred to the Committee by the Minister of Labour.

The Regulations were made as provisional Regulations by the Minister of Labour on 25th March.

The purpose of the regulations is to amend Regulations 13 and 17 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936, and Regulation 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Persons employed in Agriculture and otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1936. These amendments are consequential upon the reduction of the waiting period for agricultural benefit from six days to three, and upon the limitation of the requirement with regard to the payment, before further agricultural benefit can be drawn, of ten fresh agricultural contributions, to cases in which agricultural benefit rights have been exhausted through receiving the maximum of 300 days of agricultural benefit in a benefit year. The Committee recommended that the regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.

The Minister of Labour has further directed that, as from 10th May, 1938, Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the following area :--

The County Borough of Burnley, the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne, and the Urban Districts of Padiham, Brierfield and Barrowford.

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

### **Recent Proceedings.**

#### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

WAREHOUSE STAFF: OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STAMPS, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.-The staff side of the Inland Revenue Departmental Council claimed increased scales of pay for the warehouse staff in the Office of Controller of Stamps. The Tribunal awarded improved scales of pay.-Award No. 22; dated 4th April, 1938.

SENIOR VALUATION CLERKS AND VALUATION CLERKS : BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a claim for increased salary scales for senior valuation clerks and valuation clerks. The Board of Inland Revenue submitted a counterclaim. Improved salary scales were awarded.-Award No. 23; dated 11th April, 1938.

#### OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

The Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 6th May, 1938.

## HOLIDAYS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE Minister of Labour has referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice the question whether any change in the law of unemployment insurance either as regards contributions or benefit is required in relation to holidays and other periods of suspension from work with or without pay.

The matters which the Committee will examine include, among others.

(1) the payment of unemployment insurance contributions in respect of paid holidays;

(2) the question whether unemployment benefit ought, in any circumstances, to be payable for days of holiday;

(3) the question whether unemployment benefit ought in any circumstances to be payable for periods during which workpeople not on holiday are suspended from work and are in receipt of payments from their employers;

(4) the present rule that days of recognised holiday for which

SMITHFIELD MARKET : SHOPMEN AND PITCHERS .- Differences having arisen between the two sides of the Smithfield Market Conciliation Board regarding the wages of humpers and other grades of shopmen, and the rates of pay and certain conditions of employment of pitchers employed on Smithfield market, Mr. John Forster was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter.

On 26th April, 1938, Mr. Forster issued an Award, which it had been agreed should be final and binding on both parties, giving an increase in the rate of pay of humpers of 1s. 6d. weekly, with effect from 26th March, 1938, and disallowing the claims made on behalf of pitchers.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

### Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D. (22), dated 11th April, 1938, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

Objection period expires 8th June, 1938.

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

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.24), dated 6th April, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers.

no payment is received are treated as days of unemployment for the purpose of serving the waiting period and for the purpose of preserving the continuity of unemployment but not for the purpose of drawing benefit.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee will be glad to receive, before 31st May, any representations upon these or other relevant matters from persons or organisations interested in them. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.

\* H. M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (11d. post-free).

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

#### Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales). Order A. (12), dated 25th April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 2nd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D. (23), dated 22nd April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 9th May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G. (60), dated 11th April, 1938, confirming the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece rates for female workers, and variation of general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 2nd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.R. (10), dated 26th April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 9th May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.-The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.-Boxes, Indicator, Lamp and Switch : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.-Boxes, Lamp: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans .- Boxes, Plug, etc. : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.-Boxes, Relay : A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Boxes, Transmitter : Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.-Buoys: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.-Buttons : Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Cable, Electric : Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester .- Calico : James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Bury; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Burnley.-Calls, Boatswains': J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham.-Candles : Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Cans, Steel : Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Canvas, Cotton : James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.-Caps, Cloth : Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth.-Caps, Metal : Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Caustic Soda, etc. : Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington and/or Widnes; Bush, Beach & Gent, Ltd., London, E.; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Skilbeck Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.-Chain Cable and Gear : S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine-Clocks : W. T. Story, Ltd., Birmingham.-Cloth, American: Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.-Clothing, Oilskin : M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.-Clothing, Proofed : Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Cocks, etc., Gunmetal : Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Henry Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.-Collars: R. H. S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.-Compasses and Binnacles : H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Heath & Co. (Incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.-Compass Gear : P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Paisley; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Prisms: United Kingdom Optical Co., Ltd., London, N.-Condensers : Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.-Copper, etc., Articles : Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Co., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; John Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Covers, Cap: Zeffertt & Son, Portsea; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Cranes: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Cutlery: Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; R. F. Mosley & Co., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. G. Graves, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Turner & Co. (Cutlers Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Birmingham.-Doors, Steel: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.-Drums, etc.: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; Dundee Canister Co., Ltd., Dundee; Jukes Coulson. Stokes & Co., Plaistow; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.-Electrical Installations : Archd. Watson & Dundas, Glasgow; G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.- Electro Plate : Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Elkington, Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield.-Enamel: Paripan, Ltd., Egham; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith.-Engines : Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Manchester.-Engines, Fan : James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Fan Units : Electro Dynamic

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May, 1938.

COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.-Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Coal-Mining Industry. Report of the International Labour Office: Part I Economic Conditions : Part II Social Conditions : Part III Hours of Work. [Geneva, 1938; price 15s. for 3 volumes.]

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.-Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence : fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth days, March 2nd, 3rd, 16th and 30th, 1938. [S.O. publications; prices 1s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 6d., and 3s., respectively.]

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—(i) Report of the Committee on holidays with pay. April, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5724; price 1s. 3d.] (ii) Appendix to the minutes of evidence. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6s.]

HOURS OF WORK.-International Labour Conference, twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938. Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work. Report V, part I. [Geneva, 1938; price 11s.]

INDUSTRIAL COURT AND CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL .--Awards, 1937. Part I, Industrial Court Awards 1672 to 1691 : Part II, Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Awards 1 to 15. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., for the quarter ended 31st December, 1937. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1938 edition. (Revised to 28th February, 1938.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.] MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1937. [Cmd. 5717; price 2s.]

TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT. — Technical progress and unemployment. Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment) No. 22. [Published in London for the Inter-

national Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1937, and selected for publication in the U.I. Code 8B series of pamphlets Nos. 1/37 to 12/37. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.-Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1936. Home Office. [Cmd. 5722; price 6d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Ammeters, etc. : Measuring Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Anchors: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.-Bacon, Tinned : C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.-Bars, Aluminium-Copper: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Bars, Reinforcing : H. J. Skelton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Baulks, Tank : Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.-Biscuits, Cabin : Spillers, Ltd., London, S.E.-Bitumen Emulsion : British Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., Slough .--Bitumen Solution : Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.-Blocks, Steel : Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.-Boards, Distributing and Control, etc. : Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.-Boiler: Cochran & Co. (Annan) Ltd., Annan.-Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Brass : Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.-Booster and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Boots and/or Shoes: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.-Boots, Rubber, Knee : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Boxes, Fuse : Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.-Boxes, Gear, etc. : Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.-Boxes, Indicating :

May, 1938. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.-Fans, Table : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham .--Fans, Ventilating : Utilities (London), Ltd., London, W.-Fencing and Gates : Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Fire Extinguishers : Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Foamite, Ltd., London, S.E.-Firebricks : Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge or Airdrie; English Clays Lovering Pochin Co., Ltd., Leemoor nr. Plymouth; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Southwood Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca or Pontnewynydd; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; James Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Henry Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Firehearth Gear: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; C. Portway & Son, Halstead .- Fittings, Deck : Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool.-Floats, Life : C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome.-Flour : Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff; Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.-Furnaces : Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Fans : Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Furniture : Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Hamilton & Forbes, Ltd., Glasgow; A. & G. Gally & Co., Ltd., London, E.; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; H. Davis (Chairs), Ltd., Cardiff; Binns, Ltd., South Shields; Caledonia Joinery Co., Ltd., Paisley; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; John Walker & Sons (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Snawdon, Plymouth.-Gauges, Pressure, etc. : Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; W. H. Bramall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joseph Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sydney Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.-Generators : W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Gloves, Leather: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; A. Baily & Co., Glastonbury.-Herrings, Tinned : British Fish Canners, Ltd., Leeds or Dundee,-Horns, Klaxon : Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.-Hoses, Bronze, Flexible : Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.-Hoses, Leather, Suction : S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Hutments: J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Indicators : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.-Jars, Wickered : Glasgow Trading & Transport, Ltd., Glasgow; Govancroft Pottery Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Laboratory and Press Rooms : J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Lampholders : Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Steatite : G. Bray & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Bakelite: Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Mica Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for China: Bullers, Ltd., Milton.-Lamps, Electric : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston. Sub-Contractors for Caps : Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Glass Works, Ltd., Lemington-on-Tyne. Lamps, Searchlight, etc. : Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.-Lanterns, Lamps and Gear : Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Bocock & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Lathes: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; William Benson, Ltd., Nottingham; T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Reynolds & Wilson, Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.-Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.-Launches: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhedge; Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Gleniffer Engines, Ltd., Glasgow; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Central Electrical Co., Ltd., Colchester; J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Leads, Flexible : London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.-Lecture Room : Davis Contractors, Ltd., London, N.W.-Linseed Oil: Younghusband Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E-Machinery, Cooling : Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Mechanical Portion : J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.-Machinery, Distilling : Buckley, Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment : W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Machines, Cutting and Profiling : Godfrey

Engineering Works, London, N. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich .--Machines, Drilling : Desoutter Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Shrewsbury; Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Machines, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Machines, Milling : Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Machines, Planing : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors : English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Machines, Plate Bending : Sedgwicks, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.-Machines, Slotting : Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.-Machines, Surfacing, Boring, etc. : H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton .--Machines, Testing: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.-Margarine : Van den Berghs & Jurgens, Ltd., Purfleet.--Mattresses, Bolsters and Mattress Covers: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lace Web Spring Co., Ltd., Sandiacre; John J. Ashburner, Barrow-in-Furness.-Mixers, Dough: Atlantic Engine Co. (1920) Ltd., Wishaw. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Safety Switches: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Mixers, Paint : Steele & Cowlishaw, Stoke-on-Trent. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Motive Units and Trailers : Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford, West.-Motors, Electric : Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.-Multiphone Equipment : A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Mustard : J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.-Nets: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Dagenham Dock .- Office, Alterations to: Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool.-Oil Paste : Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Hubbuck & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; Andrew G. Soutter & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; International Paint & Compositions Co., Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—Paint : Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Paint, Dry Colours for : Binney & Smith & Ashby, Ltd., London, S.E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Derby; William R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.-Panels, Selector: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.-Pedestals, Searchlight : Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.-Plates, Boiler : Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.-Plates, Deck Rims, etc. : Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby.-Plugs and Sockets: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.-Plyboards, Fireproofed : Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E. and Crayford; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Veneers : John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E.-Polish, Wax: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.-Pots, Cooking : J. &. J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edward Pugh & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Projectors, Searchlight: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Proofing Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy .-- Pumps : Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Penstock: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-Contractors for Starters : E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Quarters, Officers': Howe & Bishop, Ltd., Portsmouth.-Racks, Storage, etc. : Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.-Radio-Goniometers and Wavemeters : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.-Refrigerators : Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford; Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W-Rods, Connecting : W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.-Rope, Steel Wire : Hall's Barton Ropery, Ltd., Hull; George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.-Rubber Goods : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Rubber Company of Scotland, Ltd., Renfrew.-Screws, Iron, Brass, Steel : Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest

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Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Muller & Co. (England), Ltd., London, N.W.; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.-Scuttles, Side: J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Shackles: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.-Shafting, Flexible, Steel : Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch and Alcester.-Shafts, Propeller : Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan; Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.-Sheet and Tape, Rubber : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.-Sheeting, Asbestos : Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Sheffield; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking .- Sheeting, Cotton : Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.-Sheets, Galvanised : Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Shirting : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Stalybridge; Wm. Cox & Son, Colne.-Shirts: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.-Shoes, Canvas: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.-Silk, Machine : Brough Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Brunt Fynney & Co., Leek; Thomas Whittles & Co., Leek .--Singlets : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.-Slab, Landing : H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow.-Smiths' Work : Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Joseph Wellings, Lye; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane) Ltd., Old Hill.-Socks and Stockings: Towles (1928) Ltd., Sileby; Richard Jackson & Sons (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Sileby .--Soda Ash: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich .--Solder : R. Jones & Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham.-Steel, Chromium : Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Steel, Mild : Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Steel, Nickel: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steelwork : Harry Pears & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Walker Brothers, Ltd., Walsall; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Rubery Owen & Co., Darlaston .--Steering Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Suet, Tinned : Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen; Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Suits, Pyjama: James Macfarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Buttons: Buttons Ltd., Birmingham.-Switchboards: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.-Switches: Perry Barr Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Switches and Gear : General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.-Tape: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean; J. Bonas & Son, Derby; Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne.-Telephones, etc. : Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.-Thermo-Ammeters: E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.-Threads: W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; Wm. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone.-Tiles: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley; Richard Tiles, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Minton Hollins, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.-Timber for Cases : A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Transmitters : Pye, Ltd., Cambridge.-Traps, Steam, Gunmetal : Walker, Crosweller & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.-Tubes, Brass: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.-Tubes, Copper: Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.-Tubes, Steel: Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Tuning-Units: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.-Turntables : Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.-Twine : Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Thomas Gill & Sons, Ltd., Summerbridge; Wm. Waites Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Richard Hayward & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne; Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcoth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; John Fergus & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife.-Units, Service : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. -Valves, Vent: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead. -Vegetables, Tinned : Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Huntingdon; Joseph Farrow & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.-Vehicles, Tipping : Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.-Ventilation Work : Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C.-Weed Killer : Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Whalers, Dinghies and Cutters : K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; R. & A. Hamper, Fareham; Burt (Falmouth), Ltd., Falmouth; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; W. Cook, Maldon; Woodnutt & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Isle of Wight; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; J. H. Pounder & Co., Hartlepool; E. Cove, Salcombe; W. H. Walker & Bros, Ltd., Rickmansworth; A. H. Moody & Son, Ltd., Swanwick Shore, Southampton; Darroch & Espie, Glasgow; Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Chas. H. Fox & Son, Ipswich.-Wheel, Primary : Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Whinstone : Tooth Quarry Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing .- Winches : Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Wire, Bronze, Brass and Copper : United Wire Works (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.-W/T Gear: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Id., Croydon; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.

Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.-Bars, Carrying : J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.-Batteries : Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham .-Bearings : Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.-Bitumen Heaters and Mixers : Bristowes Machining, Ltd., London, N.; Millars Machinery Co., Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.-Blankets: Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.-Blocks, Tackle, etc. : Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge.-Boots. Knee: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Boring Machines : G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.-Bottles, Stone : Glasgow Trading & Transport, Ltd., Glasgow.-Bottles, Water: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.-Bronze Rod : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Brooms, Sweeping : J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth.-Burner Units and Burners : Perry Bar Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.-Cable and Wire: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.-Calico : J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.-Canvas : M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.-Cases, W.P. ; A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen; Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; T. H. Rowcliffe & Sons, Bristol; T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Durell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cementing Plants : J. Cowan Hulbert, Barnet.-Charging and Discharging Machine: Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley.-Collet Chucks : Clare Collets, Ltd., Manchester.-Compasses, Prismatic : J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath.-Containers, Cooking: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.-Copper Ingot : Anglo-Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Covers, W.P.: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Gowen & Co. (W. Mersea), Ltd., W. Mersea; W. Smith (London) & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Cranes: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Reddish.-Drilling Machines : F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.-Drums, Cable and Stands: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.-Drying Vessels : G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Engine Stands : J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.-Felt Sheet : Bury Felt Manfg. Co., Ltd., Bury; Stansfield & Co., Bch (Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.), Waterfoot; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd. (R. Ashworth Branch), Waterfoot.-Galvanised Cisterns: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Gas Cookers: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N.-Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Haversacks: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn. -Hessian: D. Smith & Sons, Alyth.-Holders, Valve: O. Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.-Hose Unions : E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.-Incorporating Machines : Melvin & Gillispie, Ltd., Glasgow.-Insulators, Cooking Containers : Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.-Knives, Carving : J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield.-Lathes: G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.-Leads Power: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.-Loading Shovels : Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Locomotive : J. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Milling Machines : J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Nickel : H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.-Padlocks: W. M. Pinson & Son, Willenhall.-Paint: Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Paper, Non-Absorbent : Lloyd's Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Manchester .-Plug Valves : Audley Eng. Co., Ltd., Newport (Shrops.).-Plywood : Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., London, E.C.-Pneumatic Drill Sharpeners : Climax Rock Drill & Eng. Co., Ltd., Camborne.-Poles : J. Glanville, London, E.; C. White, Bromley; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.-Portable Compressors and Drills : Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Pumps: Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Yeadon Adnitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Railway Material: Standard Steel Co. (1929), Ltd., Croydon.-Repairs to W.D. Vessel : J. S. Doig (Grimsby), Ltd., Grimsby.-Roofing Slates: J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., London, S.W.-Runway Parts : Rownson Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., London, E.C.-Serge : R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.-Service Dress: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.-Silk, Sewing : Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.-Sleepers and Timbers: Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., Port Talbot and Boston.-Billets, Steel: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel Racking : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Steel, Various : Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; T. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; United Steel Cos. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow.-Stone Crushers and Spares : Goodwin Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester.-Street Lamp Standards : Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.-Switchboards and Parts : Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Telephones : Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham; R. & J. Beck, Ltd., London, W.-Tents Parts : T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.-Torches : Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton .-Trucks : Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.-Tubular Scaffolding : London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., Old Hill.-Unit Heaters : Carrick Ross Eng. Co., Ltd., Beckenham.-Valises : J. Smith (London), Ltd., Romford.-Valves, W.T.: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.-Water Distillation Plants : Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Water Treatment Plant : Paterson Eng. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Windows, Steel: Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd., Chester .- Building and Works Services : Warrington, Reception

WAR OFFICE. Aerials : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Air Cleaners : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Ammeters : Measuring

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Hospital-Alterations : A. E. Dalzell, Bolton. Branston Depot-Heating Installation : Hope's Heating & Lighting, Ltd., Smethwick. Didcot, Vauxhall Barracks-Erection of Food Store : Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Parkhurst Albany Barracks : Improvements to Sergeants' Mess: W. J. Simmonds, Brading. Gosport-Provision of Engine Room: G. Riches, Fareham. Sheerness-Plaster Walls and Renew Floors : Ventris & King, Ltd., Southchurch. Wouldham Camp and Wainscott-Roads : Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd., Tonbridge. Chatham-Alterations to Shed; Plastering Walls, etc. : Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Woolwich-Artificers' Work : Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Tidworth Barracks-Repair to Roofs : Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Deepcut-M.T. Garages : H. T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough, Hants. R.O.F. Birtley-Repairs and Alterations: A. Anderson (Ctrs.), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich, Britannia Barracks : Sergeants' Mess : H. C. Greengrass & Sons, Ltd., Norwich. Bulford-Erection of Officers' Quarters : Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Shorncliffe-Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Didcot, Vauxhall Barracks-Erection of Officers' Mess : J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Streatley. Colchester-Erection of Barrack Block: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Aldershot, Clayton Barracks-Central Heating: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge. Barrow Head Camp-Water Supply and Filter Plant: United Filters & Engineering, Ltd., London, E.C. Ayr-Artificers' Work : Jones & Miller, Ltd., Troon. Perth-Artificers' Work: P. Graham & Son, Bankfoot. Stirling and Dunblane-Artificers' Work : Milne & Co., Stirling. Pembroke Dock-Miniature Range: C. Tyler, Swansea. Tenby-Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Weedon-Reconstruction of Storehouse : J. Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Bovington-Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Tidworth-Construction of Barrack Blocks: J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Derby-Storage for M.T. Vehicles: Burton Constructional Eng. Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. R.O.F. Irvine-Floors and Foundations : Matthew Muir, Kilmarnock. Aldershot-Accommodation for N.A.A.F.I.: Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth. Aldershot, Mons Barracks-Additions and Alterations : Jones & Son, Maidenhead-Aldershot, Gibraltar Barracks-Alterations to Regimental Institute : Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Larkhill-Erection of Officers' Mess: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Irvine-Erection of Steelwork : Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow.

## OOLU GALEITE.

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London, E.C. Minchinhampton, Glos.-Various Buildings and External Services : Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. St. Athan, Glam.-District Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Boscombe Down, Wilts-Clothing to Sheds and External Services : Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cranwell, Lincs.-Various Buildings and External Services: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. St. Athan, Glam.-Clothing to Various Buildings : Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stanmore, Middlesex-Building Work and External Services : Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset-Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Yatesbury, Wilts-Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Wittering, Northants., Upper Heyford, Oxon., Abingdon, Berks., Harwell, Berks.-Grass Cutting and Drying: Midland Grass Drying Co., Ltd., Northampton. Marham, Norfolk, Feltwell, Suffolk-Artificers' Works: R. G. Carter, Ltd., Norwich. Detling, Kent-District Heating : Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Cosford, Salop-Various Buildings and External Services : Sir Robert MacAlpine & Sons (Midlands), Ltd., Liverpool. Great Bromley, Essex, Dunkirk, Kent-Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring : Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Stradishall, Suffolk-Artificer's Works : Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Chigwell, Essex-Underground Cable Scheme: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Chigwell, Essex-Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Tollerton, Notts .- Various Works : Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. Bassingbourn, Cambs .--Drainage: Bradshaw Bros (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Farnborough, Hants-Internal Wiring of Cottages : Acton Bros., Fawley, Hants. Croydon, Surrey-Roofing of Shed : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Cranfield, Beds.—Artificer's Works: C. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Woburn Sands. Detling, Kent-Water Storage Tanks and Towers : Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Cardiff, Glam.-Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring : Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.-Artificer's Works: Moorhouse & Barker, Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Watton, Norfolk, West Raynham, Norfolk-Underground Cable Schemes: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Dagnall, Herts .--Various Buildings and External Services : John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Turnhouse, Midlothian-Various Buildings and External Services : W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Stanmore, Middlesex-Steelwork for Various Buildings : Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Cables, Electric : Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.-Cables, Electric and Cords : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Calculators, Course and Speed : W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge.-Cameras and Accessories : Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Ganisters and Discs for Smoke Puff Apparatus : Farmer & Son, Ltd., Coventry.-Canvas, Rotproof, Green : J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Carburettors and Spares : Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Cartridges, Signal : Y.S.C., Ltd., London, E.C.-Cases: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Ismay Refrigerating Co., Ltd., Dagenham.-Chemicals, Photographic : Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.-Clips for Tubular Streamers : Dashwood Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Clothing Mess Waiters : G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.-Colours, Identification : Titanine, Ltd., London, N.W.-Components, Crossley, Overhaul of : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.-Cones for Machines, Airscrew Balancing : Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.-Cordage, Balloon: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Gradles, Hydrogen Cylinder : J. Brockhouse Engineering Co., Ltd., Southport.-Cranes, Overhead Travelling : Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.-Crates : R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.-Cutters. Tube : Elephant Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.-Dopes, Camouflage : Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., London, S.W.-Dress, Service Blue-Grey : James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Drills, Electric : Campbell & Isherwood, Ltd., Liverpool.-Ejector Sewage and Plant: Adams Hydraulic, Ltd., York.-Equipment Race Timing : Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Extinguishers, Fire : Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.-Fabric Balloon : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Fabric, Balloon, Proofing of : J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Salford; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. -Fabric, Hose: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow .- Fabric, Linen : Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Falls Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast .- Films, Camera Gun : Ilford, Ltd., Ilford .- Film, Sound : Science Films, Ltd., London, S.W.-Filters, Fuel: Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.-Gauges, Fuel Pressure : Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Drayton Regulator & Instrument Co., West Drayton; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.-Gear, Ambulance Elevating : Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, W.-Generators, Electric : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.-Generators, Motor : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mortley Sprague, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells .- Hangars, Miscellaneous Units for : Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.-Hangars, Transportable : P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn; Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Heads, Pressure : Avimo, Ltd., Taunton.-Hose, Fuel: Tuck & Co., London, E.C.-Indicators, Rate-of-Climb : S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.-Lamps, Filament: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.-Lamps, Head Band : Ever Ready Co., Ltd., London, N.-Lamps, Landing : Butlers, Ltd., Birmingham; Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.-Lamps, Navigation : Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.-Lamps, Navigation, and Spares : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. E. Ashdown, St. Helens.-Machines, Airscrew Balancing : A. Allan & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.-Machines, Planing and Thicknessing : John Pickles & Son, Ltd., Hebden

#### AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators : Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.-Aero Engines, Spares and Accessories : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.-Aero Engines, Spares and Work on : Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Aero Engine Spares and Accessories : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby .--Aircraft : Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Aircraft and Spares : A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.-Aircraft Modification and Modification Tests: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.-Aircraft Modification and Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Aircraft Repairs and D.C.C.Sets : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry .- Aircraft Spares : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.-Aircraft Spares and Alterations : Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.-Aircraft Spares and D.C.C. Sets : Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.-Airscrews: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.-Altimeters : Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.-Assemblies, Air Foam Pump: Auto Fire Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.-Badges, Embroidered : A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield.-Bags, Sand : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.-Balloons, Kite : R.F.D., Co., Ltd., Guildford.-Barrows, Water, 15 gall. : A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.-Bearings, Ball and Roller : Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.-Blocks, G.P., and Switch : Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.-Blocks, Terminal : Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Bodies, Stores and Fitting to 4-Wheeled Trailer Chassis : British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry .- Bodies, Wooden, and Cabs : Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.-Body, Photographic : E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.-Bolts and Nuts : T. Pittaway & Sons, Blackheath, Staffs.-Boxes : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.-Building and Works Services : Waltham, Lincs.-Sundry Works : J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby. Halton, Bucks .-- Underground Cable Scheme: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Donibristle, Fife-Artificers' Works : George Smith & Sons, Kirkcaldy. Manby, Lincs.-Boiler House Plant, etc.: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Various Stations-Timber W/T Towers : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Usworth, Co. Durham, Sunderland, Co. Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Co. Durham-Artificers' Works: J. W. White, Sunderland. Bassingbourn, Cambs .--- Various Buildings : John Laing & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W Honington, Suffolk-Various Buildings: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Denham, Middlesex-Alterations and Repairs to Harefield House: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset-Steelwork for Workshops: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Digby, Lincs.-Artificers' Works : G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Hook, Surrey-Underground Cable Scheme: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W. Hook, Surrey-Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd.,

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Bridge.-Markers, Sea, Aluminium : Wilder's Fireworks, Ltd., Birmingham.-M/T Vehicles : Rootes, Ltd., London, W.-Nails : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.-Padlocks : Henry Harrison & Son, Ltd., Willenhall.-Paint, Aluminium : Bitulac, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Parachutes : Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.-Plant, Ammonia Refrigerating : Liverpool Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Plates, Photographic Screened, Chromatic : Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.-Plugs, Sparking : K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.-Polish, Metal : Nicholson & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Pumps, Unchokeable and Low Lift : Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.-R.A.F. Agency at Scilly Isles : E. A. Guy, St. Mary's, Isle of Scilly .- Rags, Wool : I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.-Rectifier, 3-phase, with Induction Regulator : Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.-Rivets : Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.-Rounds, Steel, Mild (Reinforcing Rods) : Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.-Set, Compressor : Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.-Sets, Generating : Lyon & Co., London, W.C.-Sheets, Galvanised, Corrugated : P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Slag, Foamed : Holland & Hannan & Cubitts, Ltd., Scunthorpe.-Spares, Balloon : J. I. Blackburn & Co., Guildford.-Spares, Carburettor : Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry .--Spools for Towed Target Gear : Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds.-Stoves for Portable Disinfectors : British Safety Stove Co., Birmingham.-Suits, Combination, Blue : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Fabram, Ltd., Halifax; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax.-Switchboxes : Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lissen, Ltd., London, N.-Switches, Dimmer : D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.-Switches, Jettison : Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.-Systems, Runway for Balloon Storage : Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.-Tanks, Petrol : Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.-Tapes, Steel : Jas. Chesterman & Co., Sheffield.-Ties, Black: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.-Torches, Electric: Downs, Engineering Co., London, W.-Trainers, Blind Approach : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.-Traps, Fuel: Farmer & Son, Ltd., Coventry .- Trolleys and Trucks : Chas, Adey, London, E .-Uniforms for Civilian M/T Drivers : G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.-Unit, Compression Ignition Research Running on : John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.-Vans, 15 cwt. : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.-Vices, Fitters : C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield .- Wheelbarrows, Metal : Montil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Winches, Electric : M. B. Wilde & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-W/T H.F. Switch Assemblies : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-W/T Mobile Stations and Spares : Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.-W/T Receivers, Telephone Head : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.-W/T Reels: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.-W/T Ultra Short Wave Equipment : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.

Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.-Plants, Washing: R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.-Plugs, Sparking : Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.-Rings, Cable : Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.-Scales : W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.-Sleeves. Jointing : Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.-Sleeves, Lead : Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.-Staples, Insulated : Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.-Troughing, Wood : Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.-Twine : British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland.-Waste Cotton : William Leigh, Ltd., Oldham.-Wedges and Spreaders : Philplug Products, Ltd., London, S.E.-Wire, Galvanised : Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran.-Building Alterations : Jarman & Son, Westgateon-Sea, Kent.-Armoured Cable Underground : Oban-Inverness (Sects., I, II) : Robison & Davidson, Lockerbie.-Batteries : Ayr T.E.: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Bath T.E.: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.-Cabling, etc. : Abingdon-Didcot, Swaffham-Castle Acre, Tavistock-Okehampton, Ipswich-Sudbury: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Abingdon-Didcot, Swaffham-Castle Acre, Tavistock-Okehampton and Ipswich-Sudbury : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Bournemouth-Southampton (No. 3): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Llangollen-Ruabon: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Llangollen-Ruabon : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Woking-Bagshot: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Woking-Bagshot: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., London, W.C., for Loading Coils .-Co-axial Cable : Manchester-Leeds-Newcastle : Standard Telephones & Cables, London, E.-Submarine Cable : Lumps Fort (Southsea-Nettlestone Point (I. of W.) 1937 : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—12 Channel Carrier Scheme : London-Oxford-Gloucester : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Conduit-Laying, etc.: Cuffley-Enfield-Waltham Cross: G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Deptford (Drakefell Road-Endwell Road), Sutton-By Pass-Gander Green Lane-Green Lane, Vincent Square-Douglas Streetand Vauxhall Bridge Road, Kennington Lane, Wandsworth Road, and Vauxhall Cross: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Whitby-Sleights, Newcastle-on-Tyne (West), Benton, etc., Glasgow-Rutherglen : G. H. Bramwell, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Witham-Maldon-Southminster and Chelmsford-Danbury, Alresford and Itchin Abbas: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Plymouth and Devonport: A. G. Collins & Co., Ltd., Barry; Liverpool (City Area), etc., Liverpool (Outer Area), etc.: J. E. Cull, Belfast; Carnoustie: A. Duncan, Glasgow; London-St. Margarets Bay (S.E. Dist.), Peterborough, Lincoln (Sect. II) and North Hykeham, Hythe: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Alford: A. Graham & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Dinnington, Leintwardine, Wigmore and Stoke Street, Milborough, Ternhill: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Birmingham (Corporation Area) etc.: Hodge Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Liverpool (Wirral Area) etc.: H. B. Construction Co. (Lancs.), Ltd., Liverpool; Yatton (Somerset), Churchill (Somerset), Radstock (South), Radstock (North): E. Ireland, Ltd., Bath; Plymouth (Devon), Yealmpton, Citadel Road, Plymouth and Higher St. Budeaux : Kings Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter Capel (Surrey) Faygate, Loxwood and West Chiltington, Sussex: Lavender MacMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey; Cheetham and Blackley (Manchester) and Oldham (Lancs.), Altrincham-Ringway (Ches.): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport.; Long Stratton (Norfolk) : May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Bridgwater (Som.), Bath: Moore and Rowley, Northfields, Birmingham; Leeds, Chapeltown, Crossflats and Stocksbridge, Halifax (Gibbet Street and Pelham Lane: E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Walgrave, Atherstone: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Bickington, Chivelstone (Devon): W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Shoreham by Sea (Sussex), Ipswich (Westerfield); North Walsham (Norfolk), Louth, Copthorne: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Poultonle-Fylde (Blackpool, Lancs.), Douglas, Castletown, Marown and Port Erin, Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Ramsey, Kirk Andreas and Kirk Michael (I. of Man), Chester-Whitchurch (Scheme III): Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Dundee (North Exchange), Kilsyth Exchange: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Dewsbury, New Mills (Stockport), Liverpool (Wirral Area), Rusholme (Manchester), Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N.W. Dist.) (Sect. IX): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.; Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-Marsh (Sec. II), Fakenham, Weasenham, St. Peter and Hempton, Norfolk: Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow; Lincoln (Sect. I): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Cardiff (Roath): H. Smith, Newport, Mon.; Ampthill (Beds.): E. F. Sparkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Watford, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Pontardawe (Glam.), Westbury-on-Trym: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Week St. Mary (Cornwall): W. Trathen, Redruth; Llandilo (Carmarthen): Watson & Horrocks, Ltd., Bridgend, Glam.; White Roding, Bedford etc., Dunstable and Stotfold, Folkestone: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Clare (Suffolk), Saxmundham-Framlingham, Great Bardfield (Essex), St. Austell-Fowey (Section I), Matching Green (Essex), Dartford-Southfleet-West Kingsdown (Section II): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.-Fire Alarm System : Battersea Fire Station : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Lifts : King's Lynn Telephone Exchange and Post Office: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Post Office Stores Dept., Gloucester Road: Hoisting Appliance Co., London, N.; Abercorn T.E.: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Belfast H.P.O. (Smithfield Section): Ritchie, Hart & Co., Ltd., Belfast.-Low Tension Switchgear : U.S.W. Radio Stations: W. T. Henleys, Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Switchgear and Motor Generators : Birmingham, Fordrough Lane, Stores Dept. Substation: Metropolitan-(Vickers) Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Telephone Exchange Equipment : Stoke Bishop (Bristol) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Whitchurch (Somerset) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Whitefield (Lancs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), South-

May, 1938.

#### POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.-Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.-Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts : Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.-Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.-Apparatus, Wireless : Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Blocks, Wood : A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.-Cable : Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot and Dagenham.-Cartage: Coordinated Road Traffic Services (incorporating The Northampton Road Transport Co.), Northampton.-Clamps, Stay: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Cleaning, etc., Clocks for Boxes, Service, E.L.) : Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.-Condensers : Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.-Cords, Telephone : London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Covers and Tubes, Motor : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Pirelli, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.-Ducts: H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.-Films, Cinematograph : Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex.-Handcarts, Jointers': Thomas Holyoak & Sons, Ltd., Narborough, near Leicester.-Hinges, Brass : Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham.-Ladders: A. Beer & Sons, Bristol; Eclipse Rail-Track Ladder Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Gorstige, Ltd., Leeds; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.-Lamps, Electric : Aurora Lamps, Ltd., Old Kilpatrick; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ensign Lamps, Ltd., Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Omega Lampworks, Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Machines, Grinding, etc. : Bryant Symons & Co., London, N.-Machines, Stamp Cancelling : Roneo Neopost, Ltd., Romford; Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., London, N.-Machines, Stamp Selling : Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), I.d., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.-Motor Bodies : Morris Commercial Cars. Ltd., Birmingham.-Motor Vans : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.-Pipe, Concrete : Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.-Pipe, Steel : Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales

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port (Lancs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), West (Bristol) (Auto. Exten, No. 1), Buckhurst (London), Royal (Liverpool) (Power Plant) : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Royal: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generators and Ringing Machine; North (Liverpool) (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for North: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machine; Hertford, Walsall (Staffs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Euston (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Lichfield (Staffs.) Unit, Penrith (Cumb.), Enniskillen (Co. Fermanagh), Ruabon (Denbigh), Bishopwearmouth (Extn. No. 2), Allestree (Derby) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Shaftesbury (Southampton), Portishead (Somerset) Unit : Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sheldon (Birmingham) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Central (Glasgow) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Norton on Tees (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Leytonstone (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Stoke on Trent (Auto. Exten. No. 6), Spalding (Lincs.), Watford (Herts) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs) (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Gerrard (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Central (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange (Island Suite) (Auto. Exten. No. 4): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Birmingham Directory Enquiry Bureau, Normanton Unit (Power Plant), Maida Vale (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 4), Springfield (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Stourbridge (Worcester) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Ripponden Unit (Power Plant), Grimsby (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Lofthouse Gate (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Colinton (Edinburgh) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Skilmanthorpe Unit, Leicester Trunk (Exten. No. 3), Kidderminster (Worcester) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Mitcham (Surrey) (Auto. Exten. No. 3): Birmingham (Trunk and Toll Exten. No. 4), Coleshill (Warwick) Unit, Leicester and Satellite Exchange Area, Equipt. for 2 V.F., Popesgrove (Middx.) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Great Yarmouth (Auto. Ext. No. 2), Bedworth (Warwick) Unit (Power Plant), Elstead (Surrey) Unit (Power Plant), Brimscombe (Gloucester) Unit (Power Plant) : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Bedworth, Elstead and Brimscombe: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse, Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; West Malling (Kent) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractor for West Malling: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; Cambridge (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Thorpe (Norfolk), Acorn (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Scunthorpe, Great Barr (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Faversham (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Faversham: D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine .--Telephonic Repeater Equipment : Wychbold (Power Plant), Earls Croome (Power Plant), Burford (Power Plant), Falfield (Power Plant), Newark (Power Plant), Wittering (Power Plant), Stoke Ferry (Power Plant), Barnby Moor (Power Plant), Shipton Solers (Power Plant), Robin Hood's Well (Power Plant), Little Stukely (Power Plant), Whitburn (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Aldeburgh (Extension No. 5), Aldeburgh (Extension No. 6), Edinburgh (Extension No. 13), Glasgow (Extension No. 3), St. Margarets Bay Extension No. 3-La Panne, Belgium : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.-Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment : Stoke-on-Trent (Extension 1), London (Faraday Bldg. S.) (Ext. 28), Leeds (Ext. 9), Brighton (Ext. 1), London (C.T.O. Bldg.) (Ext. 23), Glasgow (Ext. 13), Liverpool (Extension No. 6): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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Building Services : Birmingham Post Office Stores Block J .--Foundations: E. Crowder, Ltd., Birmingham. Bristol Station Sorting Office-Racking: T. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Buckingham Palace-Portland Stone Paving Works: Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works, London, S.W. Cardiff, Bute Docks Post Office-Alterations : Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Chellaston Telephone Exchange, Derby-Erection : Walker & Son, Long Eaton. Chelsea Sub District Office-Alterations and New Extension: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Compton, Berks, Agricultural Research Council's Field Station-Erection of Estate Office and Four Cottages: Francis Bros., Reading. Dollis Hill Post Office Research Station-Laboratory Benches: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Edwalton Telephone Exchange-Erection: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Fareham Post Office (Hants)-Erection of Joint Garage: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Middleton (Bognor) Telephone Exchange-Erection: A. J. G. Jones, Petersfield. National Gallery-Construction of Protective Store : Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Newcastle-on-Tyne Employment Exchange and District Office-Foundation Works : A. Anderson (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newark Telephone Repeater Station-Erection: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Post Office Recovered Stores, 338/346, Goswell Road-Racking: A. E. Lindsey & Son, Ltd., London, N. Post Office Stores, Studd Street, Islington-Alterations, First and Second Floors: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Seaforth Wireless Station-Extensions: E. & S. Gibbs, Liverpool. Seal, Kent, Telephone Exchange-Erection: L. E. Jones & Son, Sevenoaks. Sellindge, Kent, Telephone Exchange-Erection : C. I. Epps & Sons, Ltd., Ashford, Kent. Southend-on-Sea Post Office Telephone Area Manager's Office, Victoria Road-Adaptations: Ventris & King, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea; Warrior Square-Adaptations: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. Southend-on-Sea Post Office Telephones, Southchurch Road-Adaptations: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. West Wittering (Sussex) Telephone Exchange-Erection: Edmond Johnson, Liphook. York House, Kingsway-Shop Fronts and Fittings: Holttum & Green, Ltd., London, N. Painting Services : South Eastern District Post Office, S.E.-Internal Painting and Cleaning: W. T. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Watford. Engineering Services : Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory-Drilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Planing and Slotting Machines: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Drilling Machines: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Shaping Machine, etc.: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; Motor Driven "Kenco" Screwing Machine: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester; Stoneware Nitrating Pans: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory-Electrically Driven Blanking Press: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Electrically Driven Sewing Machines: Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Laying of L.T. Cables for C. & D.G.F.S. and H.E. Groups: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot. Pumping Machinery at Shaw Brook Dam and Artesian Well Pump Houses : Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. South Side Buildings-Heating and Hot Water Service : G. Dawson & Sons, Manchester; Erection, etc., of Main Shafting in Fuse, Pellet, Cap, Detonator and Gunpowder Groups: F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Flameproof Motors : Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Goods' Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow: Pumping Equipment: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. Dover Castle-Constables Tower-Alterations to Heating and Hot Water Service : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Canterbury. Greenwich Fuel Research Station-Extension to Heating Service : Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Post Office (Recovered) Stores, 338/346, Goswell Road, E.C.-Heating and Hot Water Service, and Covering Existing Mains and Cylinders: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Leeds Telephone Repeater Station-Heating and Hot Water Service : Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Ltd., Leeds. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment-Erection of Machine Tools: A. Bennet & Co., Edinburgh; Electric Wiring: King & Co., Edinburgh; Heating and Hot Water Service: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Travelling Cranes: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Royal Naval College (King Charles Block) Greenwich-Sectional Type Heating Boilers: Binns & Speight, Ltd., Bradford. Miscellaneous : Airmen's Boxes : Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Ballot Boxes : T. Wilkes & Sons, Wolverhampton. Batten Racking ; King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Bedsteads, Mahogany: Gabe & Pass, London, N. Blue Clothing: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E. Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough. Box Convertible Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Cast Iron Hollowware: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Castors for Movable Troughs: British Castors, Ltd., Cast Iron Standards: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs-Dining: G. H. & S. Keen, Ltd., High Birmingham. Wycombe; Chairs-Metal, Adjustable: Tan Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C.; Chairs-Steel Tubular : Pel, Ltd., Birmingham. Detachable Grilles for Portable Counters: G. Johnson Bros., London, E.C. Dressing Chests: Zinkins, London, E. Earthenware: Booths, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Fitters' Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Filing Racks: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.; Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Folding Divisions : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Furniture Cream & Boot Polish : Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston. Glazed Notice Boards : F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Label Holders: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Long Lockers for Motor Drivers : Evertaut, Ltd., Birmingham. Notice Boards: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Pedestal Units for Repetition Tables : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Sash Line : J. Austin & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Scourers :

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.-Printing, Ruling and Binding : Booklets, "A Life for Men "-Air Ministry; Handbook No. 1, Air Raid Precautions-Home Office : Joint Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford. Handbook No. 4, Air Raid Precautions-Home Office : Alabaster, Passmore & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone : Entertainments Duty Tickets, Group 951 (1938) London and Country Tender: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton: Metal Recruiting Posters-War Office : Hancock, Corfield & Waller, Ltd., Mitcham; Pads, Army Form G.982A: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W.-Miscellaneous: Bags, Buff, 7<sup>§</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. by 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in.-E.D.E., 58; Bags, Glazed Brown, 8 in. by 51 in.-No. 172; Bags, Buff, 87 in. by 33 in.; Bags, Manilla Topless 71 in. by 5 in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Binders: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. Cloth, Opaque, White: Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester. Envelopes, Cream Wove L, London (1938) : J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Millboards : Jackson's Millboard & Fibre Co., Ltd., Bourne End. Paste for Office and Bookbinding Purposes, London (1938): Gloy and Empire Adhesives, Ltd., London, E. Pencils, Lead, "B": Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pins: D. F. Tayler & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Waste Paper, Manchester (1938)-Collection, purchase and disposal: Chadwick, Lunt & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Waxless Stencils : Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

R. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Specimen Cabinets : W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Steel Vertical Filing Cabinets (Partitioned): Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Tables-Dining: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Table Tops and Pedestals : Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops: London, S.W. Tables-Typists: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Trays for Storage Racks: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E. Washstands-Oak: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Waterproof Capes: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor Plant : Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.-Battery Materials : Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Blouses : G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.-Broadcasting Materials : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Brochures : Hudson & Kearns, Ltd., London, S.E.-Cable : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Cable, etc. : N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Clip Bolts : C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.-Coal tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.-Copper Tubes: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Hunslet.-Copper Wire : F. Smith & Co., Salford.-Copper Wire, etc. : J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W .--Corrugated Sheets, etc. : Cellactite & British Uralite, Ltd., London, W.C.-Cotton Wool: R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.-Covers and Tubes : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Crusher, etc. : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.-Cycles : B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.-Deep Ray Therapy Outfit : General Radiogical, Ltd., London, W.-Drill, etc.: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.-Drugs : Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.-Drugs, etc. : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.-Dynamite, etc. : Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Electric Cookers, etc. : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Fire Brigade Equipment : Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.-Flannel : Samuel Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.-Fuse and Blasting Powder : Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S.W.-Galvanised Corrugated Steel : Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Gauze : Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.-Generating Plant: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C.-Graders: British East Africa Corporation Ltd., London, E.C.-Insulators : Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.-Lathes : J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, nr. Birmingham.-Lift: Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Lighting Cells: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Liquid Asphalt : Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.-Locomotive Grease Lubricators : Whitelegg & Rogers, Ltd., London, W.C.-Locomotives and Spares : North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow .--Mild Steel Sheets : Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.-Mooring Materials : Brown, Lennox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.-Motor Vehicles: Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.-Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Pipes: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Quirk, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham .--Pipes, etc.: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.-Pole Parts: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston; Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Postage and Revenue Stamps, etc. : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-" Power" Sea Freighter : British Power Boat Co., Southampton.-Presses: Hunter-Penrose, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Producer Gas Engines, etc. : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.-Pump: J. Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Quinine Bisulphate, etc. : Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.-Rail Clips : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.-Railing: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.-Rails and Fishplates : Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; United Steel Co., Ltd., Workington-Rain

Coats: North British Rubber Co., London, W.-Road Roller: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.-Rolled Steel Joists, etc. : Appleby-Prodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Sanitary Fittings : Shanks & Co., London, W.-Sera, etc. : Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.-Sleepers : United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.-Standard Steel Deck Plate Girder Bridges : Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury .--Steel: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Poles: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Steel Sections : P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow .- Steel Troughing : Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Steelwork, etc. : Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Horseley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Stone Crushing Plant : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.-Substation Extension : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Substation Switchgear : Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.-Switches and Crossings : Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Switchgear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Telephones : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.-Telephones, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Teleprinters, etc. : Creed & Co., Ltd., West Croydon.-Testing Machine : W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.-Tipping Chassis : Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.-Tools: V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.-Tubes, etc. : Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Tubing, etc. : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.-Tunics, etc. : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.-Turntable, Water Tower, etc.: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.-Tyres: J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.-Water Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton-Water Works Material : Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Tylors (W. & S.), Ltd., London, N.-Wheels and Axles: Owen & Dyson, Ltd., Rotherham.-Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

May, 1938.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Chicksands Estate Co., Beds.-General Repairs and Improvements at Second Lodge Farm: G. Dawson, Shefford, Beds.-Swaton Estate, Co. Lincs.-General Repairs and Improvements at North End Farm : A. Wilson, Billingborough.-Windsor Estate, Co. Berks.-Redressing Roads in the Home Park Private : Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.

#### PRISON COMMISSION.

Bluetts : Moss Bros., Hebden Bridge. Steel : Stringer Bros., West Bromwich.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

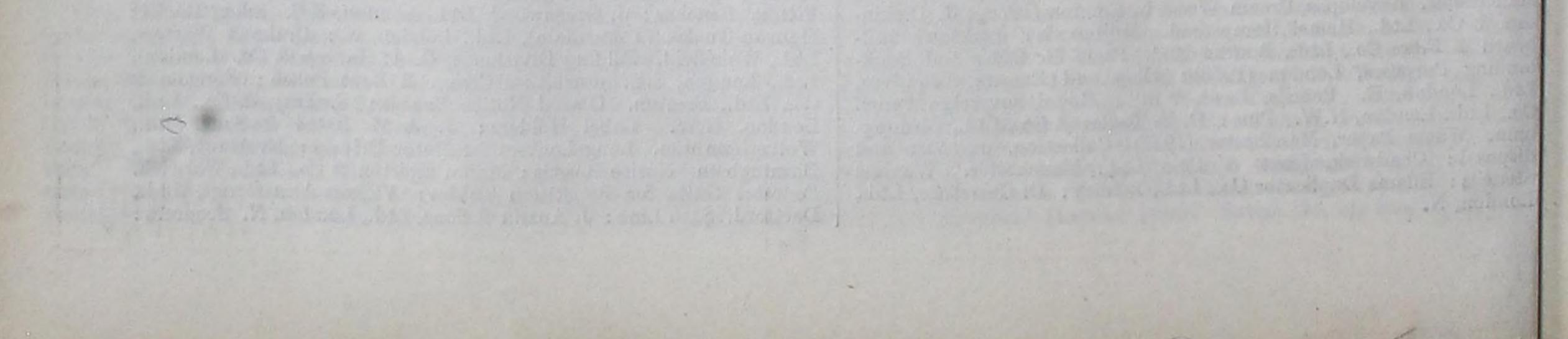
Supply of Diesel Fuel Oil : Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.

## NOTICE.

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TWEETER AND	Piles	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	{ 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4.90 5.25 5.48 5.41	3.55 2.32 2.22 2.20	2·47 2·31 3·87 5·77	4 · 27 1 · 56 0 · 77 0 · 93	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.78 \\ 0.53 \\ 0.44 \\ 1.00 \end{array} $	0 · 97 0 · 93 0 · 80 0 · 59	0.45 0.63 0.60 0.64	0·56 0·63 0·57 0·65	0·56 0·60 0·56	0.53
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England] and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 3 \\     18 \cdot 4 \\     17 \cdot 3 \\     18 \cdot 3 \\     93 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c c} 18 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	20·2 19·5 18·6 20·4	$\begin{array}{c c} 20 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$22 \cdot 4$ $22 \cdot 1$ $21 \cdot 7$ $24 \cdot 2$	0.63 25.2 24.5 23.2 24.3	24 · 2
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·4 99·0 104·3	98.6 90.8 93.7	88.9 83.6 88.4	85.0 82.6 87.9	89·9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97.6 94.2 89.9 98.6	$     \begin{array}{c}       100 \cdot 5 \\       100 \cdot 5 \\       97 \cdot 6 \\       105 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       108 \cdot 2 \\       106 \cdot 8 \\       104 \cdot 8 \\       116 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     121 \cdot 7 \\     118 \cdot 4 \\     112 \cdot 1 \\     117 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	116.9
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	22.0 20.5 20.8 22.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 22 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 7 \\       17 \cdot 4 \\       15 \cdot 5 \\       18 \cdot 2 \\       07 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.4 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.4 \\ 19.9 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     20 \cdot 4 \\     17 \cdot 8 \\     18 \cdot 0 \\     19 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	21.0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98.9 92.0 93.6 99.8	86.8 84.4 92.1	86 · 1 80 · 4 76 · 6 86 · 6	83.8 78.1 69.5 81.9	$     \begin{array}{r}       84 \cdot 1 \\       72 \cdot 0 \\       70 \cdot 5 \\       83 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	89·4 78·5 76·6 86·5	87.0 79.4 78.0 89.5	91.6 80.1 80.9 89.6	90·1 90·9 86·2 93·9	94 - 2
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	4th "	4.4 5.0 5.3 5.4 85.2	5.0 4.5 4.4 4.4 97.4	3.5 3.6 3.4 3.7	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 \cdot 2 \\       3 \cdot 5 \\       3 \cdot 1 \\       3 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	3·1 3·2 3·3 3·4	3·1 3·4 3·4 3·3	3·1 3·2 3·4 3·2	$2 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 0$	2.9 3.3 3.8 3.5	2.9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97.1 104.0 104.7	87.8 85.8 85.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 67.6 \\ 70.5 \\ 67.1 \\ 72.2 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{c}       61 \cdot 4 \\       67 \cdot 2 \\       60 \cdot 6 \\       63 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{c}       61 \cdot 2 \\       61 \cdot 8 \\       64 \cdot 2 \\       66 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	60·4 65·7 66·1 65·0	$     \begin{array}{r}       61 \cdot 0 \\       62 \cdot 3 \\       65 \cdot 3 \\       62 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	51·9 53·7 59·3 59·2	$56 \cdot 0$ $64 \cdot 5$ $73 \cdot 4$ $68 \cdot 0$	55.5
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15.9 17.6 16.7 14.8	13.5 20.8 24.9 22.4	$\begin{array}{c c} 23 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$27 \cdot 6$ 35 \cdot 3 40 \cdot 6 32 \cdot 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 29 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	25 · 7 30 · 6 30 · 5 25 · 8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 24 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$20 \cdot 5$ $25 \cdot 7$ $22 \cdot 9$ $18 \cdot 0$	$   \begin{array}{r}     15 \cdot 1 \\     16 \cdot 7 \\     14 \cdot 8 \\     12 \cdot 1 \ddagger   \end{array} $	11.4‡
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	799.8 827.8 802.0 788.7 117.0	793.5 665.0 553.4 430.1 116.1	462.9 420.5 395.5 447.3 67.7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 457 \cdot 7 \\ 436 \cdot 5 \\ 410 \cdot 1 \\ 448 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 67 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	501.6 559.3 595.9 677.4	751.0 751.4 706.6 744.2		943.4 971.0 957.9 1,027.0	$1,034 \cdot 8$ $1,078 \cdot 0$ $1,070 \cdot 0$ $1,138 \cdot 6$	1,084 · 9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	121·1 117·4 115·4 558·0	97.3 81.0 62.9	61.5 57.9 65.5 337.5	63·9 60·0 65·6 329·7	73.4 81.8 87.2 99.1 296.5	109.9 109.9 103.4 108.9 453.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 115 \cdot 6 \\ 118 \cdot 6 \\ 118 \cdot 0 \\ 127 \cdot 9 \\ 519 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     138 \cdot 0 \\     142 \cdot 1 \\     140 \cdot 2 \\     150 \cdot 3 \\     604 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     151 \cdot 4 \\     157 \cdot 7 \\     156 \cdot 6 \\     166 \cdot 6 \\     644 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	158.8
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	641·3 672·8 654·4	598·7 442·2 382·6	331·2 280·3 303·7	314 · 5 270 · 8 275 · 9	336·7 355·4 385·8	$513 \cdot 0$ $510 \cdot 6$ $516 \cdot 1$	$538 \cdot 2$ $540 \cdot 1$ $544 \cdot 4$	645.0 650.7 661.6	$     \begin{array}{r}       692 \cdot 1 \\       723 \cdot 3 \\       771 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c} 91.6\\ 105.3\\ 110.5\\ 107.5 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     105 \cdot 2 \\     98 \cdot 3 \\     72 \cdot 6 \\     .62 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	55.4 54.4 46.0 49.9	$54 \cdot 1$ $51 \cdot 7$ $44 \cdot 5$ $45 \cdot 3$	48.7 55.3 58.4 63.3	74 · 4 84 · 2 83 · 9 84 · 7	85·3 88·4 88·7 89·4	99.3 105.9 106.9 108.7	$   \begin{array}{r}     105 \cdot 9 \\     113 \cdot 6 \\     118 \cdot 8 \\     126 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	118-7
ron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$   \begin{array}{c c}     18 \cdot 8 \\     17 \cdot 8 \\     18 \cdot 6 \\     20 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	22.9 29.1 35.5 44.4	44.1 45.0 47.2 44.7	46.5 48.2 48.2 48.2 46.5	43.9 40.9 35.9 31.5	28 · 7 25 · 5 25 · 3 23 · 5	$23 \cdot 8$ $23 \cdot 1$ $21 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 8$	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 8 \\       16 \cdot 9 \\       14 \cdot 9 \\       12 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	14 · 5‡
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 · 8 27 · 4 29 · 4 27 · 7	$27 \cdot 8$ $28 \cdot 3$ $30 \cdot 3$ $29 \cdot 8$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 29 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       10.7 \\       8.8 \\       7.6 \\       6.6     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \cdot 2 \\       5 \cdot 3 \\       4 \cdot 8 \\       5 \cdot 1 \ddagger     \end{array} $	6.4‡
Electrical Engineering. Average of "BEAMA" Index of new orders expressed as percentage of 1924 average. <sup>†</sup>	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$   \begin{array}{c}     104 \cdot 1 \\     105 \cdot 4 \\     107 \cdot 6 \\     111 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     116 \cdot 4 \\     109 \cdot 0 \\     109 \cdot 4 \\     97 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       84 \cdot 1 \\       82 \cdot 0 \\       75 \cdot 7 \\       65 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	59.9 62.8 56.8 58.9	$     \begin{array}{r}       64 \cdot 1 \\       65 \cdot 2 \\       64 \cdot 8 \\       64 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 0 \\ 69 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       119 \cdot 9 \\       121 \cdot 6 \\       105 \cdot 5 \\       105 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     121 \cdot 6 \\     145 \cdot 1 \\     168 \cdot 2 \\     181 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	195·9 186·8 174·9	1
Electrical Engineering — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	5.7 7.2 9.1 10.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     14 \cdot 5 \\     14 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 6 \\     15 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     17 \cdot 2 \\     16 \cdot 3 \\     16 \cdot 0 \\     16 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	18.9 16.7 13.7 11.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11.3\\ 8.8\\ 7.1\\ 6.9 \end{array} $	7.7 6.9 6.0 5.4	5.6 4.4 3.6 3.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.5 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\$	4.5‡
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1.36 1.45 1.45 1.56	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.37 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.23 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 25 \\ 0 \cdot 29 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 33 \\ \end{array} $	0 · 48 0 · 59 0 · 60 0 · 60	0 · 56 0 · 56 0 · 53 0 · 74	0.84 0.85 0.93 0.96	$1 \cdot 01$ $1 \cdot 20$ $1 \cdot 18$ $1 \cdot 13$ $70 \cdot 5$	1.09
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c} 94.3 \\ 101.0 \\ 100.7 \\ 108.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48.2 38.6 29.0 27.8	$   \begin{array}{c}     25 \cdot 9 \\     19 \cdot 5 \\     16 \cdot 6 \\     15 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{r}       38 \cdot 6 \\       38 \cdot 9 \\       36 \cdot 9 \\       51 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	58.5 59.0 64.5 67.0	70.5 83.4 82.3 78.2	173.0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$   \begin{array}{r}     362 \cdot 4 \\     428 \cdot 4 \\     360 \cdot 1 \\     499 \cdot 0 \\     \overline{138 \cdot 0}   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{r}     32 \cdot 7 \\     23 \cdot 4 \\     38 \cdot 7 \\     104 \cdot 8 \\     12 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	25.7 28.0 10.8 7.4 9.8	$   \begin{array}{c c}     77 \cdot 3 \\     50 \cdot 1 \\     39 \cdot 7 \\     74 \cdot 7 \\     29 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{r}     144 \cdot 4 \\     108 \cdot 1 \\     119 \cdot 0 \\     311 \cdot 1 \\     55 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     232 \cdot 5 \\     282 \cdot 3 \\     293 \cdot 2 \\     272 \cdot 5 \\     \\     88 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 253.5 \\ 367.7 \\ 218.6 \\ 217.5 \\ 96.5 \end{array} $	65.9
Percentage of 1924 average }	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	163·1 137·1 190·0	87.8 61.2 50.3	8.9 14.7 39.9	10.6 4.1 2.8	19·1 15·1 28·4	55·8 29·3 35·6	41·2 45·3 118·5	$107 \cdot 5$ $111 \cdot 7$ $103 \cdot 8$	140.0 83.2 82.8	Percental
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$22 \cdot 4$ $26 \cdot 1$ $31 \cdot 9$ $40 \cdot 2$	46 · 8 52 · 0 55 · 8 57 · 7	$57 \cdot 2$ $58 \cdot 0$ $60 \cdot 9$ $60 \cdot 4$	59.6 56.6 55.0 51.8	50.1 45.1 43.1 42.9	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$32 \cdot 8$ $28 \cdot 6$ $25 \cdot 7$ $23 \cdot 1$	$22 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 3$ $19 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 6^{+}$	17.7‡
Cotton-Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million { Ib.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·5 122·1	$\begin{array}{c c}117 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}112 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 118 \cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c}120 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}113 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 120 \cdot 3\end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       123 \cdot 0 \\       120 \cdot 8 \\       108 \cdot 9 \\       124 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	$128 \cdot 0$ $131 \cdot 7$ $110 \cdot 8$ $125 \cdot 2$	115.1
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72 103	99 92 70 90	96 89 90 100	102 96 79 91	96 89 84 102	104 102 92 106	$     \begin{array}{r}       108 \\       112 \\       94 \\       106     \end{array} $	98
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23.8 37.3 45.5 43.0	40.6 38.8 44.0 30.4	25 · 9 30 · 2 34 · 5 24 · 4	24·8 26·5 24·9 20·6	21·6 22·1 25·3 21·9	22·1 21·5 22·3 17·8	17·1 16·4 15·9 13·5	$   \begin{array}{r}     10 \cdot 9 \\     10 \cdot 5 \\     11 \cdot 0 \\     13 \cdot 1 \ddagger   \end{array} $	22.5‡
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.           2nd ,,           3rd ,,           4th ,,	88.8 93.3 88.5 90.6	83·9 73·8 75·7 76·7	70.6 72.0 62.8 78.6	77 · 1 70 · 5 67 · 9 73 · 8	69·1 75·1 77·8 82·7	79.7 74.7 70.0 77.8	74 · 5 75 · 6 78 · 2 85 · 8	82·1 81·8 81·0 85·7	86 · 4 88 · 7 85 · 7 78 · 6	72.4
Wool Textile Industry — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$21 \cdot 2$ $22 \cdot 8$ $26 \cdot 5$ $25 \cdot 9$	29.5 28.6 36.3 18.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16.5 \\ 23.5 \\ 25.3 \\ 17.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.7 \\ 16.0 \\ 11.9 \\ 9.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       16 \cdot 5 \\       14 \cdot 6 \\       12 \cdot 6 \\       8 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$9 \cdot 2$ 10 \cdot 2 10 \cdot 4 6 \cdot 9	$7 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \ddagger$	20 · 8‡
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$   \begin{array}{c c}     15 \cdot 7 \\     22 \cdot 1 \\     16 \cdot 4 \\     18 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	18·8 20·2 17·2 18·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16.3 \\ 16.9 \\ 16.3 \\ 13.6 \end{array} $	14.5 18.1 14.3 19.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	23·5 26·2 22·0 23·8	27 · 6 29 · 6 27 · 6 29 · 5	28 · 7 32 · 8 27 · 8 27 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	25.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 107.5 \\ 151.4 \\ 112.3 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{c}       128 \cdot 8 \\       138 \cdot 4 \\       117 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c}111 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 6\end{array}$	99·3 124·0 97·9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{r}     196 \cdot 6 \\     224 \cdot 7 \\     190 \cdot 4 \\     189 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       198 \cdot 6 \\       205 \cdot 5 \\       171 \cdot 9 \\       185 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	174-0
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 129.5 \\ 19.1 \\ 9.0 \\ 9.3 \\ 15.2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 126 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	93·2 24·9 18·2 19·1 26·5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	146.6 32.8 20.8 19.3 22.0	22·9 15·6 16·1 19·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 202 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	20·8 11·2 11·3 14·9	16.3 10.8 10.9 15.4‡	16.4‡
Public Works Contracting — Unem- ployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.		26.9 19.5 19.8 23.8	26·9 26·0 28·5 29·8	$   \begin{array}{c}     32 \cdot 9 \\     27 \cdot 8 \\     30 \cdot 0 \\     35 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	37 · 8 36 · 9 40 · 8 43 · 6	45.0 42.2 45.6 47.7	47.2 43.8 45.4 47.2	48.4 44.7 45.6 47.3	48.3 41.0 41.1 42.7	42.2 36.8 35.8 38.0‡	38·3‡
* Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreig	1	and the second second	and the second second				itish Electric		1 16	cturers' As	adation

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\* Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included. \* See footnote \*\* overleaf.

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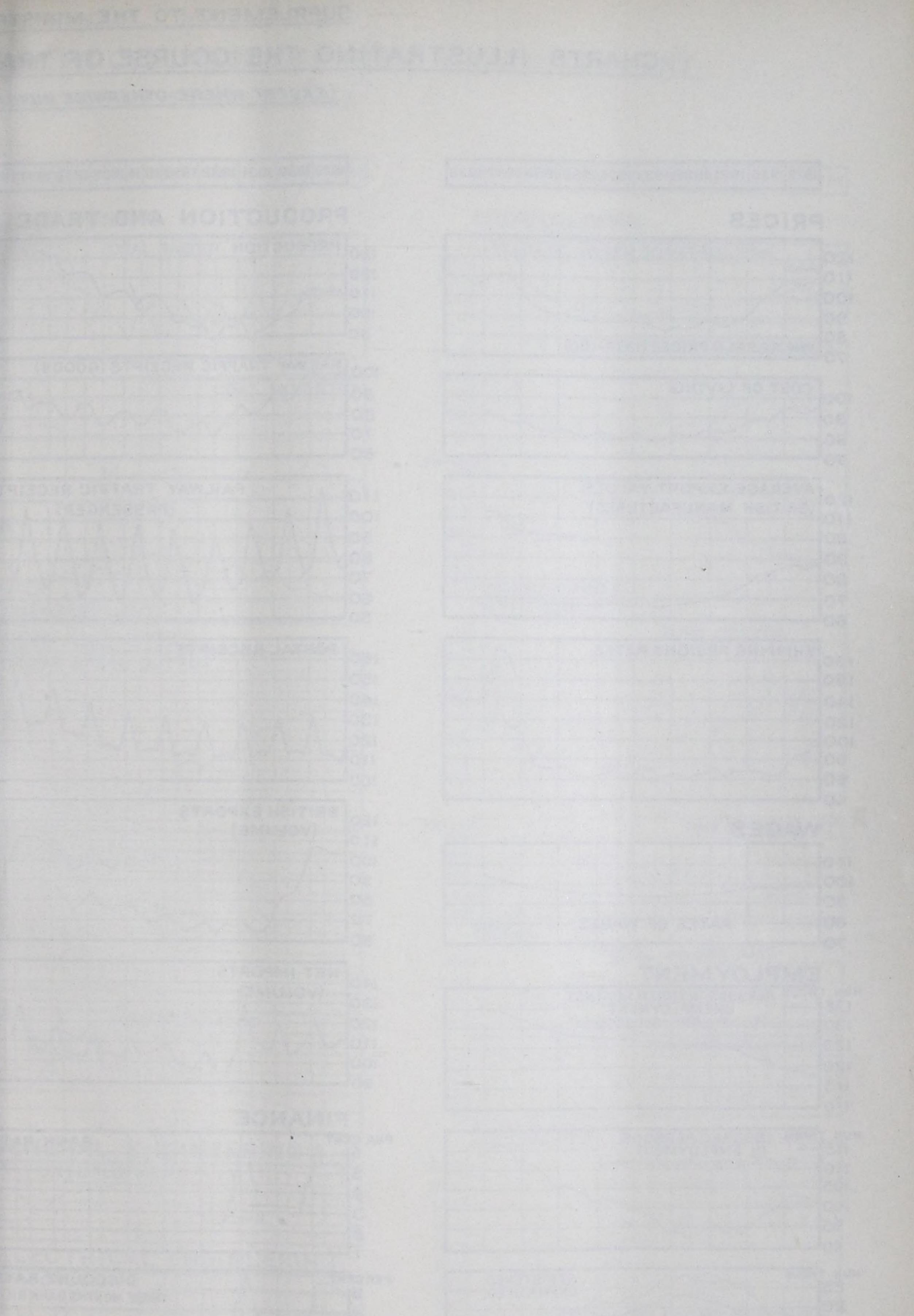
† Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. ¶ Figures not available. 

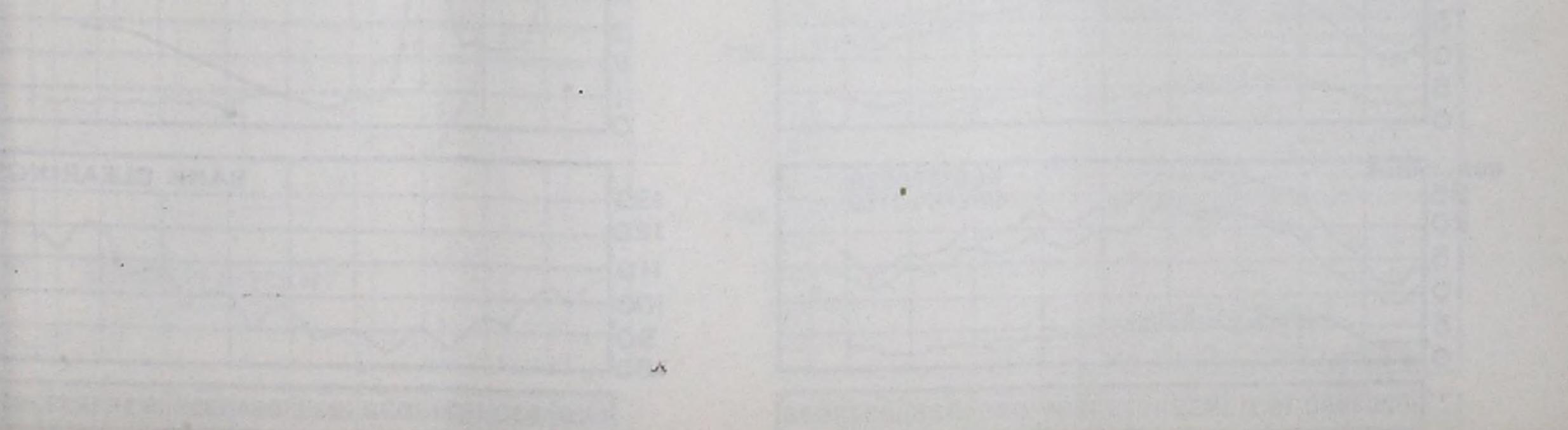
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## SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1938.

# STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

COURSE OF TRADE	1	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.		1935	1		1
Wholesale Prices.	lst Qr.	) Figures	r 106.5	89·7 87·9	88.5	83.7	88.7	87.	8 91.7	104.7	105.
Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	availa- ble.	$   \left  \begin{array}{c}     101 \cdot 9 \\     98 \cdot 4 \\     93 \cdot 6 \\     162 \cdot 2   \end{array} \right  $	84.8 88.8 150.7	84·4 84·9	87·3 87·6	88·2 87·7	88. 88. 91.	7 95·0 3 98·9		
Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July,	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 165 \cdot 2 \\ 160 \cdot 8 \\ 163 \cdot 3 \\ 166 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 162 \cdot 2 \\ 155 \cdot 0 \\ 156 \cdot 5 \\ 155 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	146·3 145·3 146·7	142·8 141·7 143·0	136·5 139·8	138·3 142·3	141. 140. 143. 146.	0 144·3 3 146·7	152·3 155·5	na realizado
1914 = 100). Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 94.5\\ 91.9\\ 93.4\\ 95.2 \end{array} $	92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9	86·2 83·6 83·1 83·9	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79-9 78-0 79-9 81-5	80·3 79·1 81·4	80- 80- 81-	8 83.6 0 82.5 9 83.9	86·3 87·1 88·9	89.
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ }	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	$ \begin{array}{r}     145 \cdot 1 \\     138 \cdot 9 \\     146 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	128.6 110.5 105.0	78·4 72·0 70·7	70-2 72-8 63-9	69·1 65·9 71·6	72·4 73·3 77·6	83- 82- 78- 82-	3 82.8	93·8	95.
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for {	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 96.8 \\ 124.7 \\ 110.3 \\ 105.7 \end{array} $	71.0 83.8 79.2 81.5	68·7 84·9 87·8 79·2	75-2 86-0 82-5 88-3	90·4 89·8	86- 82- 79- 81-	1* 82·1 2 78·5	104 · 5 90 · 2 93 · 7	83.
1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values' $\begin{cases} (1924 = 100 \text{ for } 1929-34; 1935 = \end{cases}$	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	Figures not availa- ble.†	100·2 85·4 83·0	83·5 77·5 75·3	85·0 68·5 68·7	92·2 66·5 66·2	101·0 66·4 67·6	85. 100. 98.	7 89-2 2* 100-8 9 100-7	92·2 104·0 108·1	114.
100 for 1935-38*). hipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	93·6 85·1	82·3 80·0 63·6 61·7	71.9 70.4 67.0 66.8	66·8 66·9 65·4 64·0	67.6	66.9	100· 100· 60· 60·	3 102.2		3 5 131.
Index: $(1924 = 100 \text{ for } 1929-36;)$ 1935 = 100 for 1937-38).	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	83·4 75·0 99	66·2 66·8	62·4 72·6	59·9 64·6	59·1 64·6	66·9 65·4 94	62· 73·	6 75·3 7 94·3 5 97	193·3 164·6	105
Average of 1924 = 100).	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 981 981 11,786	98± 98± 98± 98	97 96 95 <u>1</u> 12,380	95 94 94 94		94 94	9	6 98 6 99	102	
insured against Unemployment in Great Britain.   Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11,822 11,870 11,923	12,115 12,197 12,290	12,467 12,550 12,620	12,545 12,556 12,576	12,613 12,631 12,648	12,682 12,702	12,76 12,79 12,86	6 13,015 7 13,098	13,358	
stimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain   (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966	10,170 10,191	10,12 10,36 10,45 10,56	4 10,879 3 11,071	11,519	
egistered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands. Total	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,353 1,133 1,152 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668	2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757	2,845 2,573 2,397 2,268	2,110 2,115	2,25 2,03 1,96 1,90	0 1,746 0 1,630	1,421	
Males	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	1,105 916 919	1,175 1,302 1,508	1,973 1,956 2,068	2,197 2,251 2,363	2,362 2,157 2,034	1,933 1,773 1,750	1,84 1,68 1,62	8 1,655 6 1,436 4 1,332	1,334 1,162 1,107	1,35
Females	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	1,020 248 217 233	1,720 368 460 537	2,118 649 618 666	2,319 469 463 480	1,941 483 416 363	1,758 370 337 365	1,57 40 34 33	7 <u>367</u> 4 <u>310</u>	1 305	44
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	261 1,084 885 869	577 1,179 1,260 1,411	550 1,993 1,966 2,061	438 2,197 2,102	2,332 2,079	351 1,967 1,737	1,913 1,711	5 291 5 1,742 1,488	1,468 1,242	1,45
Temporarily Stopped (Males and	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	1,007 269 248	1,726 364 502	2,198 629 608	2,150 2,265 469 612	1,937 1,932 513 494	1,681 1,797 336 373	1,618 1,679 342 319	9 1,429 2 280 9 258	1,279 171 179	**
dustrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number (1924 = 100 for	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	$   \begin{array}{r}     283 \\     274 \\     110 \cdot 6 \\     112 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}     634 \\     571 \\     111 \cdot 0 \\     103 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	673 470 94.6 92.1	693 492 95·0 94·3	460 336 94 · 8 96 · 7		342 222 113·2 110·7	$2   192   123 \cdot 1$	219 239 131·3 133·8	**
1929-33; 1930 = 100  for  1934-38)	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	$   \begin{array}{r}     110 \cdot 7 \\     114 \cdot 0 \\     2,018 \\     1,963   \end{array} $	99.5 99.0 2,002 1,809	89·3 97·3 1,759 1,657	87.4 95.0 1,614 1,493	96.8 105.0	102.6 112.0	109·9 120·7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	130 · 4 136 · 8 1,746	1,824
Britain, Thousand £	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	1,955 2,016 100·3	1,748 1,861 99·6	1,627 1,709 87.5	1,396 1,548 80·3	1,452 1,657 75.5	1,526 1,521 1,655 83.0	1,530 1,516 1,730 81·9	1,616 1,762	1,749 1,673 1,868 86.8	and the second
Percentage of 1924 average {	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$97 \cdot 6$ $97 \cdot 2$ $100 \cdot 2$ 1,257	90.0 86.9 92.5 1,205	82·4 80·9 85·0	74·2 69·4 77·0	70·3 72·2 82·4	75.9 75.6 82.3	76·1 75·4 86·0	80·4 87·6	87.0 83.2 92.9	1.0%
Average amount weekly-Great Britain, Thousand £	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,505 1,963 1,355	1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,114	984 1,289 1,623 1,130	1,038 1,257 1,664 1,151	1,007 1,345 1,700 1,160	1,383 1,748	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,113\\ 1,421\\ 1,814\\ 1,246 \end{array} $	1,080
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$   \begin{array}{c}     73.3 \\     87.7 \\     114.3 \\     79.0   \end{array} $	$70 \cdot 2$ 87 \cdot 6 107 \cdot 3 75 \cdot 8	67.8 81.0 98.7 69.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       63 \cdot 5 \\       74 \cdot 0 \\       91 \cdot 3 \\       64 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	57·3 75·1 94·6 65·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 60.5 \\ 73.3 \\ 97.0 \\ 67.1 \end{array} $	58.7 78.4 99.1 67.6	80·6 101·9	64-9 82-8 105-7 72-6	62.9
stal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand $\pounds$	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$\begin{array}{c c}124 \cdot 1 \\129 \cdot 3 \\129 \cdot 1 \\150 \cdot 3\end{array}$	$129 \cdot 2$ $131 \cdot 5$ $129 \cdot 6$	$     \begin{array}{r}       129 \cdot 9 \\       130 \cdot 8 \\       127 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       127 \cdot 0 \\       128 \cdot 1 \\       127 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	131·3 131·4 130·6	132·2 135·5 135·3	$ \begin{array}{r}     138 \cdot 4 \\     140 \cdot 1 \\     142 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	147.6 147.9 145.8	149-3
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{r}       149 \cdot 6 \\       112 \cdot 8 \\       114 \cdot 8 \\       113 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	148.6 113.4 114.2 110.9	148.6 110.9 111.8 111.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 152 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	160·4 115·3 118·2 118·1		$   \begin{array}{r}     173 \cdot 6 \\     128 \cdot 9 \\     129 \cdot 1 \\     127 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	130.3
itish Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	$   \begin{array}{r}     131 \cdot 2 \\     181 \cdot 2 \\     177 \cdot 6 \\     184 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     130 \cdot 5 \\     164 \cdot 1 \\     140 \cdot 7 \\     136 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	129.7 103.3 95.8 93.2	129.7 92.3 94.7 84.1	133·4 89·7 85·6 93·1	136·2 94·7 95·0 99·3	140.0 105.5 101.0 105.3		151·5 121·1 130·1 134·4	120 - 9
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices { for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for { 1935-38*).	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd	185-9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 129.7 \\ 158.9 \\ 140.2 \end{array} $	98·2 110·9 105·6	93·9 109·7 112·4	99.5 109.7 105.9	106·9 115·4 115·0	114.0 105.4 102.0	120.5 104.8 100.7	135-9 115-2 119-2	106.1
Index Number of Volume (1924 = )	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd "	Figures not avail- able.†	$ \begin{array}{r} 137.2 \\ 134.5 \\ 96.0 \\ 84.7 \\ \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     106 \cdot 2 \\     114 \cdot 1 \\     67 \cdot 0 \\     63 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	102·4 113·8 66·3 67·9	113.7 120.1 66.3 64.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 9 \\ 130 \cdot 4 \\ 69 \cdot 7 \\ 69 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     105 \cdot 1 \\     113 \cdot 4 \\     99 \cdot 0^{*} \\     95 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	109.6 117.1 98.4 94.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \cdot 8 \\ 120 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	99 • 7
t Imports (Volume, all com-	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr, 2nd ,,	275·9 268·3	82.9 81.2 259.0 233.4	64.1 68.9 192.5	61.9 68.7 177.3	68.7 72.6 146.5	73.0 78.7 168.8	98.7 106.5 164.5	102.9 110.0 184.3	111.6 112.8 210.8	229.4
Value as declared, Million £ ]	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 1	268·6 298·3	224·9 239·8	189.6 191.0 224.3 227.8	$   \begin{array}{r}     154 \cdot 2 \\     149 \cdot 7 \\     169 \cdot 5 \\     226 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 148.6 \\ 155.6 \\ 175.2 \\ 209.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 164.3 \\ 164.1 \\ 182.9 \\ 233.3 \\ \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     166 \cdot 0 \\     168 \cdot 4 \\     201 \cdot 9 \\     165 \cdot 8^*   \end{array} $		232·1 239·6 271·4 185·7	195.1
Index Number of Volume (1024	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	Figures not avail-	$ \begin{array}{c c} 230 \cdot 1 \\ 226 \cdot 6 \\ 260 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 110 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 231 \cdot 2 \\ 241 \cdot 5 \\ 283 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	$205 \cdot 0$ $205 \cdot 9$ $227 \cdot 5$ $104 \cdot 0$	$212 \cdot 3$ $217 \cdot 2$ $239 \cdot 0$ $96 \cdot 2$	$   \begin{array}{r}     227 \cdot 1 \\     224 \cdot 8 \\     242 \cdot 5 \\     107 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	168.7 167.9 198.4 94.6*	180·3 182·9 207·0 102·5	193.6 193.7 225.3 106.0	111.4
$100 \text{ for } 1929-34; 1935 = 100 \text{ for } \{ 1935-38^* \}.$	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	able.†	$ \begin{array}{c c} 105 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 119 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{c}       106 \cdot 3 \\       111 \cdot 1 \\       130 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	94-2 94-7 104-6	97.6 99.9 109.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     107.3 \\     104.4 \\     103.4 \\     111.5   \end{array} $	96.3 95.8 113.2	102.9 102.9 104.4 118.1	110.5 110.6 128.6	anthrow the
* The series of figures compiled by the		26 Sep. 61 2 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 51	1 May 3	21 Sep. 6	10 Mch. 4 17 Mch. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 21 Apr. 3 12 May 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	change).		The second the	2 (no change).	and when	Si sit
* The series of figures compiled by the end of 1936. The figures shown above, † For the purpose of the chart the appr ‡ Published by courtesy of the Chambe	in winner to	Trade with with the first ourse of the ping of the	dament of	1930 prices a 1935, repre	and index n	w solles, w.	1011 1 300 45	sugnata.		and the second second	





## SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF L

## CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OF

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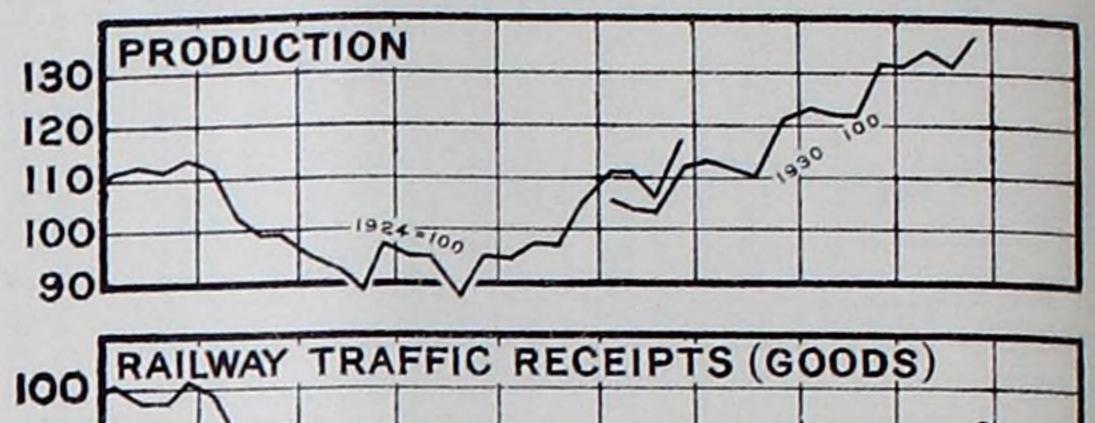
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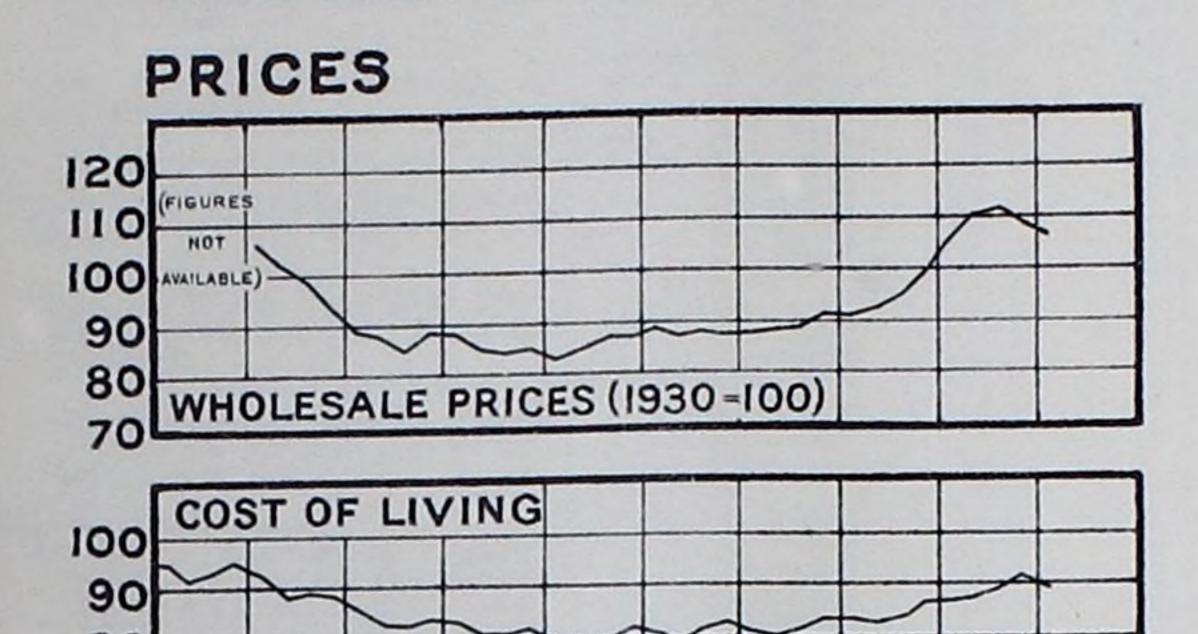
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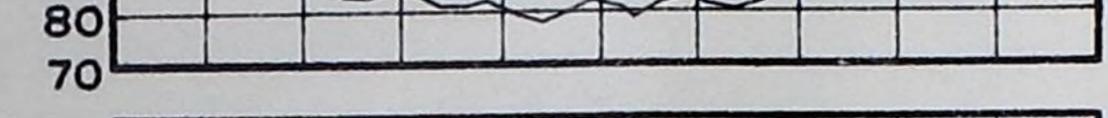
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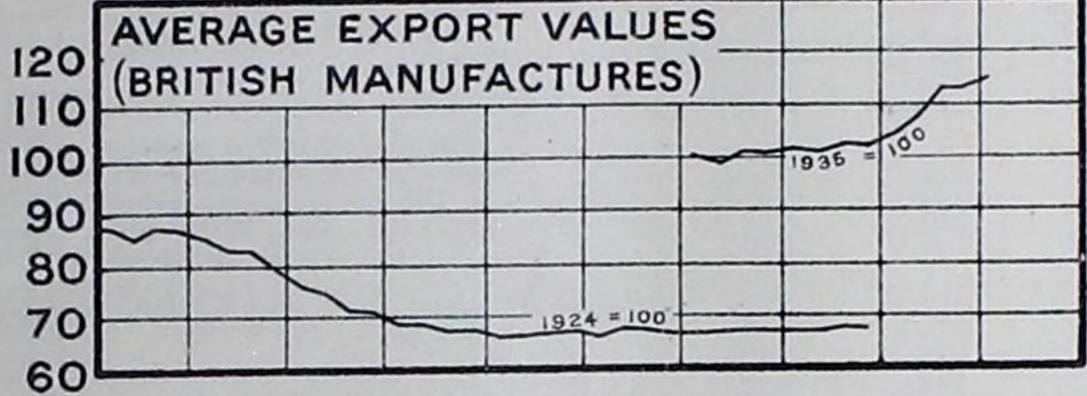
## PRODUCTION AND TRADE

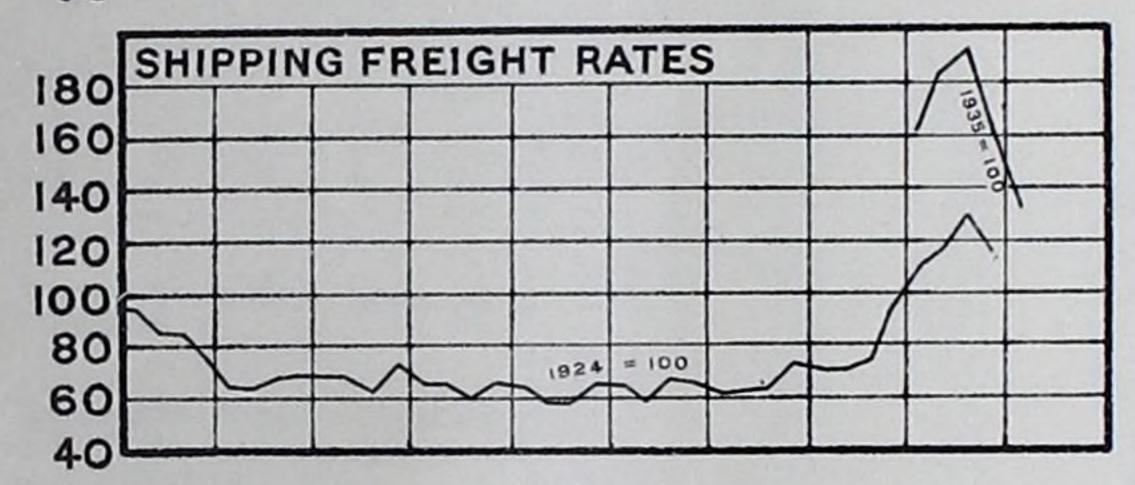


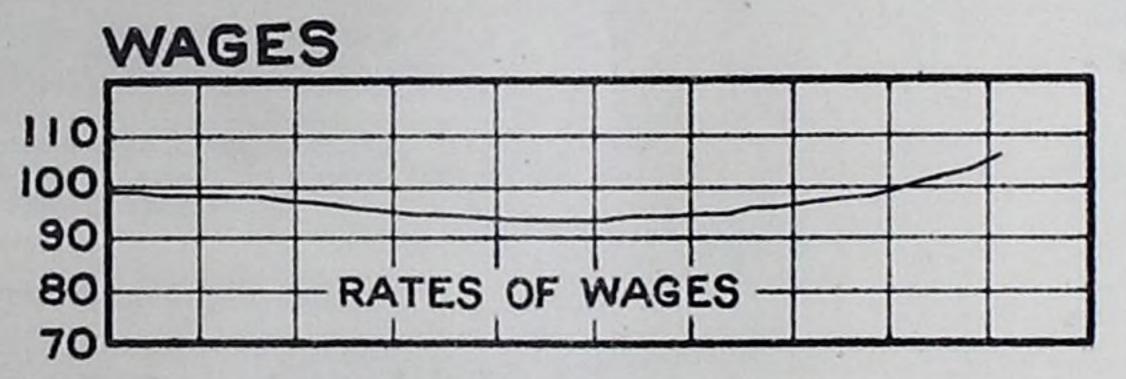
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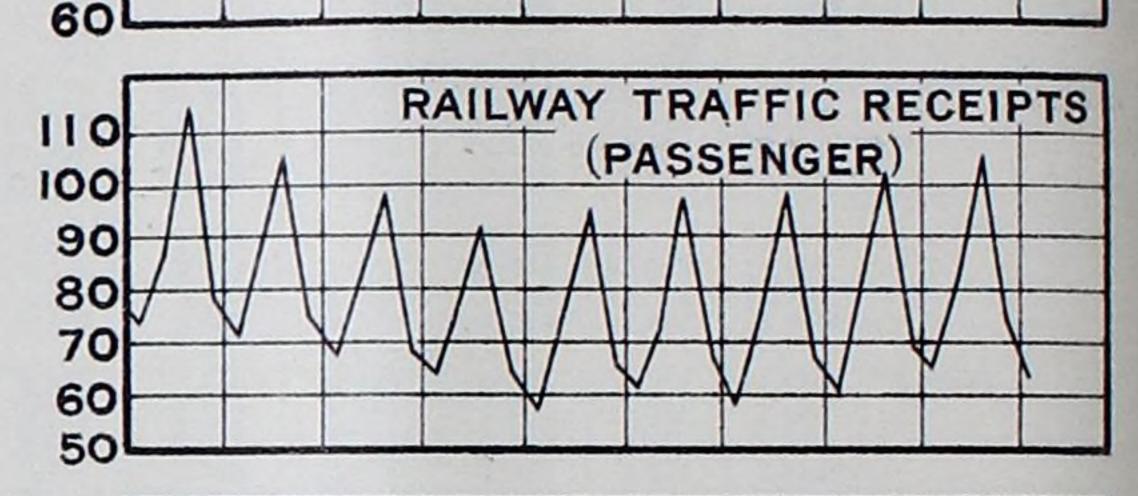








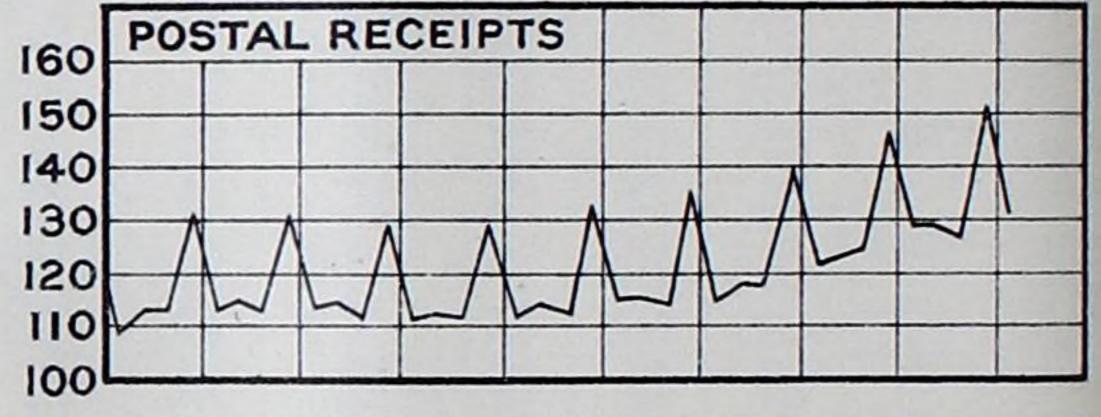


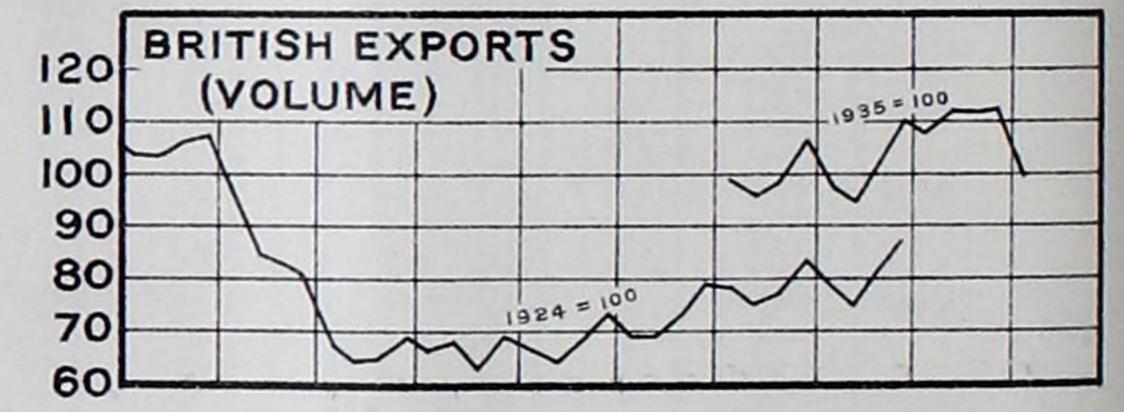


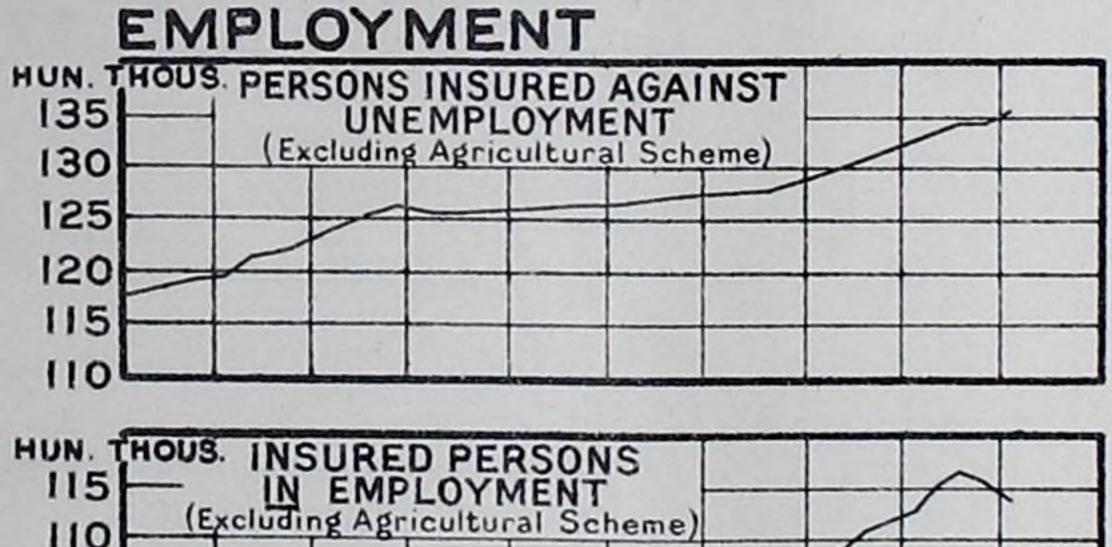
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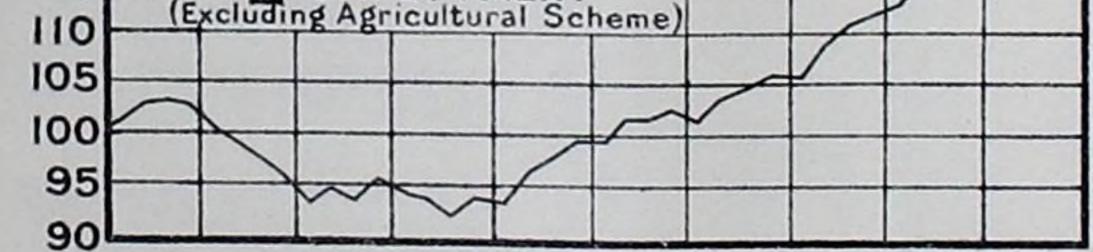
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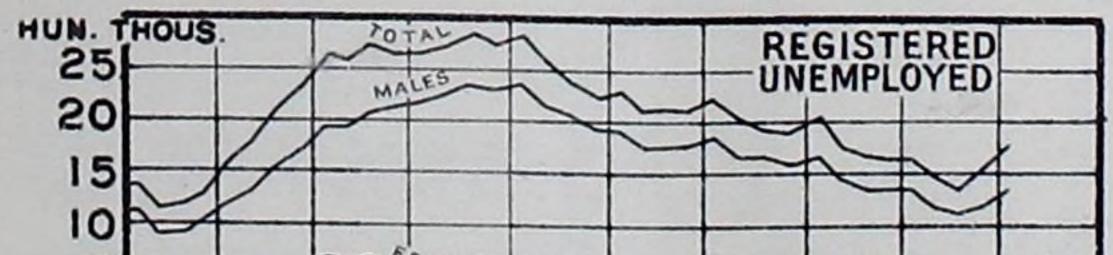
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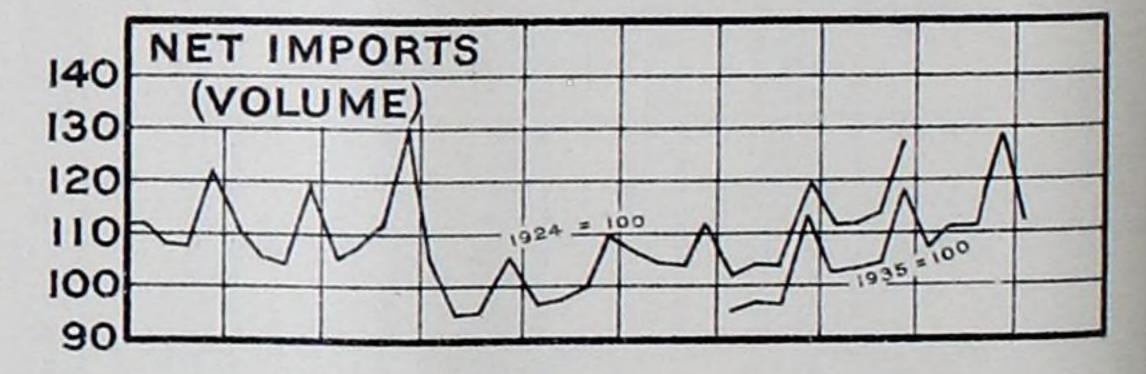




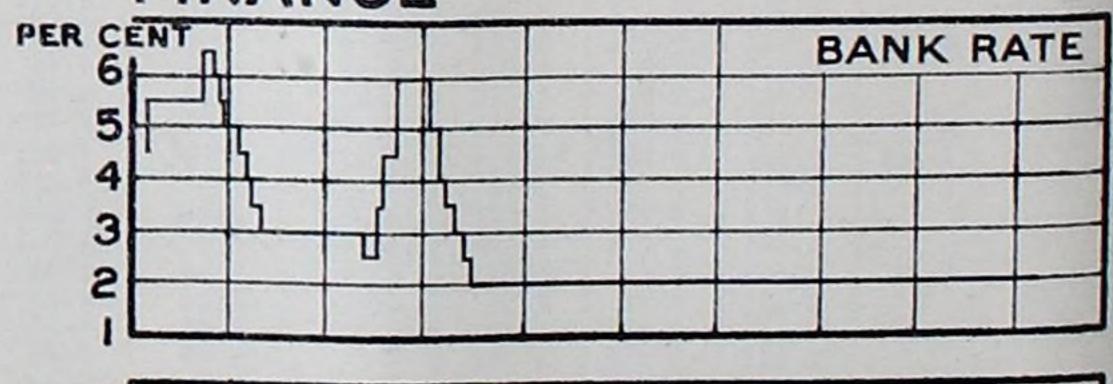


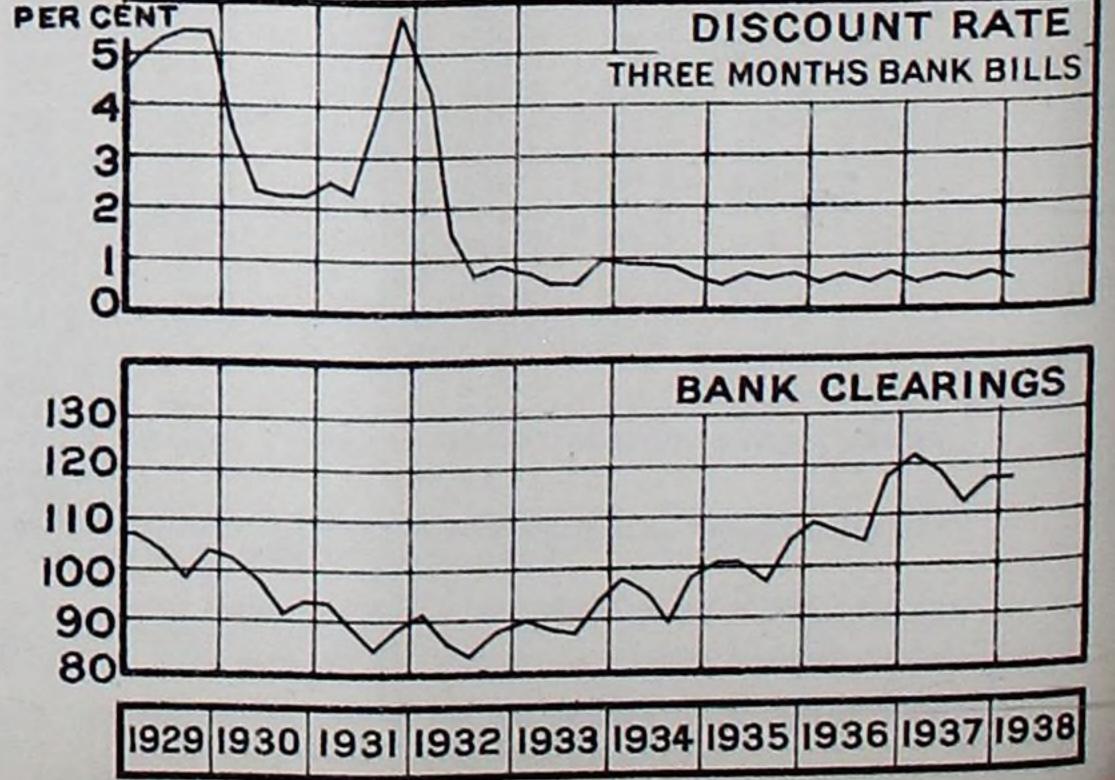


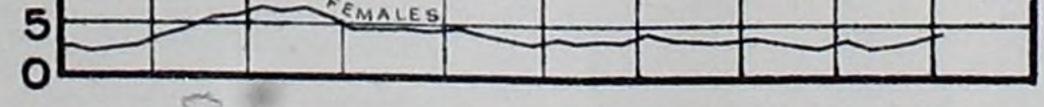


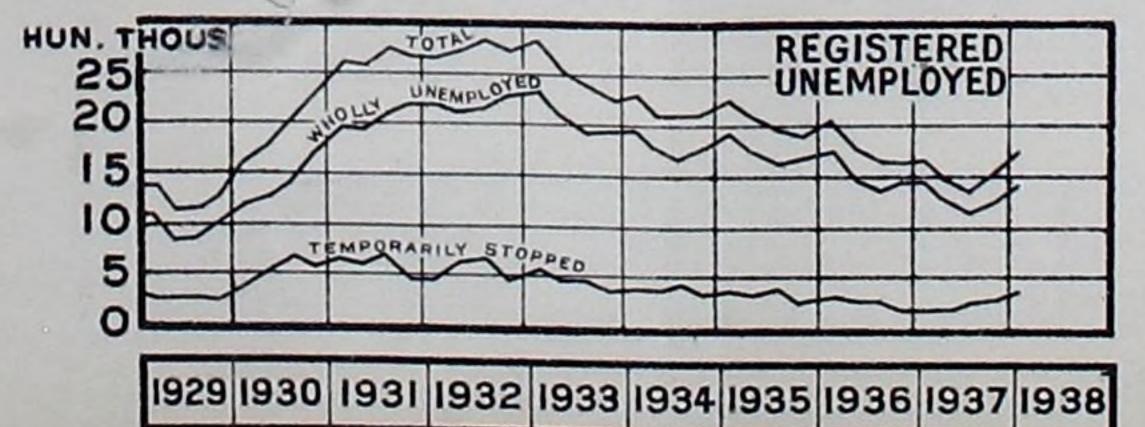


FINANCE









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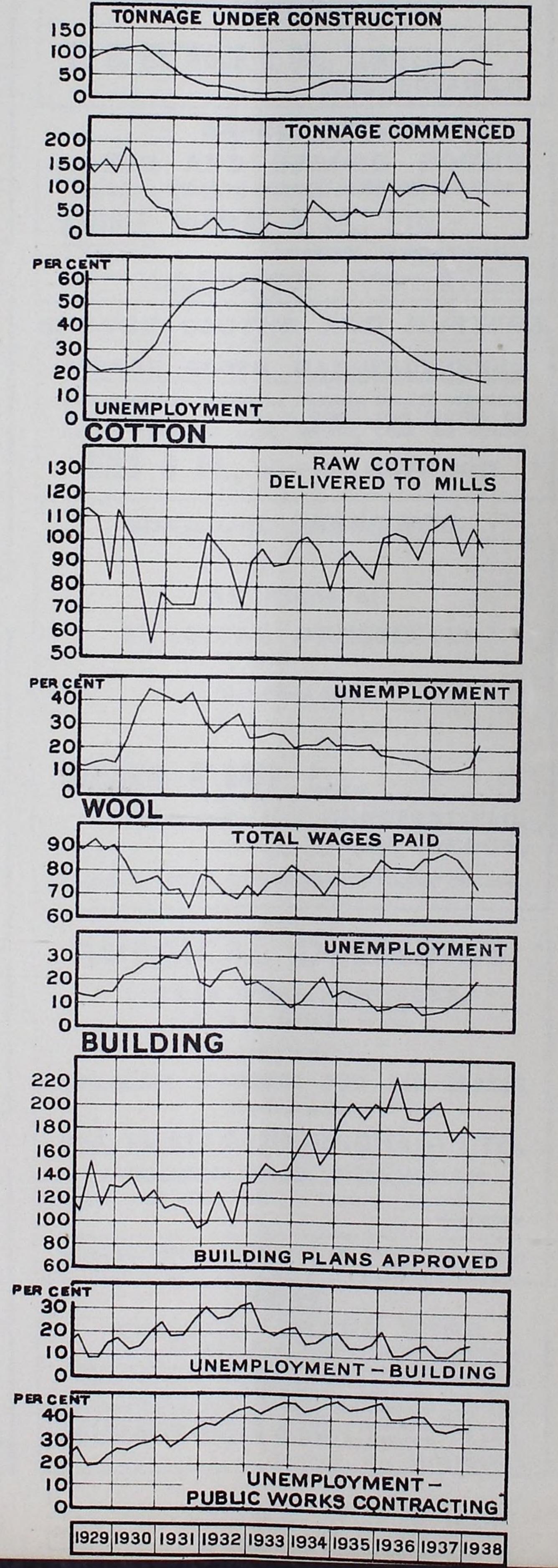
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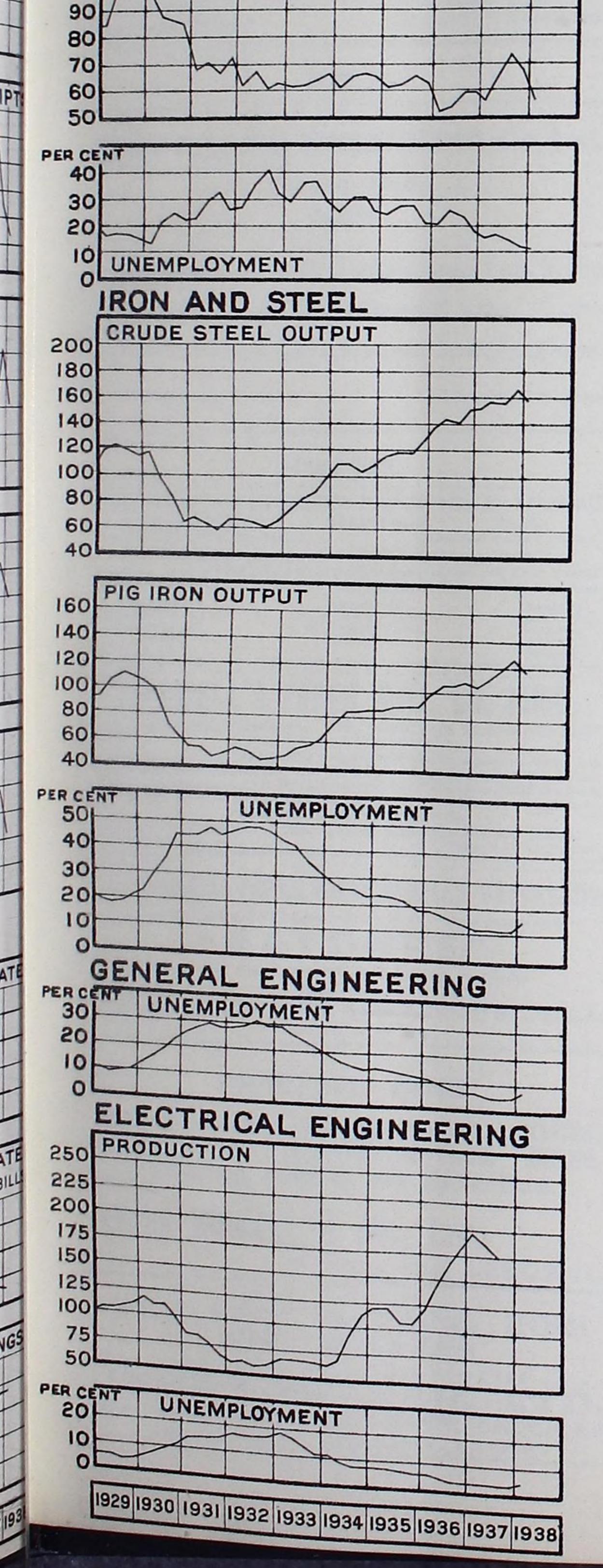
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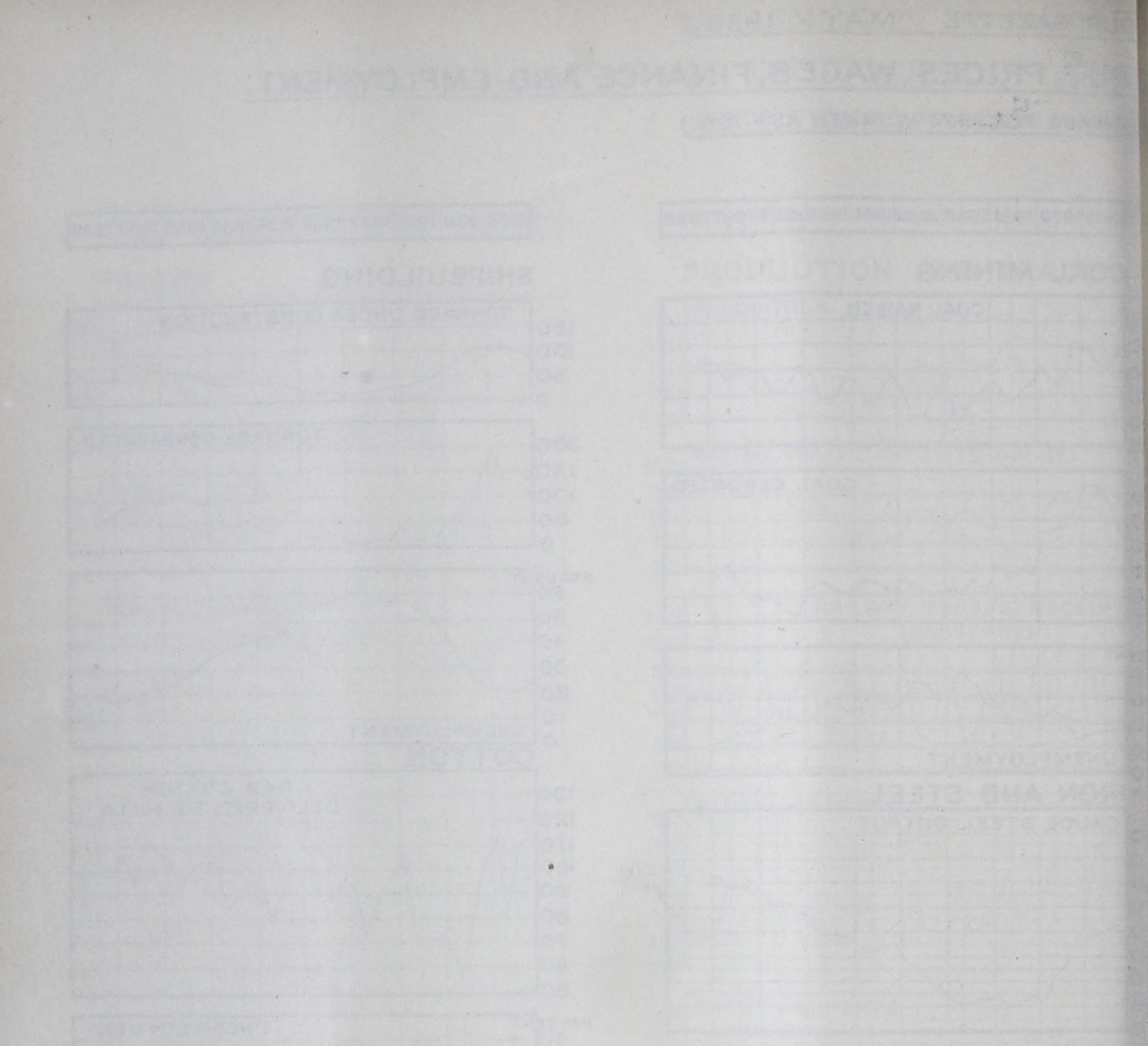
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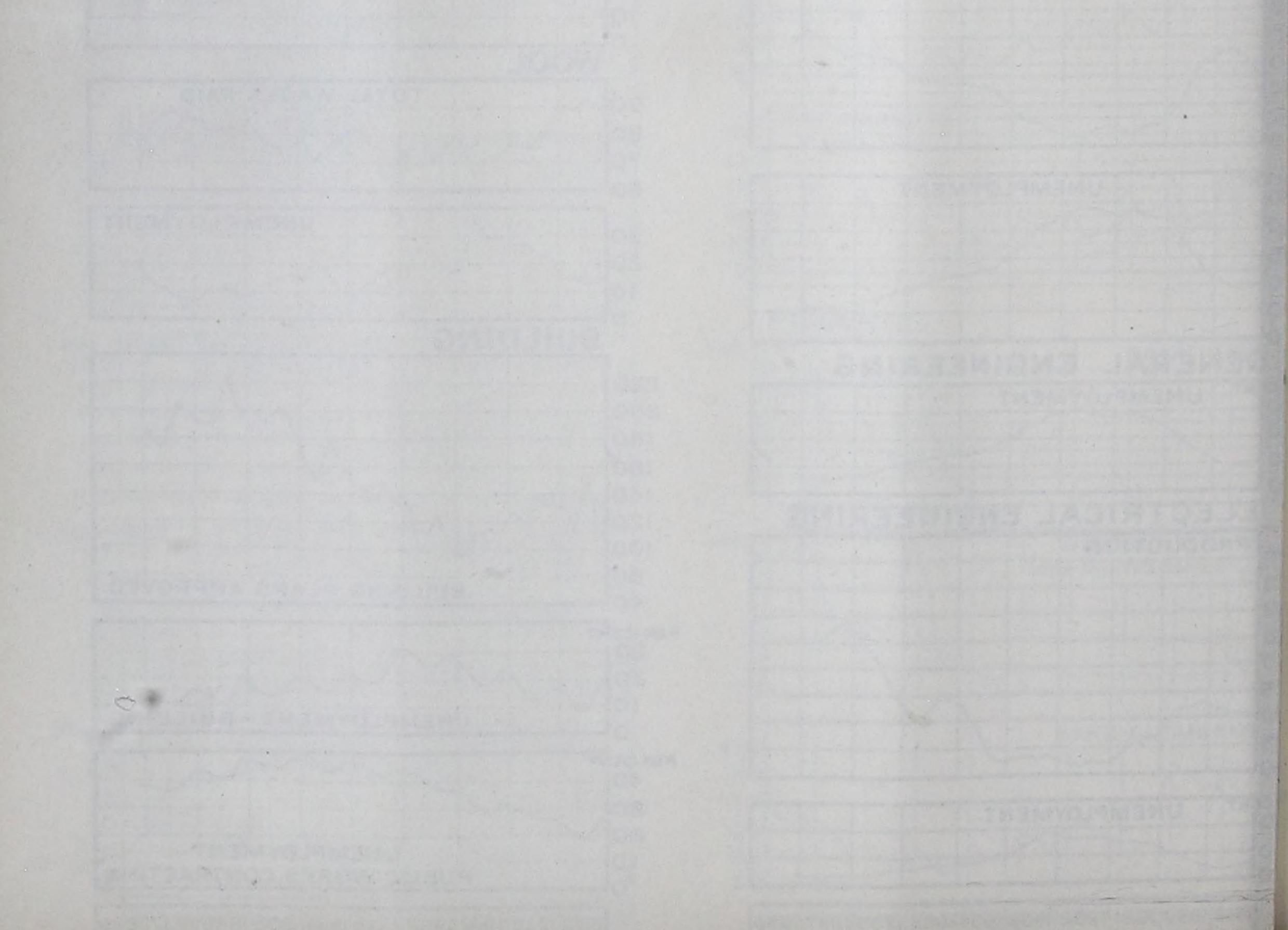
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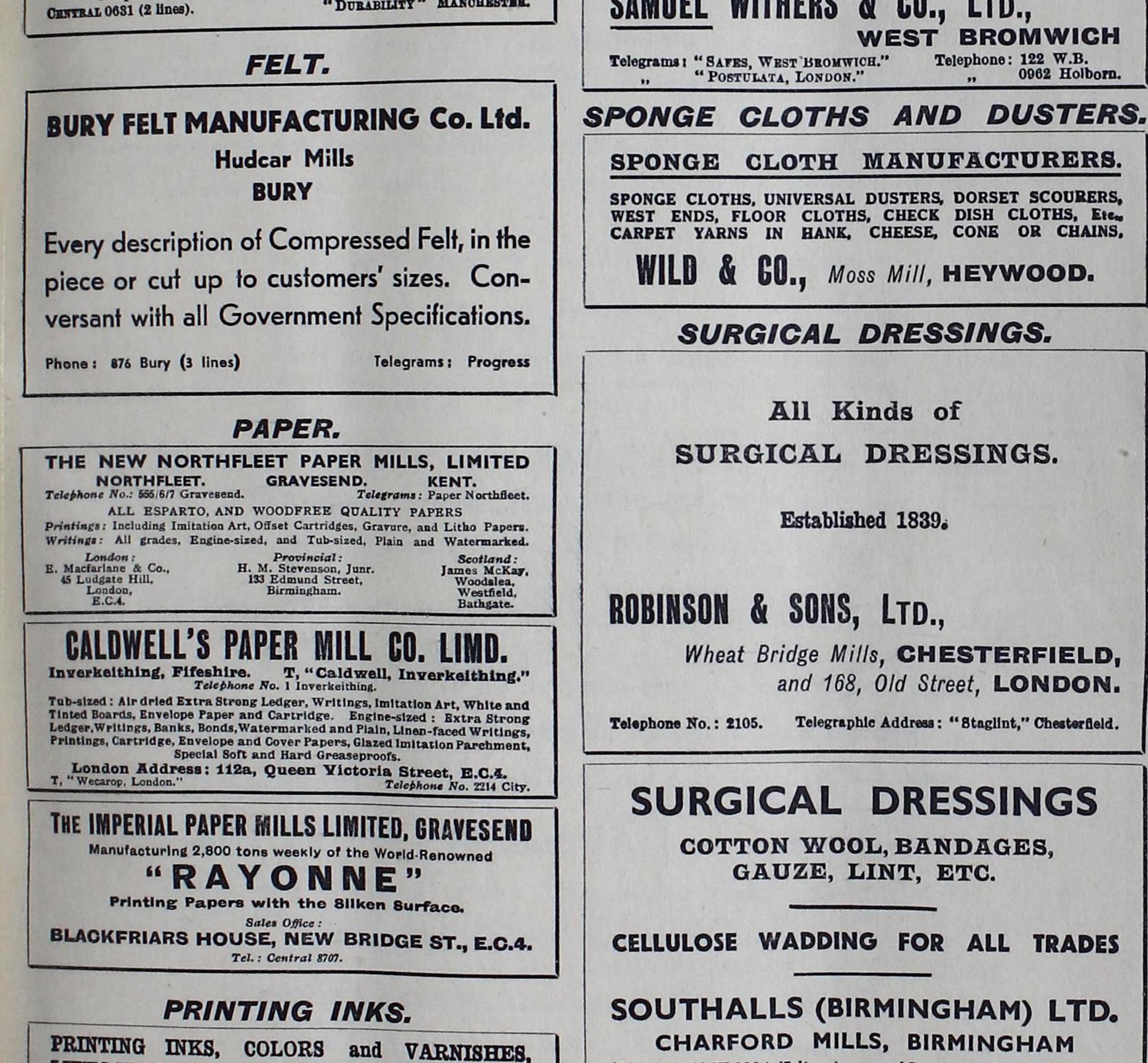
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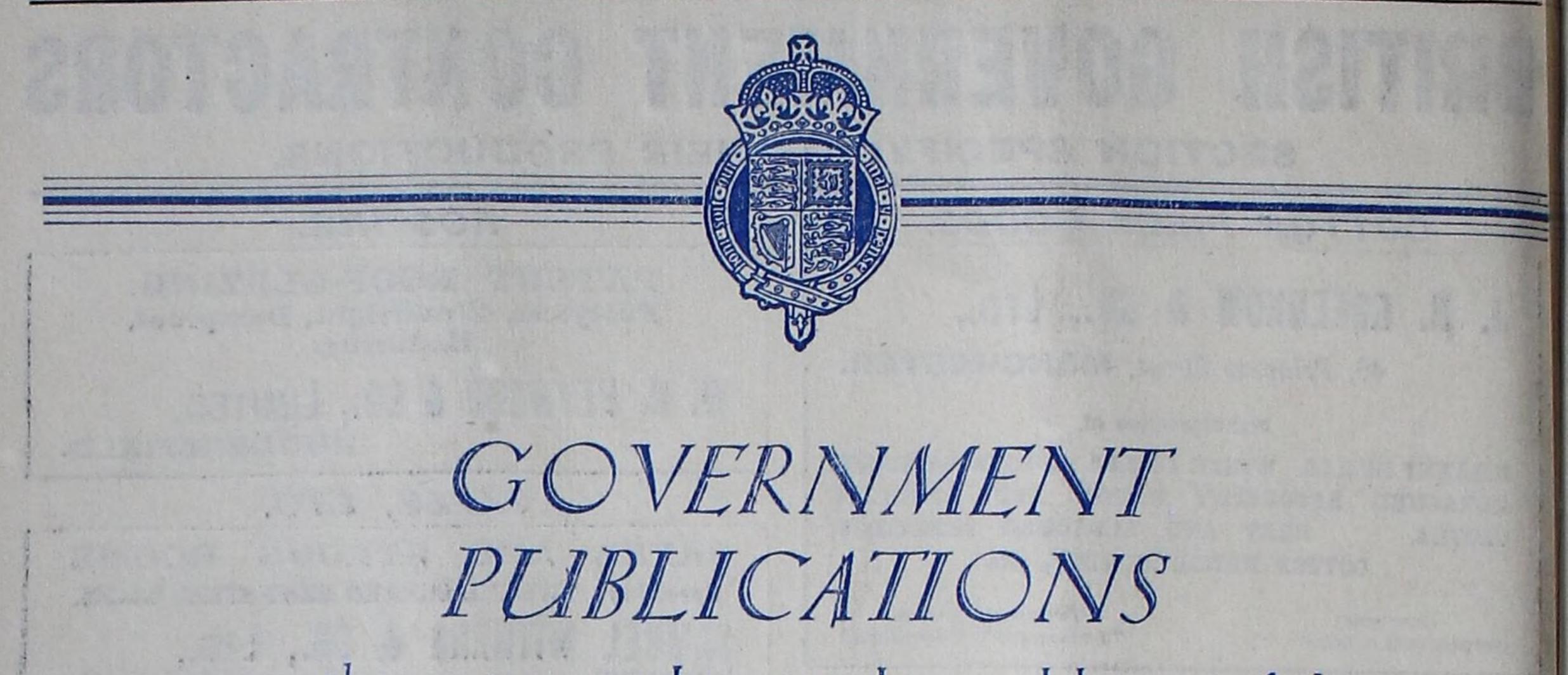
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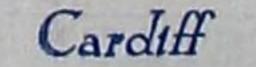
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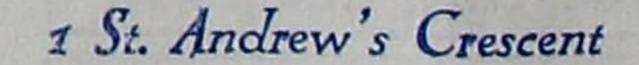
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