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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 18th July showed a slight improvement as compared with 13th June, mainly due to resumption of work after stoppages for local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday, which had affected employment

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 18th July, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,371,000. This was 38,000 more than at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 300,000 as compared with 26th July,

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 18th July, 1938, there were 1,244,461 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 24,105 less than at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 202,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 18th July, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 467,773 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 983 less than at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 240,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 18th July, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 60,882 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 4,708 less than at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,773,116 persons on the registers at 18th July, 1938, included 1,041,231 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 519,845 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 65,686 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 146,354 other persons, of whom 36,353 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 18th July, 1938, was 13·3 as compared with 13·4 at 13th June, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 4.5 at 18th July, 1938, and 5.3 at 13th June, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 18th July, 1938, was 12·9 as compared with 13·0 for 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 26th July, 1937, of about 3·5 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1.9 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 3.5 between these two dates.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There was an improvement in employment, between 13th June and 18th July, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, due largely to the resumption of work after local holiday stoppages in certain districts. Employment also improved in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, tinplate, electrical apparatus, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat and cap, and paper manufacture, certain food industries, dock and harbour service, and agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, building, public works contracting, the linen industry, tailoring, dressmaking, and motor vehicle and cycle manufacture.

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 July resulted in an increase estimated at £17,100 in the weekly full-time wages of about 246,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £28,700 in those of about 312,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire; workpeople engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; and motor drivers and attendants engaged in the carriage of goods in Scotland. The principal decreases affected coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Scotland, and some groups of railway employees.

The changes so far reported in the seven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £259,000 a week in the full-time wages of 2,359,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £7,800 in those of 126,000* workpeople.

Cost of Living.
At 2nd August 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 59 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 31st July, 1937. For food only the percentages were 41, 46, and 40, respectively. The fall in the index-numbers, as compared with a month earlier, was due mainly to marked reductions in the prices of potatoes, which were abnormally high at the beginning of July.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 43. In addition, 20 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 63 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 20,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in July was about 80,000 working days.

^{*} Of the 312,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in July, the majority had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT, 1938.

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A COMMITTEE of Enquiry, under the Chairmanship of Lord Amulree, was appointed by the Minister of Labour, in March, 1937, "to investigate the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays by statutory enactment or otherwise, and to make recommendations.

The Committee, on 6th April, 1938, presented a unanimous Report* to the Minister, who, on 2nd June, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, announced that the Government welcomed the recommendations of the Committee and desired to give effect to them to the fullest practicable extent. In particular the Minister indicated that if there was a general desire to facilitate its passage as a non-contentious measure, he hoped it would be possible to pass into law that session a Bill empowering Trade Boards and pass into law that session a Bill empowering Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees to provide for holidays with pay and enabling the machinery of the Ministry of Labour to be used, if desired, in the administration of holiday schemes. The Amulree Committee had recommended that legislation of this nature should be introduced "at an early date." The Committee had also recommended that legislation should similarly be introduced at an early date to provide domestic servants with holidays with pay, but the Minister indicated that the Government did not think it would be opportune to include such a provision in the proposed Bill. As regards a recommendation which the Committee had made to the effect that, after an interim period during which every possible effort should be made to extend the provision of holidays with pay through the medium of the collective bargaining machinery in industry, general legislation providing for holidays with pay should be introduced, the Minister stated that the Government intended to give consideration in due course to such legislation if circumstances were such as to make it necessary, but that at the present time it was not possible to forecast the nature of the legislation which would be required. Meanwhile, as the Government attached special importance to the recommendations for encouraging voluntary agreements for holidays with pay and for stimulating the co-ordination of industrial, educational, transport, lodging and other holiday arrangements which were essential if workers were to be expected to take proper advantage of their holidays, he was appointing a standing inter-departmental Committee to consider the problems which arose and to co-ordinate Government

action. He also stated that he was setting up a special branch in the Ministry of Labour to deal with these problems.

Following this statement on 2nd June, a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on 7th July, and, after amendment, it received the Royal Assent on 29th July, as the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

New Powers of Wage-Regulating Authorities in respect of Holidays with Pay.—The first three Sections of the Act carry out the recommendations of the Amulree Committee that Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees in England and Wales and in otland should be empowered to provide for holidays with pay for the workers for whom they prescribe minimum wages. In addition similar powers are given to the Road Haulage Central Wages Board set up under the Road Haulage Wages Act, which received the Royal Assent on 13th July of this year. The inclusion of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board in the Act follows the recommendation of the Committee that any statutory bodies for the regulation of minimum wages set up under new legislation should be given the same powers in respect of holidays with pay as the Trade Boards.

Section 1 of the Act gives the wage-regulating authorities mentioned power to direct that any workers for whom they are fixing or have fixed minimum rates of wages or statutory remuneration shall be entitled to be allowed holidays. These holidays shall be of such duration, subject to certain limitations, as the authority may direct, and the direction may also contain provisions as to the times at which and the circumstances in which such holidays shall be allowed. The first of the limitations on the duration of the holiday is that it must be related to the duration of the period for which the employer who is required to allow the holiday has employed the worker or has engaged to employ him. The second limitation, which does not apply to directions made by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board, is that the holidays to which workers are to be entitled shall not exceed one week in any period of twelve months, "week" meaning in the case of workers coming under the Agricultural Wages Committees seven days, and in the case of workers coming under Trade Boards a normal working week. A third limitation applies only to directions given by the Agricultural Wages Committees. These may not provide for holidays of continuous periods exceeding three consecutive days. All holidays allowed to a worker under any direction shall, unless the direction otherwise provides, be in addition to any other statutory holidays to which he may be entitled, e.g. under the Factories or the Shops Acts. The penalty for any contravention by an employer of a requirement to allow a worker a holiday shall be a fine not exceeding £20.

Section 1 of the Act having given the authorities power to provide for the granting of holidays, Section 2 ensures that all such holidays shall be holidays with pay. Whenever one of the authorities uses its power to make a direction providing for holidays, it "shall make provision for securing that the workers shall receive pay in respect of the period of the holiday." The necessary power to fix "holiday remuneration," as it is called in the Act, is accordingly granted to Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, the Road Haulage Central Wages Board having already been granted such powers by the Road Haulage Wages Act. Section 2 also provides that the holiday remuneration shall both accrue and ome payable at the times and subject to the conditions laid down by the authorities.

Section 3 provides that the procedure in connection with directions and rates shall be that set out in the Trade Boards Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts according as the wage regulating authority is a Trade Board or an Agricultural Wages Committee. The procedure in connection with directions given by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board is that laid down in the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938. The appropriate Minister is given regulation-making powers which enable him to apply for the purposes of the Holidays with Pay Act, with or without modification, any provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, the Road Haulage Wages Act, or the Agricultural Wages Acts.

Power of Minister of Labour to assist Holiday Schemes.—Section 4 of the Act provides that on a joint application made by an organisa-tion representing employers and an organisation representing workers in an industry, or a branch of an industry, the Minister workers in an industry, or a branch of an industry, the Minister may in accordance with arrangements made by him with the consent of the Treasury assist the administration of any scheme for securing holidays with pay by attaching officers of the Ministry and in any other way he thinks fit. In particular the arrangements made may provide for the Minister to make to the workers the holiday requests due under the scheme. Where this is done the holiday payments due under the scheme. Where this is done the arrangements shall also provide for both the sums paid out and any expenses attributable to the scheme to be repaid to the Minister.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—Section 5 contains definitions of certain terms used in the Act, which, under Section 6 may be cited as the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and is not to extend to Northern

BAKING INDUSTRY (HOURS OF WORK) ACT, 1938.

THE Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1938, to restrict night work in the baking industry, received the Royal Assent on 13th July, but does not come into operation until 1940.

Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person is to be employed in any factory in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery, or in any other work incidental thereto, between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. To this there are three "special exceptions," of which one may be selected by the occupier of the factory, certain requirements being complied with

The first "special exception" permits an employee to work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on not more than five nights a week; the second "special exception" permits an employee to work the second "special exception" permits an employee to work between 11 p.m. on Friday and 5 a.m. on Saturday and allows work to begin at 4 a.m. instead of 5 a.m. on other days; the third "special exception" permits an employee to work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. in not more than one-half of the weeks in a specified

The Secretary of State is empowered to modify or to grant exemption from restrictions imposed by the Act.

The Act does not apply to employment in biscuit factories; and it does not apply to Northern Ireland.

BAKING TRADE BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

THE first Meeting of the recently constituted Baking Trade Board for England and Wales was held on 12th and 13th July, under the

tor England and Wales was held on 12th and 13th July, under the chairmanship of Sir David Ross, K.B.E.

The Board decided to request the Minister of Labour to set up nine district trade committees, in respect of the following areas:—
Greater London; South Eastern; Eastern; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; Northern; Lancashire and Cheshire; Midlands; Wales; South

When these district committees have been established they will be charged with the consideration of the minimum rates to be applied within their respective areas, and their recommendations will be submitted to the Trade Board, who must take the views of the

committee to the Trade Board, who must take the views of the committees into consideration before they reach a final decision.

A framework of national conditions, within which the Board decided to invite the district committees to recommend minimum rates, comprised conditions for special rates for night work and for Sunday work, and for overtime rates after a working week of

The Secretary of the Baking Trade Board (England and Wales) is Mr. R. J. Humphreys, Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS: PROPOSED APPLICATION TO RUBBER MANUFACTURING TRADE.

THE Minister of Labour has given Notice that he intends to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Rubber Manufacturing Trade.

A copy of the Notice and of the Draft Special Order is reproduced

espect of the period of the holiday." The necessary power to ix "holiday remuneration," as it is called in the Act, is accordingly tranted to Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, the

* Cmd. 5724 H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free) for a summary of the Report, see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 170.

ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT, 1938.

August, 1938.

THE Road Haulage Wages Act, which received the Royal Assent on 13th July, 1938, has as its main purpose the regulation of the remuneration of workers employed in connection with goods vehicles for which A, B or C licences are required under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. A summary of the Bill appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1938 (page 170). Various changes were made in the Bill during its passage through Parliament, and the main provisions of the Act are summarised below.

SCOPE OF THE ACT.

The workers covered by the Act are described as road haulage workers. They are workers who are employed on all or any of the

- (i) driving or assisting in the driving or control of a goods rehicle:
- vehicle;
 (ii) collecting or loading goods to be carried in or on the vehicle;
 (iii) attending to goods while so carried;
 (iv) unloading or delivering goods after being so carried;
 (v) acting as attendant to the vehicle;

and who are required to travel on or accompany the vehicle for the

purpose of doing any such work.

Time spent by a road haulage worker in doing work incidental to

the above work, or in travelling on or accompanying a goods vehicle in connection with his work, or in waiting under the orders or at the disposal of his employer, or in waiting in accordance with the instructions of his employer as a necessary consequence of his employ ment on such work, is also covered by the provisions of the Act.

A worker may, however, load or unload a vehicle and subsequently travel on or accompany it but for the main purpose of performing work other than road haulage work after arrival at his destination; in which event he is not to be regarded as a road haulage worker solely

by reason of his work of loading or unloading.

Workers whose remuneration is fixed by or under any other enactment, and road haulage workers employed by railway companies whose wages and conditions are determined by machinery established by agreement between the companies and the railway trade unions are excluded from the Act.

PART I.—VEHICLES WITH "A" AND "B" LICENCES.

Constitution of Road Haulage Central Wages Board and Area Boards.—Part I of the Act makes provision for regulating the remuneration of workers employed in connection with goods vehicles for which A licences (public carriers' licences) or B licences (limited carriers' licences) are granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. For this purpose the Act provides for the estab-lishment of a Central Wages Board for Great Britain, a Scottish Area Board, and Area Boards in England and Wales for each of the ten existing Traffic Areas.

The Central Board is to include not less than six nor more than

nine representatives of employers and an equal number of represen-tatives of workers. These members are to be appointed by the Minister of Labour after consultation with any organisations appearing to him to represent such employers and workers respectively. There are also a further 24 representative members (comprising on member from each side of each Area Board in England and Wale and two members from each side of the Scottish Area Board) appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Area Boards. Each of these 24 members is to have a deputy, similarly appointed, to act for him in case of his unavoidable absence. In addition there are to be not less than three nor more than five independent members om one is to be the Chairman and another the Deputy Chairman of the Board. The independent members are to be persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, are not connected with the transport of

The Area Boards are to be composed of equal numbers of representatives of the employers and workers in the respective Areas, appointed by the Minister after consultation with organisations appearing to him to represent such employers and vorkers respectively.

Procedure for fixing statutory remuneration.—It is the duty of the Central Board to submit to the Minister of Labour proposals for fixing the remuneration (including holiday remuneration) to be paid to road haulage workers in respect of road haulage work performed in connection with A or B licensed vehicles. Before submitting its proposals, the Central Board is required to transmit to every Area Board concerned a draft of the proposals, and the Area Board is required to consider the proposals and report on them to the Central Board within 28 days. After considering the reports of Area Boards the Central Board may amend the proposals. Notice of the proposals must be given by the Central Board to all persons likely to be affected thereby, and the Board must consider any written objections which may be made within a certain period. The Board must send copies may be made within a certain period. The Board must send copies of objections to the Area Boards concerned for consideration and report, and can, after considering any such reports, amend their proposals as published. If the Board considers that any amendments it has made effect important alterations in the proposals, it must give the Area Boards an opportunity to make representations thereon.

After the foregoing procedure has been completed, the Central Board may submit the proposals to the Minister, who is required to make an Order giving effect to the proposals unless he considers it necessary to refer the proposals be proposals unless he consideration. The Scottish Board has a further power of making recommendations to the Central Board.

dations to the Central Board.

The effect of a Minister's Order is to fix the proposed remunera"effect of a minister's Order is to fix the proposed remunera"effect of a minister's Order is to fix the proposed remunera-

enforceable as between all road haulage workers, for whom the remuneration is fixed, and their employers

Other functions of the Central and Area Boards.—The Central Board is empowered to make recommendations to any Government Department regarding the safety on the roads and the conditions of work of workers employed by A or B licence holders. Both the Central and the Area Boards have power to make arrangements for settling trade disputes between A and B licence holders and their road haulage workers and also to promote the voluntary organisation of employers and workers.

PART II.—VEHICLES WITH "C" LICENCES.

Power to refer questions of unfair remuneration for settlement .-Part II of the Act contains provisions with respect to the remunera-tion of road haulage workers employed in connection with vehicles for which C licences (private carriers' licences) are granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. Any such worker or his trade union or a trade union representing a substantial number of road haulage workers is entitled to make a complaint to the Minister that his remuneration is unfair. If such an application is not frivolous or vexatious and if it is not withdrawn after the Minister has made representations to the employer, the Minister is required to refer the complaint to the Industrial Court for settlement. If, however, there is in existence joint machinery of a certain kind for settling disputes, any complaint concerning the employer whose organisation is a party to the joint machinery must be referred to that machinery for settle-ment and can only be referred to the Industrial Court at the request of

Act provides that remuneration cannot be deemed to be unfair if it is-

- (i) equivalent to the remuneration payable in respect of corresponding work in connection with an A or B licensed vehicle and fixed by a Minister's Order made under Part I of the Act: or
- (ii) in accordance with an agreement in force between a trade union and the particular employer concerned, or an employers' organisation of which he is a member; or
- (iii) equivalent to the remuneration payable in respect of corresponding work by employers in the same trade or industry in the same district in pursuance of an agreement between a trade union and an organisation of employers which represents a substantial number of employers in the trade or industry; or
- (iv) equivalent to the remuneration payable in respect of corresponding work by an employer in the same trade or industry n the same district in pursuance of a decision given by the Industrial Court; or
- (v) equivalent to the remuneration payable in respect of corresponding work by similar employers in the same trade or industry in the same district in pursuance of a decision of a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or similar body.

Power of Industrial Court to fix statutory remuneration.—If in any case referred to it under Part II of the Act, the Industrial Court finds that the remuneration paid was unfair, it is the duty of the Court to fix the remuneration to be paid. Remuneration so fixed by the Court is to be known as "statutory remuneration" and such statutory remuneration comes into force as between the worker by whom or on whose behalf a reference to the Court was made and his employer. It also applies to all other workers employed by that employer on the same work. Any such worker in respect of whom statutory remuneration is in force, or his trade union or his employer or his employer's organisation, may apply for a review of the remuneration at intervals of not less than three months.

PART III .- GENERAL PROVISIONS, ETC.

Part III of the Act contains general provisions concerning statutory remuneration. It also includes provisions necessary for the opera-tion of Parts I and II, and deals generally with the enforcement of Orders made under Part I and decisions of the Industrial Court

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1937.

The Survey of Industrial Development, 1937,* which has been made by the Board of Trade, on the basis of reports from H.M. Inspectors of Factories and information collected by the Ministry of Labour through its local officers, shows that 541 factories were opened in Great Britain during 1937, that there were 237 factory extensions, and that 361 factories were closed. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 542 factories opened, 185 factory extensions, and 394 factories closed. While therefore the number of new factories were closed that the same in both years there was in 1937 as substantial. was about the same in both years, there was in 1937 a substantial increase in the number of factory extensions, and a decline in the number of factories closed. Of the factories opened in 1937, 23 were established by or with the assistance of foreign concerns, as com-

pared with 21 in 1936.

Factories opened in 1937 provided employment for 46,700 persons, and it is estimated that factory extensions during the year probably provided employment for an additional total exceeding 27,000. The 361 factories which were closed are estimated to have employed a total of 28,600 persons when in normal production.

The aggregate number of factories opened and extended exceeded the number of factories closed in each trade group by which the figures are classified, the largest excess number occurring in the engineering, iron and steel, vehicles, and clothing groups.

The figures are further analysed according to areas, and an Appendix to the Survey gives a detailed list of the factories opened, extended and closed, indicating their locality and their products.

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT. SPECIAL ANALYSIS, BY SAMPLE, FOR JULY, 1937.

A SPECIAL analysis has recently been made of a random sample of approximately 2 per cent. of the total numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at July, under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at July, 1937, including persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme as well as those insured under the General Scheme, but excluding persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries. The main purpose of the enquiry was to obtain particulars of the age-distribution of the insured population, analysed by geographical areas and by industries. The value of analyses made on the basis of small samples, when properly selected, as a means of providing information representative of the whole body of insured persons, had previously been shown by similar enquiries relating to July, 1925, July, 1930, and July, 1932.*

The sample was obtained by taking one book from approximately every 50 in the files of unemployment books, current in the insurance year 1936-37, which had been exchanged for new books at the annual exchange of unemployment books in July, 1937†; the racks of books were measured off in blocks of approximately 50 books, and the last book in each measured block was extracted, care being taken to ensure that there was approximately the same degree of compression among the books in the racks during the process of taking the sample. The files included the books of a comparatively small number of persons who, although unemployment books were exchanged in respect of them at July, 1937, had actually by that date passed out of insurance. After excluding such cases from the sample, the number of books extracted from the racks in respect of insured persons was 306 429 (including 200 383 for persons incread). sample, the number of books extracted from the racks in respect of insured persons was 306,429 (including 292,383 for persons insured under the General Scheme, and 14,046 for persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme), or approximately 2 per cent. of the number of persons insured under each of the two schemes at July, 1937.

A schedule was prepared in respect of each selected case, on which particulars were entered, extracted from the unemployment book and ledger account, showing the insured person's sex and date of birth, the office at which the book had been exchanged at July, the industry classifications shown on the book at July, 1936, and July, 1937, and, in the case of women, the information available as to marital state. No information was extracted on this occasion with regard to contributions paid or benefits drawn.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS.

From the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in July, 1937, particulars were already available as to the estimated numbers of insured males and females available as to the estimated numbers of insured males and females who were under 16 years of age, 16 and under 18 years, 18 and under 21 years, and 21 and under 65 years, respectively, at the beginning of that month. By applying the results of the sample analysis to the total numbers of insured persons aged 21—64 years, estimates can be made of the numbers in various age-groups within this range. The figures so obtained for the insured population as a whole (excluding persons insured under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance) are given in the following Table, relating to July, 1937:—

	Ma	les.	Females.		
Age Group.	Estimated Number.	Per cent. of total.	Estimated Number.	Per cent. of total.	
	PERSONS IN	SURED UNDE	R THE GENERA	AL SCHEME.	
14 and 15 years 16 and 17 ,, 18 - 20 , 21 - 24 , 25 - 29 , 30 - 34 , 35 - 39 , 40 - 44 , 55 - 59 , 50 - 64 , Totals	492,000 677,000 710,000 1,163,300 1,414,100 1,280,900 1,044,100 855,400 763,500 673,800 598,700 477,200	4·9 6·7 7·0 11·5 13·9 12·6 10·3 8·4 7·5 6·6 5·9 4·7	402,000 550,000 549,000 675,200 565,200 388,000 285,900 208,100 151,000 104,800 70,900 37,900 3,988,000	10·1 13·8 13·8 16·9 14·2 9·7 7·2 5·2 3·8 2·6 1·8 0·9	
	PERSONS I	NSURED UNI SCH	EME.	CULTURAL	
14 and 15 years	29,000 42,000 43,000 67,500 85,000 76,400 63,800 51,300 51,400 47,800 45,300	4·4 6·6 10·3 13·0 11·7 9·8 7·8 7·9 7·9 7·3 6·9	3,000 4,500 4,500 5,250 9,150 8,200 4,050 2,350	7·3 11·0 11·0 12·8 22·3 20·0 9·9 5·7	
Totals	654,000	100.0	41,000	100.0	

* See (a) Report on an Investigation into the Employment and Insurance History of a Sample of persons Insured against Unemployment in Great Britain, H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net, and the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1927, pages 12-13; (b) Part V of the Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance—H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d. net, and the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1932, pages 8-10; (c) the issues of this GAZETTE for September and October, 1933, pages 314-318 and 356-360.

† Including books, due for exchange in July, 1937, which were actually exchanged in subsequent months, up to March, 1938.

The relatively high proportions shown at ages 16 and 17 years are due largely to the high birth rate immediately after the War, and the comparatively lower percentages in the 18–20 age group to the low birth rate during the period July, 1916, to July, 1919. The numbers aged 21–24 at July, 1937, are also influenced by the fall in the birth rate during the War.

Among males insured under the General Scheme at July, 1937, 44 per cent. were under 30 years of age, and a little over three-fourths were under 45 years. The proportion in each five-year age group shows a marked fall from age 30 onwards; the age group 25–29 included 13.9 per cent. of the total as compared with only 4.7 per cent. cent. in the age group 60-64.

Of the females insured under the General Scheme, well over one-half were under 25 years of age at July, 1937, nearly 70 per cent. were under 30 years of age, and only about 9 per cent. were over 45. The comparatively small proportions of insured women above 30 years of age are due mainly to the passing out of insurance of large numbers as the result of marriage.

The average age of insured men is a little higher in the Agricultural Scheme than in the General Scheme. Whilst little more than 40 per cent. of the males covered by the former Scheme were under 30 years of age at July, 1937, as compared with 44 per cent. in the General Scheme, 30 per cent. of those in the Agricultural Scheme were over 45 as compared with 24·7 per cent. of those in the General Scheme. To some extent these differences are due to the inclusion of private gardeners, with their markedly higher average age, in the Agricultural Scheme.

As the sample included an insufficient number of women over 25 years of age insured under the Agricultural Scheme to provide satisfactory data for five-year age groups, estimates are given in the Table only for ten-year groups. There is a marked difference between the General and the Agricultural Scheme in the ages of the women employed. In the Agricultural Scheme about 35 per cent. women employed. In the Agricultural Scheme about 35 per cent. of the insured females are 35 years of age and over as compared with only 22 per cent, in the General Scheme. This difference is no doubt due largely to the employment in agriculture and market gardening of considerable numbers of married women, many of whom are the wives of excitational labourers. The 75 44 are greatly as the wives of excitational labourers. whom are the wives of agricultural labourers. The 35-44 age group includes 20 per cent, of the women insured under the Agricultural Scheme as compared with only 12·4 per cent, of the women insured under the General Scheme.

Comparison with Results of Previous Enquiries.

In the Table below, the proportions of persons in various age-groups, insured under the General Scheme at July, 1937, as estimated above, are compared with those shown by previous sample above, are compared with those shown by previous sample enquiries relating respectively to July, 1925, July, 1930, and July, 1932*. As juveniles under 16 years of age did not become insurable until September, 1934, and as the Agricultural Scheme did not come into operation until May, 1936, these comparisons are necessarily restricted to persons aged 16 to 64 years, insured under the General

district.	THE STATE	Ma	iles.		Females.				
Age Group.	July 1925.†	July 1930.	July 1932.	July 1937.	July 1925.†	July 1930.	July 1932.	July 1937.	
Years. 16-17 18-20 21-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 Not	%6.8 }23.5{ 13.0 11.0 10.2 9.0 8.4 7.8 6.0 4.2	% 7·0 10·8 13·5 13·7 10·9 9·2 8·7 8·0 7·3 6·3 4·2	% 6·1 9·9 11·8 14·3 12·7 9·7 9·0 7·9 7·5 6·4 4·7	7.0 7.4 12.0 14.6 13.3 10.8 8.9 7.9 7.0 6.2 4.9	13.1 }40.8 15.9 9.4 6.6 4.9 3.8 2.7 1.7 1.0	21.7 15:6 9:3 6:1 4.9 3.5 2.4 1.5	% 12.6 17.7 19.3 16.7 11.3 7.4 5.4 4.0 2.8 1.8	% 15·3 15·3 18·8 15·8 10·8 8·0 5·8 4·2 2·9 2·0 1·1	
stated.	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	
ARTON O	Penson Chieff	Estin	nated tot	al number	ers insured	d (thouse	inds).		
16-64	8,158	8,674	9,042	9,658	3,008	3,326	3,358	3,586	

The differences in the percentages for the lower age groups shown by the figures in the foregoing Table are, to some extent, due to the fluctuations in the birth rate during and after the War. Some of the figures for the higher age groups will also have been influenced by the losses in the war; for example, in the age groups 25–39 the lower percentages at July, 1925, as compared with July, 1937, and in the age groups 40–54 the lower percentages at July, 1937, as compared with July, 1925, may be partly due to this cause. Of

* See footnote,* in previous column.
† In order to provide figures for July, 1925, comparable with those given for ater dates, persons aged 65 years and over, who were insurable against unemployment prior to 2nd January, 1928, have been excluded from the figures in

the men aged 16-64 insured under the General Scheme at July 1937, 73.6 per cent. were 25 years of age and over as compared with 69.7 per cent. at July, 1925. In the case of women, the figures for the various age groups above age 24 do not show marked differences between the four dates included in the Table, but there has been some increase in the percentages within the higher age groups, and a reduction in the proportions aged 18 and under 25 years.

Divisional Analysis.

Detailed figures for the nine administrative Divisions of Great Britain are given in the Table on page 320, showing for each of those Divisions the estimated numbers and percentages of insured persons in various age groups. The figures for males insured under the General and Agricultural Schemes at July, 1937, are summarised in the Table below. As the numbers covered by previous sample enquiries were not sufficiently large to provide reliable age analyses for the various administrative Divisions, corresponding figures are not available for earlier dates.

Numbers of males in the undermentioned age groups as percentages of the total for each Division.

	15.086	Jeneral	Scheme		Agricultural Scheme.				
Division.	Ages. 14-24	Ages. 25-44	Ages. 45-64	Total	Ages. 14-24	Ages. 25-44	Ages. 45-64	Total	
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Northern Scotland Wales and Mon.	31.6 30.9 29.6 31.5 28.3 28.9 28.5 30.4 26.1	46·3 45·8 45·7 45·0 45·2 44·9 43·7 44·8 44·7	22·1 23·3 24·7 23·5 26·5 26·2 27·8 24·8 29·2	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	21·3 24·0 24·0 26·0 31·2 32·4 40·6 33·3 36·9	44·7 43·0 43·6 42·4 41·3 42·9 35·4 41·9 37·9	34·0 33·0 32·4 31·6 27·5 24·7 24·0 34·8 25·2	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
Great Britain	30.1	45.2	24-7	100	27 · 7	42.3	30.0	100	

In Great Britain as a whole 30·1 per cent. of the males insured under the General Scheme were under 25 years of age and 24·7 per cent. were aged 45 and over. The proportions under 25 years of age were highest in the London, South Eastern and Midlands Divisions, in each of which there has been considerable expansion of employment. ment, accompanied by migration of workers from other areas, in recent years. On the other hand, the rates of unemployment have been high in Wales and the Northern Counties of England, and in these areas the proportions of insured men who are under 25 years of age are below the average, while the proportions over 45 are above the average. In Wales insured men aged 45–64 at July, 1937, represented 29·2 per cent. of all insured males aged 14–64 in the Division, as compared with 22·1 per cent. in the London Division.

The analysis for the Agricultural Scheme shows marked differences, as between the various Divisions, in the age distribution of the men insured under the Scheme. The proportions of insured males under 25 years of age are well below the average in the Southern and Midlands Divisions and are well above the average in the Northern Counties, Scotland and Wales. To some extent the higher proportions in the older age groups in the Southern areas may be due to the inclusion of private gardeners, who are mainly employed in those areas and whose average age is above that of other classes insured under the Scheme. At the same time it is probable that in the areas where general industry has been markedly prosperous numbers of young men have been attracted from agriculture. While in London and the South Eastern Divisions less than 25 per cent. of the men insured under the Agricultural Scheme are under 25 years of age, the corresponding figure for the Northern Division is 40.6 per cent., and in the North Eastern, North Western, Scotland and Wales Divisions the percentages range from 31.2 to 36.9. These marked divergences between the percentages of young men employed in agriculture in different areas are no doubt associated to some extent with the variations in the demand for workers in other induction. other industries in those areas during recent years.

RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

A special analysis showing the age distribution of insured persons, A special analysis snowing the age distribution of insured persons, aged 18-64, registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, excluding those insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, was made on 28th February, 1938. Juveniles aged 16-17 years were excluded from this analysis, 1938. Juveniles aged 16-17 years were excluded from this analysis, but statistics showing the number of such juveniles unemployed are obtained at monthly intervals and are available in respect of 14th February, 1938. By relating the figures so obtained to the estimated numbers of insured persons in each age group at July, 1937, as shown in the Table in the first column on page 300, an indication can be obtained of the variations in the percentage rates of unemployment at different ages. In the Table below figures are given, compiled on this basis, showing for persons aged 16-64 the estimated numbers insured under the General Scheme and the Agricultural Scheme at July, 1937, and the numbers and percentages unemployed in February, 1938, classified by age groups.

It should be observed that the special analysis of unemployment by age groups at 28th February, 1938, related only to persons registered as unemployed at that date, exclusive of a number who had ceased to register as unemployed but whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books (see explanation on page 314). Consequently, the percentage rates of unemployment, shown below, obtained by relating the results of this analysis

to the estimated numbers of insured persons, are not strictly comparable with those given in the monthly statistics regularly published in this GAZETTE relating to unemployment among insured persons generally, in which account is taken of persons whose books are in the "two-months file."* It should also be noted that the figures given in the Table below exclude persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

Moles

Females.

		maics.		Tomaics.				
Age Group.	Estimated Numbers insured at July,	Numi Unemple 28th Feb 1938	oyed at	Estimated Numbers insured at July,	Numbers Unemployed at 28th February, 1938.†			
	1937.	Number.	Per cent.	1937.	Number.	Per cent		
120,000	PER	sons Insur	ED UNDER	THE GENE	RAL SCHEM	E.		
16-17 18-20 21-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 Total	677,000 710,000 1,163,300 1,414,100 1,280,900 1,044,100 855,400 763,500 673,800 598,700 477,200	27,771 58,143 145,229 157,137 145,794 135,836 115,856 115,327 118,279 119,404 112,631	4·1 8·2 12·5 11·1 11·4 13·0 13·5 15·1 17·6 19·9 23·6	550,000 549,000 675,200 565,200 388,000 285,900 208,100 104,800 70,900 37,900	30,277 45,804 71,191 60,597 44,387 36,533 28,684 22,826 18,111 14,008 9,270 381,688	5·5 8·3 10·5 10·7 11·4 12·8 13·8 15·1 17·3 19·8 24·5		
	PERSON	NS INSUREI	UNDER T	THE AGRICUI	LTURAL SCI	HEME.		
16-17 18-20 21-24 25-29 30-34	42,000 43,000 67,500 85,000	1,465 2,253 3,499 3,345	3·5 5·2 5·2 3·9 3·9	4,500 4,500 5,250 9,150	767 1,005 1,329 3,238	17·0 22·3 25·3 35·4		
35–39 40–44 45–49	76,400 63,800 51,300 51,500	2,948 2,695 2,416 2,644	4·2 4·7 5·1	8,200 4,050	2,821	34.4		
50-54 55-59 60-64	51,400 47,800 45,300	3,083 3,715 4,349	$ \begin{vmatrix} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} $	2,350	726	30.9		
Total	625,000	32,412	5.2	38,000	11,490	30.2		

In both the General and the Agricultural Schemes the rates of In both the General and the Agricultural Schemes the rates of unemployment amongst boys and girls aged 16—17 are comparatively low. Among men insured under the General Scheme the percentage rate of unemployment in the age group 18–20 years (8·2) is double, and that for the age group 21–24 years (12·5) is more than treble, the percentage for boys aged 16–17. As was found in previous enquiries the percentage for men aged 21–24 insured under the General Scheme is above the rates for the preceding and the immediately succeeding age groups due no doubt to the and the immediately succeeding age groups, due no doubt to the heavier unemployment among men who at that age have not secured a firm footing in industry.

From age 35 onwards the rate of unemployment among insured men, in both the General and the Agricultural Schemes, tends to rise, slowly at first, but more rapidly from age 45 onwards. Among the men aged 60-64 insured under the General Scheme nearly one fourth were unemployed at February, 1938, as compared with an average for all persons aged 16-64 of 13 per cent. The number of men whose unemployment at 28th February, 1938, may be ascribed to advancing age, as indicated by the excess of the rates of unemployment at age 45 and upwards over those for ages 18-44, is shown to be about 170,000 under the General Scheme and 5,000 under the

For women insured under the General Scheme the percentage For women insured under the General Scheme the percentage rates of unemployment in the various age groups are not very different from the corresponding figures for men. The average rate of unemployment among women aged 16-64, taken as a whole (10.6 per cent.), is, however, considerably below the corresponding figure for men (13.0 per cent.). This is due to the fact that among women the proportion of the total number insured included in the women the proportion of the total number insured included in the younger age groups, with their lower rates of unemployment, is much larger than in the case of men.

While the general level of unemployment, in each age group, is much lower among men within the Agricultural Scheme than among men insured under the General Scheme, the position is reversed in the case of women. Among women insured under the Agricultural Scheme the percentage rates of unemployment in February, 1938, were very high at all ages. The average for all women aged 16–64 taken together (30·2 per cent.) was nearly six times the corresponding figure for men, and nearly three times the figure for women insured under the General Scheme. The differences were even greater at ages 25-34. These high rates of unemployment among women insured under the Agricultural Scheme are due, in the main, to the intermittent and seasonal character of most of the insurable work on

^{*} The exclusion of such persons, however, does not greatly affect the percentages quoted. At 14th February, 1938, the numbers of persons, aged 16 and over, whose unemployment books were in the two-months file represented the following proportions of the estimated total numbers insured: men, 0·3 per cent.; youths and boys (16-20 years), 0·4 per cent.; women, 1·2 per cent.; girls (16-20 years), 0·7 per cent.

+ Excluding those whose books were in the "two-months file" (see paragraph preceding the Table, and note * above). For juveniles of 16 and 17 years of age, the numbers unemployed relate to 14th February.

which they are employed. From the figures given in the Table on page 317, relating to unemployment in July, it will be seen that since February there has been a sharp reduction in the percentages unemployed among women insured against unemployment in agriculture.

Comparison with Results of Previous Enquiries. General Scheme only.

Percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons within various age groups have been obtained from the results of three earlier enquiries, relating respectively to April, 1927, February, 1931, and November, 1932.

The Table below gives the figures for all four dates:

To all the	11000000	М	ales.		Females.				
Age. group.	Apr. 1927.	Feb. 1931.	Nov. 1932.	Feb. 1938.	Apr. 1927.	Feb. 1931.	Nov. 1932.	Feb. 1938.	
16-17 18-20 21-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64	8.8{ 11.0 9.3 9.2 9.5 10.8 11.3 13.0 15.1	15·8 23·3 21·3 22·0 22·3 22·3 22·3 24·4 27·1 28·5 34·5	4·6 16·3 23·5 22·7 21·9 21·4 22·4 23·1 26·5 26·9 32·0	4·1 8·2 12·5 11·1 11·4 13·5 15·1 17·6 19·9 23·6	5·1{ 4·3 4·1 4·5 4·3 4·6 5·2 4·8 5·5	13·3 18·4 20·5 24·1 27·2 26·5 27·8 30·4 32·9 30·6	3·1 7·9 9·1 9·3 11·8 10·9 9·4 17·3 18·3 20·6 16·4	5.5 8.3 10.6 10.7 11.7 12.8 13.8 15.1 17.3 19.8 24.5	
Totals :— 18-64 16-64	10.2	23.1	22·9 21·8	13·6 13·0	4.8	20.3	10.4	11·6 10·6	

A comparison of the figures in respect of men for April, 1927, and A comparison of the figures in respect of men for April, 1327, and February, 1938, shows, in conjunction with a moderate increase in the rate of unemployment for all ages combined, a relatively marked increase in the rate among men aged 50 and over but little change in the rate among men under 30 years of age. As compared with those for February, 1931, and November, 1932, the figures for February, 1938, show a relatively greater improvement in the lower, than the higher, age groups

The figures for women also show rates of unemployment, in the higher age groups, considerably above the mean for all ages, except in April, 1927, when the percentages for the various age groups among women were very similar. At that time there were important restrictions on the receipt of benefit by both married women and single persons residing with relatives to whom they could look for single persons residing with relatives to whom they could look for support, and consequently numbers of women ceased to register upon marriage or when they lost their employment. By February, 1931, these restrictions had been removed, with the result that, at that date, there was little difference between the rates of unemployment among men and women in the various age groups. The ment among men and women in the various age groups. The Anomalies Regulations imposed new conditions for the receipt of benefit upon married women in October, 1931, and these and other restrictions doubtless had some influence on the reduction of the rates of unemployment among insured women between February, 1931, and November, 1932. At the latter date, however, the disparity between the rates of unemployment among younger and older women remained, and this disparity is repeated in the figures for February, 1938. As compared with November, 1932, however, the increases in the rates of unemployment shown by the figures for February, 1938, have been most marked among women under 45 and over 60 years of age.

Divisional Analysis.

Percentage rates of unemployment for each of seven age groups in each administrative Division are given in the latter part of the Table on page 320. In each Division the figures for the various age-groups show much the same general trend as those for the country as a whole, though at different levels.

FURTHER RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY.

A Table giving detailed figures relating to those aspects of the special analyses which are dealt with above will be found on page 320. A further article, giving particulars of the age distribution of insured persons classified by industries, will be published in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN GREATER LONDON.

The London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, appointed by the Minister of Labour, has issued a revised edition of "A Guide to Employment for Boys and Girls in Greater London."

The Guide contains comprehensive information about methods of recruitment, training and prospects in the majority of trades and occupations in the London district open to boys and girls educated at elementary and central schools. It should prove a useful handbook for all who are concerned with the vocational guidance of young persons, although it should not be regarded as a substitute for personal advice, which can be obtained from the Juvenile Advisory Committees attached to Employment Exchanges and the Juvenile Employment Committees established by Local Education

The Guide may be purchased through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE. The price is 2s. net., or by post 2s. 4d.

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

August, 1938.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1938,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. The summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 60,433,952 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 56,187,345 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being used for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £43,295,356, equivalent to 15s. 4.93d. per ton, of which 10s. 2.67d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £48,784,365, equivalent to 17s. 4.38d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £5,489,009 or 1s. 11.45d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 752,642 and

or 1s. 11.45d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 752,642, and the number of man-shifts worked was 51,650,347. The average output per man-shift worked was 23.40 cwts., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 11s. 1.44d. The average value of allowances in kind was 5.11d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, together with the average value of allowances in kind. The corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1937 are given for comparison.

		JanMa	ar., 1938.	JanMar., 1937.			
District.	ea	verage cash rnings r shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	ea	verage cash rnings r shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	
	S.	d.	d. (s.	d.	d.	
Scotland	10	10.87	0.63	10	1.16	0.58	
Northumberland	9	5-32	13.94	8	8.29	13.18	
Durham South Wales and Mon.†	9	4.77	14·22 3·04	8 9	7·89 10·71	14·38 3·03	
37 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	12		4.05	11	5.81		
North Derbyshire and Notts.	13		3.93	12	1.58	3.86	
South Derbyshire, Leicester- shire, Cannock Chase and	13	3 34	3 33	12	1 30	3,00	
Warwickshire Lancashire, Cheshire and	11	8.78	4.72	11	3.70	4.46	
North Staffs	10	9.91	0.43	10	6.43	0.43	
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean,			12 (20) (ME) (10)			SOUTH STATE OF SOUTH	
Somerset and Kent	10	4 - 58	3.00	9	9.38	2.98	
All Districts	11	1.44	5.11	10	4.18	4 · 95	

MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME: REPORTS FOR 1937.

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1937, and the Eleventh Annual Report of the Miners' Welfare Scholarship Selection Committee, have been published.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

The Miners' Welfare Fund was created by the Mining Industry Act, 1920, to be devoted to "such purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation and conditions of living of workers in or about coal mines and with mining education and research as the Board of Trade after consultation with any Government Department

concerned may approve."

The Fund derives its revenue from a levy of ½d. (formerly 1d.), a ton of saleable coal produced, and a levy of 1s. in the £ on mining

The total receipts of the Fund in 1937 amounted to £725,432, and the total receipts from the inception of the Fund in 1921 to the end of 1937 were £16,701,774. The total allocation of grants from the Fund in 1937 amounted to £983,502, and the total of grants allocated from 1921 to 1937 was £16,523,533.

allocated from 1921 to 1937 was £16,523,533.

Of the allocations in 1937, £657,690, i.e., two-thirds of the total, was to pithead baths, and the total allocated to pithead baths since 1921 was £4,906,028, i.e., 30 per cent. of the total allocations during the period. The pithead baths completed or under construction provide accommodation for approximately 380,000 persons. In 1937 where pithead baths were provided they were used by 92 per cent. of the workpeople.

Among other objects to which grants have been allocated are social institutes, halls, grounds for outdoor sports of all kinds, children's playgrounds and parks. Provision has been made for sickness and injury by grants for convalescent homes, nursing

sickness and injury by grants for convalescent homes, nursing services, ambulance services, hospitals, and schemes for assisting cases requiring some special medical treatment or surgical appliances. Cycle stores, canteens, etc., have been provided at collieries. Scholarships and grants have been given to students. Large sums have also been granted for research into matters affecting the safety and health of mine-workers.

* Cmd. 5785. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free.)
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is
the quarter ended 30th April.
‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 10d. post free).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The total number of eligible applications for scholarships under the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme in 1937 was 386, of which 74 were from workers in or about mines, and 312 from children of mine-workers; 48 per cent. of the candidates were from South Wales and Monmouthshire. The number of scholarships awarded was seven to mine-workers and six to children of mine-workers. In addition ten exhibitions were awarded to unsuccessful candidates for scholarships.

POOR RELIEF: FIRST OUARTER OF 1938.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT* issued by the Ministry of Health shows that the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in March, 1938, was 1,066,947, as compared with 1,058,989 at the end of December, 1937, and 1,255,202 at the end of March, 1937. The decrease as compared with a year earlier was mainly due to the transference to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of the responsibility for the assistance of considerable numbers of able-bodied unemployed persons and their dependants.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief at the end of March, 1938, viz., 1,066,947, was composed of 155,157 recipients of institutional relief and 911,790 recipients of domiciliary relief

("outdoor" relief, i.e., relief in their own homes).

The average of the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief on each Saturday in the months January, February and March, 1938, were 915,017, 915,865 and 911,644, respectively. An analysis of the figure for March, 1938, is given below:—

	Number o	f Persons
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.†	Relieved on account of unem- ployment.	Relieved for other causes.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemploy-	7.000	F 114
ment Insurance Acts	3,609	7,114
Wives and dependent children of such persons Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at	6,426	15,520
an Employment Exchange	17,318	2,121
Wives and dependent children of such persons	23,557	3,135
5. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular	Service Business	
occupation, and their dependants	4,191	170,326
4. Total of above three classes	253.	717
5. All other persons	658	
was outer persons	- 000	
Total	911.	644

SCOTLAND.

The total number of persons[‡] in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland on 15th March, 1938, was 218,829, as compared with 221,482 on 15th February, 1938, 222,939 on 15th January, 1938, 218,408 on 15th December, 1937, and 319,551 on 15th March, 1937. The decrease, as compared with a year earlier, was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board of the responsibility for the assistance of considerable numbers of able-bodied unemployed persons and their dependants.

The number for 15th March, 1938, is analysed below:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.;	Number of persons relieved.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insur-	
ance Acts	855
Dependent wives and children of such persons 2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employ-	1,363
ment Exchange	4,860
Dependent wives and children of such persons	5,127
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:	7 504
(i) Able-bodied unemployed	1,504
Dependent wives and children of such persons	2,603
(ii) Other persons	25,029
Dependent wives and children of such persons	50,857
4. Total of above three classes	92,198
5. All other persons	126,631
TOTAL	218,829

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

THE "Guide to Current Official Statistics" is published annually, and the recently-published issue—Volume Sixteen—constitutes a systematic survey of the statistics appearing in all official publications issued in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1937.

The Volume consists of (1) a detailed subject index in alphabetical

order, which provides a ready means of ascertaining the nature of information available on any subject and the official publication in which it is contained; and (2) a list of official publications (with their prices), grouped according to the various Government Departments responsible for each.

The Chylde way, be purchased through any bookseller, or directly.

ments responsible for each.

The Guide may be purchased through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on the cover of this Gazette. The price of Volume Sixteen is 1s. net, or by post

* Persons in receipt of Poor Relief (England and Wales): January-March, 1938. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).
† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (numbering 25,236), casuals (numbering 9,989), and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.
‡ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Fair Labour Standards Act of 1938, passed by the United States Congress (acting under the power granted to it by the Constitution to regulate commerce between the several States of the Union), was approved by the President on 25th June, 1938. The object of the Act is to eliminate labour conditions detrimental to the standard of living of workers in industries engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, without substantially curtailing employment or carriage power. without substantially curtailing employment or earning power. The Act provides for the establishment of minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work and for the restriction of child labour in all the industries concerned. The main provisions of the Act are summarised in the paragraphs which follow.

Administration.—For the carrying out of the Act, there is to be created in the United States Department of Labour a Wage and Hour Division under the direction of an Administrator to be appointed Hour Division under the direction of an Administrator to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator is to establish, for each industry engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce, an Industrial Committee composed of representatives of the general public and of the employers and workers concerned. The provisions with regard to child labour are to be administered by the Chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labour.

Minimum Rates of Wages and Wage Orders.—Employers in indus Minimum Rates of Wages and Wage Orders.—Employers in industries falling within the scope of the Act are required to observe the following minimum hourly rates of wages: (i) during the first year of operation of the Act, 25 cents; (ii) during the six following years, 30 cents; (iii) after seven years, 40 cents or the rate (not being less than 30 cents) prescribed in a Wage Order of the Administrator, whichever is the lower; and, (iv) at any time after the Act comes into operation, the rate (not being more than 40 cents) prescribed in a Wage Order. in a Wage Order.

With a view to establishing a uniform minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in each of the industries concerned as rapidly as possible without prejudice to employment, the Administrator, on convening the Industrial Committees, is to refer to them the question of the rate of wages to be fixed for the respective industries. The Committees are to recommend the highest minimum rates (not exceeding 40 cents an hour) which, regard being had to economic and competitive conditions, will not, in their judgment, substantially curtail employment in the industries. No rates may be determined solely on a regional basis; but consideration is to be given to competitive on a regional basis; but consideration is to be given to competitive conditions as affected by transport and living and production conditions as affected by transport and living and production costs, and to the level of wages fixed for comparable occupations by collective working agreements or observed by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum wage standards. The recommendations, if approved by the Administrator, are to be published as Wage Orders. Wage Orders will not remain in force, or be issued, after the Act has been in operation for seven years, unless found necessary in order to prevent substantial curtailment of employment

Specified classes of workers exempted from the minimum wage provisions include persons employed in an administrative or professional capacity or as salesmen, seamen, certain types of transport workers, fishermen and agricultural workers.

Maximum Hours of Work.—For industries coming within the scope of the Act, 44 hours are to constitute the normal working week in the first year of operation of the Act and 42 hours in the second year. Thereafter, the normal duration of work is to be 40 hours a week. Hours of overtime in excess of these limits are to be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-half times normal wage rates. Extensions of normal hours, not subject to payment as overtime, are permissible where agreements have been effected with representatives of the workers (recognised as such by the National Labour Relations Board) which provide that no worker shall be employed for more than 1,000 hours during any period of 26 consecutive weeks or for more than 2,000 hours during any period of 52 consecutive or for more than 1,000 hours during any period of 22 consecutive weeks or for more than 2,000 hours during any period of 52 consecutive weeks. Extensions of normal hours during 14 working weeks in any one calendar year are also permissible in industries declared by the Administrator to be of a seasonal character. In all such cases of extension, however, overtime rates must be paid for work in excess of 12 hours in any day or of 56 hours in any week.

The classes of workers excluded from the minimum wage provisions of the Act are likewise excluded from the provisions relating to maximum working hours.

Restriction of Child Labour.—The Act prohibits the delivery for interstate commerce of all goods produced in undertakings in the United States in or about which, within 30 days prior to the removal of the goods, any oppressive child labour has been employed. Oppressive child labour is defined as the employment of persons Oppressive child labour is defined as the employment of persons under 16 years of age, other than employment by a parent or guardian in an occupation other than manufacturing or mining, and as the employment of persons between the ages of 16 and 18 in any occupation declared by the Chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental for persons of this age class. The employment of children between 14 and 16 years, in occupations other than manufacturing or mining, is not to be deemed oppressive child labour in so far as the Chief of the Children's Bureau determines that such employment does not interfere with the child's schooling or prejudice his health and well-being. The provisions of the Act limiting child labour are not applicable to children employed in agriculture while not legally required to attend school nor to children employed as actors in the cinematograph or theatre industry.

General Provisions.—The transport and sale of goods produced

in violation of the provisions of the Act and other breaches of the Act are punishable by fine or imprisonment. No clause of the Act may excuse non-compliance with other Federal, State or municipal enactments which prescribe more favourable conditions than those laid down in the Act, or justify any employer in reducing existing wages or increasing existing working hours. It is expressly prov that, should any part of the Act be declared invalid, the rest of It is expressly provided affected by such declaration. The clauses of the Act concerned with minimum wages, maximum working hours and child labour are to take effect after a period of 120 days from the date

PAID HOLIDAYS IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Annual paid holidays of up to twelve days' duration for practically all workers have been made obligatory in Denmark by an Act dated 13th April, 1938, and in Sweden by an Act dated 17th June, 1938. The main provisions of the two Acts are summarised below.

Denmark.—The Act covers all workers, manual and non-manual, with the exception of public employees, apprentices and learners domestic servants (all of whom are granted paid holidays under other legislation) and fishermen who are remunerated exclusively by means of a share in the catch. All the workers covered by the Act have the right to a paid holiday of one day for every month's service in any undertaking during the preceding year (1st April to 31st March). For each period of employment of less than one month's duration the worker is entitled to a proportionate allowance of paid holidays, but no account is to be taken of work of a shorter duration than one week (6 working days). For the calculation of the holiday period, absences from work on account of sickness, childbirth, accident, compulsory military service, temporary stoppage of work in the undertaking, or holidays under the Act are not to be regarded as interruptions of service.

With certain specified exceptions, the holiday is to be granted as a continuous period during the summer months (2nd May to 30th September); within these dates the holiday period is to be fixed by the employer. For persons employed on ships, the holidays may be fixed at a different period of the year. Special regulations may be made for casual workers, and agricultural workers are to receive a paid holiday if in the course of the preceding year (1st April to 31st March) they have been employed for at least twenty-five days in the same undertaking. The holiday period be divided for agricultural workers, provided that they receive

at least six consecutive days' holiday.

Holiday pay is to be equal to 4 per cent. of the worker's earnings the period of employment on which the title to a holiday is exclusive of special allowances and supplements for overtime, etc. Holiday pay is to be paid to the worker at the beginning of the holiday. If the holiday money is not either paid or guaranteed by the trade association to which the undertaking concerned is affiliated, a holiday stamp system is to be instituted, for which detailed regulations will be issued by the Minister for Social Affairs.

The right to holiday pay is to be forfeited if the worker engages in any paid work during the holiday period.

The present Act is not to prejudice the right to a longer holiday period which may have been granted by other legislation, by agreement between employers and workers, by arbitration award or by

general practice.

The Act came into force on 1st July, 1938, so that the maximum holiday period due under the Act for the year ending 31st March, 1939, is nine days.

The regulation of paid holidays is to be effected, so far as possible,

The regulation of paid holidays is to be effected, so far as possible, by collective agreement between employers and workers, and, in order to facilitate this procedure, on the invitation of the Minister for Social Affairs, the National Confederations of employers and workers concluded an agreement on 7th May in which they formulated alternative methods for regulating paid holidays. This agreement states that agreements between employers and workers will have the approval of the Minister if they embody conditions as favourable to the workers as those laid down in the Act. The agreement expresses the hope that the holidays stamp system to be instituted by the State through the medium of the Post Office will be used only by unorganised employers.

Sweden.—The Act covers all workers in public or private employment, with the exception of State employees, for whom special legislation is in force, members of the family of the employer and workers who are paid exclusively by means of a share in profits.

All workers covered who have been employed in the same undertaking for at least one hundred and eighty days in the preceding calendar year have the right to a paid holiday amounting to one day for each month of employment, provided that during that month they have worked for at least sixteen days; another period than the calendar year may, however, serve as the qualifying period if agreed upon between the parties. Days of absence due to pational accident or disease, military service in the reserve or holidays under this Act are to count as days on which work was performed, if work was available for the worker on those days. Sundays are not counted as part of the holiday period, nor are public holidays if the holiday period is less than six days. Customary holidays, on the other hand, are to count as part of the holiday period. Except as regards workers in agriculture and horticulture and domestic servants on farms, the holiday is to be given as a continuous period, unless a different arrangement is made with the worker. The employer is to decide the date of the holiday, and must give the

worker at least fourteen days' notice of the date.

With regard to holiday pay, time workers are to be paid their ordinary wage for the holiday period; other workers are to be paid

for each day of the holiday a sum equal to their average earnings on the working days of the last expired qualifying period. No account is to be taken of overtime payments, free housing or payments for special expenses. Home workers are to receive holiday payments. account is to be taken or overtime payments, for special expenses. Home workers are to receive holiday payments amounting to 4 per cent. of their total earnings during the qualifying period, provided that their earnings during that period amounted to at least one hundred and eight times the average daily earnings in the locality during an eight-hour working day for work kind in question. Agricultural workers employed exclusively in the care of animals may be paid holiday compensation in lieu of holidays. The same applies to workers on ships, unless the worker has made written application for a holiday to the employer. Workers who leave their employment or are dismissed before receiving the holiday due to them are to receive proportionate holiday pay.

Workers who engage in paid work during any part of the holiday period forfeit their right to holiday pay and employers who do not

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period forfeit their right to holiday pay, and employers who do not grant paid holidays due must pay compensation for damages in addition to the holiday pay to which the worker is entitled.

The Act came into force on 1st July, 1938, from which day the right to a paid holiday may be acquired. Six days will thus be the maximum period of holiday due under the Act in 1939, and the full twelve days will not be due till 1940.

LABOUR REGULATION AND WAGE CONTROL IN GERMANY.

Provision for the compulsory transference of labour to urgent tasks of special national importance* and for a more rigid official control of wages has recently been made by the Four-Year Plan Commissioner, under powers conferred by the Decree for the Execution of the Four-Year Plan, dated 18th October, 1936. A summary of

the relevant Orders is given below.

In order to ensure that the necessary labour is promptly available for urgent tasks of special national importance, under an Order dated 22nd June, 1938, all able-bodied German nationals are liable, as the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Un-employment Insurance Board may require, to be assigned temporarily to work on such tasks, or to undergo a prescribed course of vocational training. For the application of the Order, Regulations issued by the President of the Federal Board dated 29th June, 1938, with effect from 1st July, 1938, prescribe that the obligation imposed by the Order is to apply primarily to unmarried persons, that the persons concerned must be physically fit, and must be employed as effectively as possible, having regard to their skill and qualifications, and that their economic circumstances must not be worsened in consequence of the event of the worsened in consequence of the event of the state of the control not be worsened in consequence of the employment. In cases where labour required by employers for work specifically designated as of special importance and urgency for the Four-Year Plan cannot be supplied through the employment exchanges, the employers concerned must notify the competent Divisional Employment Office of their requirements and specify the conditions of service. Persons assigned to the work are then to be notified accordingly by the employment exchange for the district in which they reside, and, if they are already in employment, their employers must be notified both by them and by the employment exchange. All persons whom it is proposed to transfer, must, however, first be informed of the conditions of service, and be afforded (together with their employers) an opportunity of expressing their views. In all cases the period of the employment is to be specified, and during its course the workers concerned are to be regarded as on leave from their original employment, which may not be terminated except by the authority of the employment exchanges. The cost of the initial journey of the workers to the assigned workplace is to be borne by the competent employment exchange, and that of the return journey, on completion of the service, is to be borne by the undertaking concerned. Separation allowances may be paid from the funds of the Federal Board in approved cases, and, for persons assigned for courses of vocational training, allowances are payable in accordance with conditions which are to be fixed by the President of the Federal Board.

A further Order dated 25th June, 1938, extends the existing official control of wages and conditions of employment in accordance with considerations of national economic policy and the requirements of rearmament. The Order requires Federal Labour Executors, in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Federal Minister of Labour, to supervise wages and conditions of employment and to take all necessary measures to ensure that these undergo no changes which might prejudice rearmament and the execution of the Four-Year Plan. In particular, the Labour Executors are empowered, as regards branches of economic activity to be designated by the Federal Minister of Labour, to fix legally binding maximum as well as a minimum as the supervision of the supe well as minimum rates of wages, and for this purpose they may amend existing works regulations and individual labour contracts. Severe penalties may be imposed on persons who contravene or circumvent measures taken by Federal Labour Executors under the powers conferred by this Order.

The effect of the Order is to extend the powers of the Federal Labour Executors with regard to the fixation of conditions of employment which, in accordance with the Regulation of National Labour Act, dated 20th January, 1934,† have hitherto been confined to the fixation of minimum conditions in Collective Regulations (Tarifordnungen) covering groups of undertakings or branches of industry in specified localities.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 18th July showed a slight improvement as compared with 13th June, mainly due to resumption of work after stoppages for local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday, which had affected employment in June. There was an improvement in the cotton and wool textile industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, due largely to the resumption of work after local holiday stoppages in certain districts. Employment also improved in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house Employment also service, tinplate, electrical apparatus, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat and cap, and paper manufacture, certain food industries, dock and harbour service, and agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, building, public works contracting, the linen industry, tailoring, dressmaking, and motor vehicle and cycle manufacture

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 18th July, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,371,000. This was 38,000 more than at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable there was a decrease of about 300,000 as compared with

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special scheme 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 18th July, 1938, was 13·3 compared with 13·4 at 13th June, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·5 at 18th July, 1938, and 5·3 at 13th June, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 18th July, 1938, was 12.9 as compared with 13.0 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis,* there was an increase at 18th July, 1938, as comparate with 26th July, 1937, of about 3.5 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1.9 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 3.5 between these dates.

At 18th July, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the At 18th July, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,244,461 wholly unemployed, 467,773 temporarily stopped, and 60,882 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,773,116; this was 29,796 less than at 13th June, 1938. As is indicated above, this decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that employment on 13th June was affected by local holidays on the day of the count and by extensions of the Whitsuntide holiday. On a comparable basis* there was an increase of about 448,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,773,116 persons on the registers at 18th July, 1938.

The total of 1,773,116 persons on the registers at 18th July, 1938. included 1,041,231 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 519,845 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 65,686 persons with application for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 146,354 other persons, of whom 36,353 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of perso on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 18th July, 1938, was 1,875,083 as compared with 1,894,548 at 13th June, 1938, On a comparable basis* there was an increase at 18th July, 1938, of about 486,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment declined further in July, partly as a result of seasonal causes. There was a marked increase between 13th June and 18th July in the number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped, especially in Yorkshire and Durham, and also in Scotland, where the increase was largely due to trade holidays.

In the iron mining industry employment continued to decline and was moderate generally; at shale mines it remained fair. There was a marked improvement at limestone quarries in the Buxton area, while in the Cleveland area employment showed a further decline and was very slack. At slate quarries employment continued good; at tin mines it remained slack. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries declined and was slack; at china clay quarries

whilstone quarries declined and was stack; at china clay quarries employment was moderate on the whole, but was worse than in June; at chalk quarries it continued fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment continued to decline. In iron and steel manufacture employment in July also showed a further slight decline; an increase in the work of the control of the con in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in some areas was due to the incidence of local holidays. Employment in the tinplate industry showed an improvement, but was still bad; it also continued

bad in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little change generally between 13th June and 18th July, and continued fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, and fair in general and marine engineering; it declined in the other principal sections of the industry and was fair in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 18th July showed a further slight decline as compared with the previous month.

Employment in the other metal trades improved slightly and was fair on the whole. It was good in the chain and anchor trade;

* For the purpose of comparison with 26th July, 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).

fairly good in the jewellery and plated-ware trade; fair in the sheet metal, ironfounding, hollow-ware, brasswork, file, edge tool, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; and moderate in the tube, wire manufacturing, cutlery, and needle and fishing tackle trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed, on the whole, an improvement at 18th July, as compared with 13th June, on which date the numbers in employment were appreciably affected, in some areas, by the incidence of local holidays.

In the wool textile industry employment improved to some extent in the woollen section between 13th June and 18th July, but remained very slack in the industry as a whole. A considerable amount of short time was again worked in all sections and employment generally was much worse than in July, 1937.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further improvement and continued fair. In the lace trade there was a decline and employment was very slack. In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed a further slight decline and was slack; short-time working was again reported from many areas. There was also a decline in the linen trade. In the jute trade employment showed an improvement but remained very bad. There was also an improvement in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, due largely to the resumption of work after local holiday stoppages; employment, however, was still bad, with much short-time working.

however, was still bad, with much short-time working.

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

improvement and was moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 18th July showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with 13th June, on which date employment had been affected by extension of the Whitsuntide holiday stoppage at certain firms. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short-time working in July, and employment was worse than a year ago.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades as a whole showed little change as compared with June; it was slack in the

tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, but was fair to moderate, on the whole, in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a further decline during July, but remained fair on the whole. There was a marked increase in the number unemployed in the painting and decorating section, in which employment was moderate; it was moderate also with slaters and tilers, while with other classes of skilled operatives it continued fair. In brick manu-

facture employment during July continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers remained moderate; with coachbuilders there was a further decline and employment was moderate.

and employment was moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed an improvement and was moderate generally. It also improved slightly in the printing industry and was good. With bookbinders there was little change

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

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a further improvement in July, mainly as a result of activity in the Scottish herring

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment during July showed a slight improvement, but was still slack generally. Among seamen there was little change and employment

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 18th JULY, 1938.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 18th July, 1938:—

16th Jul	y, 1	.500		Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	
				Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	MARKET MA	
				Great B	ritain.			
Men Boys Women Girls				957,610 35,386 215,917 35,548	305,666 11,065 139,232 11,810	58,853 178 1,833 18	1,322,129 46,629 356,982 47,376	
То	tal		(la	1,244,461	467,773	60,882	1,773,116	
34.75 (30 c)		(50)	Grea	t Britain and I	Northern Irela	nd.		
Men Boys Women Girls				1,007,648 38,416 244,302 39,241	309,958 11,395 147,850 12,791	61,437 178 1,849 18	1,379,043 49,989 394,001 52,050	
To	tal	10.00	and years	1.329.607	481.994	63.482	1.875.083	

^{*} Earlier measures for the control and regulation of labour in the interests of the execution of the Plan were summarised in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1936, and February, 1937.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1934, page 48.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 18th July, 1938, classified by

	Gener	al Scher Special S	ne (incl	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 North-Eastern North-Western Northern Sootland Wales Special Schemes	8·3 7·1 7·9 11·7 15·1 17·5 21·6 18·1 26·2 2·1	6·2 5·4 4·8 11·5 14·0 18·1 9·0 12·6 13·5 0·5	7·6 6·7 7·2 11·6 14·8 17·7 19·7 16·6 24·7	- 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·4 + 0·5 + 0·8 - 2·4 + 1·2 + 0·8 - 1·1 - 0·1	2·3 2·3 4·4 3·8 6·9 5·6 8·5	8·2 4·5 7·2 8·3 5·6 8·6 7·3 9 9 4·8	3·8 2·4 2·4 4·5 4·0 6·3 7·0 6·0 8·4	+ 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·6 - 0·3 - 1·7 - 1·3 - 0·9 - 2·6
Great Britain	13.6	10.9	12 · 8	- 0.2	3.8	6.8	4.0	- 0.7
N. Ireland	30.0	38 · 1	33 · 0	+ 4.3	16.3	23 · 2	16.6	- 2.7
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	13.9	11.7	13.3	- 0.1	4.3	7.1	4.5	- 0.8

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 July, 1937:—

Date.	end by	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937. 26 July 23 August 13 Sept.:— Old Basis†	1,074,474 1,046,723 1,069,652	40,392 45,044 43,133	221,400 221,302 230,997	43,193 45,552 44,818	1,379,459 1,358,621 1,388,600	1,445,328 1,424,167 1,454,006
New Basis† 18 October 15 November 13 December 1938.		39,793 36,641 37,276 37,125	222,905 239,177 284,938 309,858	41,697 39,949 43,571 40,970	1,339,204 1,390,249 1,499,203 1,665,407	1,403,506 1,460,080 1,579,914 1,755,491
17 January 14 February 14 March	1,331,306 1,312,317 1,269,286 1,275,081 1,295,652 1,326,859 1,322,129	52,856 49,241 42,490 41,177 48,072 44,074 46,629	379,396 387,515 382,389 379,709 379,943 383,105 356,982	64,049 61,348 54,816 51,797 55,138 48,874 47,376	1,827,607 1,810,421 1,748,981 1,747,764 1,778,805 1,802,912 1,773,116	1,927,005 1,907,795 1,844,583 1,842,115 1,868,760 1,894,548 1,875,083

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 July, 1937:—

World Designation	Ge	neral So Specia	Agricultural Scheme.					
			Males and Females.				250	
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- em- ployed and Cas- uals.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1937. 26th July	11.2	7-2	8-3	1.8	10.1	2.6	4.2	2.7
23rd August 13th September :—	11.0	7.1	8-4	1.5	9.9	3.0	5.9	3.2
Old Basis†	11.1	7.2	8.5	1.6	10.1	3.1	5.6	3.2
New Basis†	10.8	7.0	8.3	1.4	9.7	2.9	5.4	3.1
18th October	11.2	7.6	8.9	1.3	10.2	3.2	6.4	3.4
15th November 13th December 1938.	13.2	9.5	9.8	2.4	12.2	6.5	37.5	8.3
17th January	13.8	11.8	10.7	2.6	13.3	7.2	39.5	9.0
14th February	13.7	12.0	10.7	2.5	13.2	6.7	37.2	8-4
4th April	13.3	11-8	10-2	2.7	12.9	5.3	13.9	5.7
16th May	13.4	11.8	10.0	3.0	13-0	5.8	20-5	6.6
13th June	13.8	12.1	9.9	3.5	13-4	5.0	10.2	5.3
18th July	13.9	11.7	9.8	3.5	13.3	4.3*	7.1*	4.5

* The percentages for July, 1938, are subject to revision in the light of the information regarding the numbers insured in that month which will be derived from the recent exchange of unemployment books. The figures are exclusive of insured persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April 1938 (see page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this

insurable on 4th April 1938 (see page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE).

† The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see 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.

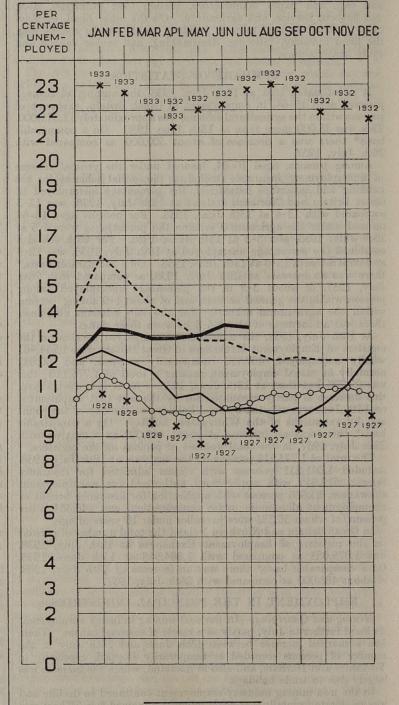
† The percentages for July, 1937, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1937, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to changes since that date in the numbers insured.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1938.	-	1936.	
1937.†	<u> </u>	Mean for 1924-29.‡	00000

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentage nemployed during the years 1924-1936 ‡



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

erincold.		eks ended ly, 1938.	Period 26th July, 1937, to 25th July, 1938.						
	no estue di becque		Vacancie	Notified.	Vacancie	Vacancies Filled.			
elle elle	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before			
Men Boys Women Girls	152,666 28,906 84,207 28,068	138,559 21,771 64,378 21,462 246,170	1,645,588 346,626 745.157 326,686 3,064,057	- 129,959 - 28,911 - 23,717 - 8,324 - 190,911	1,510,698 263,908 562,587 249,486 2,586,679	- 111,056 - 18,655 - 6,576 - 5,345 - 141,632			

* See footnote \(\) 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 five weeks ended 25th July, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,297 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

August, 1938.

Employment declined further in July, partly as a result of seasonal causes. There was a marked increase between 13th June and 18th July in the number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped, especially in Yorkshire and Durham, and also in Scotland, where the increase was largely due to trade holidays.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.0* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 18.0 at 13th June, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.5 (from 9.9 to 9.4), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 4.5 (from 8.1 to 12.6). On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5.4† in the total

percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 18th July, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:

	Insured Une	Persons mployed	(aged 16- at 18th	-64) reco July, 193	rded as 38.	Dec.	(+) or (-) in
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	es.*	as cor	entages npared th a
The second second	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year†
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	81,609 68,493 13,116	109,058 94,996 14,062	9·4 9·0 12·5	12·6 12·4 13·4	22·0 21·4 25·9	+ 4·0 + 3·2 + 9·2	+ 5·4 + 4·9 + 7·8
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and	3,186 10,784	7,421 16,284	6·7 8·8	15·6 13·2	22·3 22·0	- 1·9 + 8·0	+14·3 +12·3
Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	1,511 8,934	167 26,622	17·8 6·2	2·0 18·4	19·8 24·6	- 2·1 + 8·7	-5.3 + 1.5
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Lei-	8,720 2,017	4,113 6,299	12·5 3·8	5·9 11·9	18·4 15·7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-3.4 + 2.6
warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	3,168 805	14,882 98	5·8 5·7	27·1 0·7	32·9 6·4	+10.4	+14·3 + 1·9
fer and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,302	5,598	5.7	9.7	15.4	+ 1.9	+ 3.7
Kent Wales and Mon-	634 536	1,462	6·6 7·5	15.3	21·9 7·6	+ 7.7 + 2.1	+11.9
mouth	24,124	12,029	14.0	6.9	20-9	- 1.5	+ 4.0

The Table below shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd July, 1938, and the average number of days worked per week‡ during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

result of connected		Number arners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.‡		
Districts.	23rd July,	(-)asc	or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a	
	1938.	Month before.			Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Perbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.\$, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales South Wales and Mon.	44,645 114,076 6,551 97,413 43,552 57,790 44,636 53,998 16,560 23,345 26,668 8,566 6,168 9,618 134,596	Per cent 0·4 - 1·8 - 0·7 + 0·0 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·2 - 0·4 - 8·7 - 2·4 + 0·1	Per cent 0.7 - 0.8 - 2.3 - 12.6 - 2.4 + 1.6 - 2.4 - 0.7	Days. 4 · 67 4 · 56 5 · 33 4 · 05 3 · 84 4 · 41 3 · 39 3 · 55 5 · 09 4 · 59 6 6 · 50 5 · 37	Days. -0·07 -0·34 -0·20 -0·51 -0·44 -0·46 -0·18 -0·42 -0·42 -0·45 -0·13	Days0.59 -0.64 -0.36 +0.40 -0.37 -0.37 +0.16 -0.02 -0.18 -0.06 -0.18
England and Wales	688,182	- 0.6	- 0.3	5.05	-0.24 -0.35	-0.77 -0.26
Scotland: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland Scotland	13,111 23,297 52,357 88,765	- 0·9 - 0·5 - 0·7	+ 0·3 + 0·6 - 1·2 - 0·5	2·96 2·46 2·70	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.91 \\ -2.65 \\ -2.26 \\ \hline -2.31 \end{array} $	+0·04 -0·28 -0·27
GREAT BRITAIN	776,947	- 0.6	- 0.3	4.22	-0.58	-0.26

he average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938, was 1.55 days per week,

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 18th July, 1938, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1937. Revised percentages, based on the numbers insured at July, 1938, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

† See footnote * on page 305.

‡ See footnote † in next column.

§ Including Cannock Chase.

of which 0.96 of a day was due to want of trade and 0.54 of a day to holidays. The figure for the week ended 18th June, 1938, was 0.96 of a day per week, of which 0.85 of a day was due to want of trade, and that for the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, was 1.30 days per week, of which 0.61 of a day was due to want of trade, and 0.44 of a day to holidays. The average non-winding time, for each of the two later periods under review, was about one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per

week in the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,389,800 tons as compared with 16,425,500 tons in the four weeks ended 18th June 1938, and 17,561,000 tons in the four weeks ended 24th July, 1937

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July again declined and was moderate. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 14·3* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 13·6 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of

about 6.8† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

	peo	imber of Wople employ ines include the Keturi	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines ‡			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	23rd July, 1938.	Month Year before		23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	2,833	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 4.43	Days - 0.09	Days 1.46	
Lancashire Other Districts	2,039 1,771	+ 0·3 + 2·7	+ 2·2 + 0·7	5·71 5·13	- 0·29 - 0·34	- 0·29 - 0·45	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,643	- 3.7	- 3.4	5.01	- 0.18	- 0.83	

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938, by firms making returns was 2,063, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1938. but an increase of 6.8 per cent. as compared with July, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week‡ at the mines making returns was 6.00 in July, 1938, the same as in June, 1938; in July, 1937, the average was 5.88.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July continued to decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, was 16.7* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 16.3 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase

of about 8.3† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 14,248 work-people at the end of July, 1938, showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with June, 1938, and of 10.6 per cent. compared with July, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of July, 1938, was 90, compared with 97 at the end of June, 1938, and 126 at the end of July, 1937. The figures are analysed below:-

		AND THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Districts.	Num	ber of Fur in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
THE RESERVE TO SERVE	July, 1938.	June, 1938.	July, 1937:	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland	24	26	36	-2	-12
Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffleld),	8	9	10	-2 -1	-2
N. Wales and Cheshire Derby, Leicester, Notts.,	7	8	8	-1	-1
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs. Shrops. Wores. and	22 11	21 12	29 13	+1 -1	-7 -2
Warwick South Wales and Mon	4 4	6 4	9 6	-2 	-5 -2
England and Wales Scotland	80 10	86 11	111 15	-6 -1	-31 -5
Great Britain	90	97	126	-7	-36

The production of pig iron in July, 1938, amounted to 507,800 tons compared with 541,500 tons in June, 1938, and 729,300 tons in

* See footnote * in previous column.

† See footnote * on page 305.

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

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in July showed a further slight decline. An increase in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in some areas was due to the incidence of local holidays. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 24.8* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 24.3 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 14.0† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns:—

SARE finance admini	emple	of Workp oyed by king retu	Firms	Aggregate number of Shifts ‡			
THE REPORT	Week ended 23rd	nded compared		Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	Control of the state of the sta	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	5,687 432 18,676 1,511	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.7 \\ -29.8 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 5.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -21.5 \\ -41.1 \\ -16.2 \\ -5.7 \end{array} $	33,156 1,589 94,432 8,215	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 7 \\ -39 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 7 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	-22·3 -58·3 -22·6 - 4·4	
Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	8,698 9,432	- 1·4 - 4·8	$-2.1 \\ -14.9$	44,491 52,039	- 9·7 - 6·4	-13·5 -17·5	
Labourers	12,685	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{-7\cdot 9}{-13\cdot 0}$	73,015 306,937	+ 2.0 $- 1.9$	- 8·8 -17·4	
DISTRICTS.							
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	10,829 23,480 315	- 4·8 - 0·6 -22·6	-18·2 - 0·7 -27·6	59,354 125,461 1,509	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.8 \\ +0.1 \\ -14.7 \end{array} $	-22·1 - 6·2 -38·1	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire	4,977 5,079	+ 3·9 - 1·5	$-14.7 \\ -18.0$	24,967 27,735	- 1·1 + 0·4	-19·3 -20·3	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	6,055 6,386	- 1:6 - 2:9	- 2·4 -36·6	32,559 35,352	- 1·3 - 2·7	- 7·3 -38·3	
Total, Eng. & Wales	57,121	- 1.7	-13.0	306,937	- 1.9	-17.	
Scotland	§	§	§	· §	§	§ 17.	
TOTAL	57,121	- 1.7	-13.0	306,937	- 1.9	-17.4	

The average number of shifts‡ during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 23rd July, 1938, the same as in June, 1938, compared with 5.7 in July, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 683,200 tests in July 1938, as compared with 776 100 tests in June 1938, and

tons in July, 1938, as compared with 776,100 tons in June, 1938, and with 1,059,200 tons in July, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in July showed an improvement, but was still bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 40.9* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 53.8 at 13th Jule, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 29.4† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 23rd July, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a

	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before,	
Finplate Steel Sheet	47	+ 6	-22 - 5	2 60 59	+48 -11	-131 - 47	
TOTAL	54	+ 6	-27	319	+37	-178	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change generally between 13th June and 18th July, and continued fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering and fair in general and in marine engineering; it declined in the other principal sections of the industry and was fair in motor vehicle manufacture and moderate to slack in constructional and in textile engineering.

See footnote * in first column on page 307.

* See footnote * in first column on page 307.

† See footnote * on page 305.

† 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 work d by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

§ Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 23rd July, 1938, and 24th July, 1937.

Compared with a year ago employment was worse in all the rincipal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unem-

ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, age 16—64, at 18th July, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before†:—

Josepha virus			nsured	Works at 18th	people, i July,	aged 16– 1938.	64, Uner	nployed
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	rease (+) rease (-) repared ch a
	Genering; Iron For	Eng	Eng	Cons	Vehicand	COTALTOS SOLOTION	Month before.	Year† before.
London South-Western South-Western Midlands North-Bastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,261 1,660 993 5,440 7,388 13,866 3,747 7,868 1,166 1,188	844 288 121 1,880 282 1,507 470 226 123 116	57 125 280 26 151 119 1,829 1,315 19 558	409 141 121 967 376 694 825 1,295 262 110	4,633 1,730 2,695 15,180 877 2,168 535 1,019 574 515	3,944 4,210 23,493 9,074 18,354 7,406 11,723 2,144	+ 262 + 835 + 1,040 - 319 - 1,960 + 298 + 1,444 - 9	+ 1,650 + 890 + 13,700 + 4,080 + 7,820 + 1,730 + 950 + 930
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	47,577	5,857	4,479	5,200	29,926	93,039	+ 1,939	+ 37,410
		Perce	ntages*	Unen	nployed	at 18th	July, 19	38.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3.6 3.6 2.9 5.5 8.5 12.4 10.4 11.1 21.1	4·5 2·6 3·7 5·1 5·2 5·9 5·5 6·1 15·8 26·4	16·3 3·3 3·6 26·0 10·1 13·7 12·0 7·4 5·4 9·2	6·9 15·5 10·7 9·5 16·1 14·7 13·7 18·2 16·9 73·3	4·0 5·5 13·0 5·5 7·3 11·6 7·1 17·4	4.8 3.8 4.4 9.0 8.1 10.6 10.5 10.3 18.7	+ 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·9 + 0·4 - 0·3 - 1·2 + 0·4 + 1·3 + 1·9	+ 2·3 + 1·6 + 1·0 + 5·3 + 3·6 + 4·5 + 2·4 + 0·9 + 8·2 + 4·2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	7.7	5.1	8.3	13.0	8.5	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with: June, 1938 July, 1937†	- 0·3 + 2·9	-0·4 +2·5	+0·2 +0·3		+0.8+4.1	+ 0·1 + 3·1		

On the North-East Coast employment continued moderate in general engineering; it declined slightly in marine engineering and was moderate. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general was moderate. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering improved slightly and was fair. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture; it improved in general engineering and was moderate; it showed a further decline in textile engineering and was moderate to slack. Employment in Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry continued good in general and electrical engineering; it declined in other sections of the industry and was fair in constructional engineering and moderate in motor vehicle manufacture. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district it remained good. In London and the Southern Counties, apart from a further decline in motor vehicle manufacture in certain districts, employment continued generally very good. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture it remained very good.

In Scotland employment continued fair in marine engineering;

it declined slightly in general engineering and was moderate. In Wales it showed little change and was slack. In Northern Ireland there was a slight decline and employment was slack.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 18th July showed a further slight decline as compared with the previous month. The decline affected all the principal areas except the South Western Division and Wales, where

there was some improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 18th July, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before†:—

Division.	aged 16-64, nemployed at th July, 1938.	Decreas Numbers V	e (+) or e (-) in Unemployed red with a	cent nplo 8th	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
-1 20-10	Insured aged Unem 18th J	Month before.	Year† before.	Per Unei	Month before.	Yeai† before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,456 421 2,636 87 1,374 6,214 10,261 10,559 1,546 2,352	+ 232 + 50 - 193 + 3 + 219 + 413 + 381 + 627 - 150 + 242	+ 170 + 60 - 200 + 20 + 160 + 320 + 210 - 1,240 + 50 - 10	14·5 7·4 9·2 30·0 25·3 24·0 27·7 23·3 31·3 24·5	+ 2·3 + 0·9 - 0·7 + 1·0 + 1·6 + 1·1 + 1·4 - 3·0 + 2·5	+ 1.7 + 1.0 - 0.8 + 6.1 + 3.1 + 1.3 + 0.6 - 2.8 + 0.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	36,906	+ 1,824	- 460	21-4	+ 1.1	- 0.2

* See footnote * in first column on page 307.
† See footnote * on page 305.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed, on the whole, an improvement at 18th July as compared with 13th June, on which date the numbers in employment were appreciably affected, in some areas, by the incidence of local holidays. Short-time working, however, was prevalent and there

holidays. Short-time working, however, was prevalent and there were temporary sectional stoppages for varying periods.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 27.7* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 34.7 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 17.8† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937. For 18th July and 13th June, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 26.5* and 38.3, and in the manufacturing department, 29.0* and 31.0. On a comparable basis there were department 29.0* and 31.0. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 26th July, 1937, of about 17.1† in the preparing and spinning departments and of about 18.6† in the manufacturing department.

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

August, 1938.

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.		Wages pai Vorkpeopl		
Moral Control	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	8,933 16,555 15,508 5,996	Per cent. + 4.5 + 5.0 - 1.6 - 0.2	Per cent20·2 -25·1 -20·0 -11·7	£ 15,435 27,462 26,070 12,863	Per cent. + 9.4 + 9.0 + 2.6 + 2.6	Per cent. -22·0 -27·9 -27·2 -15·9	
Total	46,992	+ 2.0	-21.0	81,830	+ 5.9	-24.9	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	2,520 4,273 9,315 8,595	+ 1.9 +23.2 - 4.6 + 2.0	-34.7 -23.9 -12.6 -23.2	4,107 6,622 17,495 14,521	+17·2 +23·5 + 1·4 + 1·6	-39·9 -32·9 -16·1 -27·5	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden fanchester reston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	4,801 3,235 3,539	+14·6 + 5·2 - 3·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -21.6 \\ -5.8 \\ -15.8 \end{array} $	9,191 5,890 5,635	+26·3 + 8·9 - 9·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -22 \cdot 4 \\ -4 \cdot 6 \\ -25 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	
ton and Darwen Surnley and Padi- ham olne and Nelson	1,939 1,850 1,647	+ 3.4 $- 1.1$ $- 10.0$	$-15 \cdot 1$ $-30 \cdot 5$ $-19 \cdot 7$	3,591 3,469 3,611	+13.5 $+11.4$ -11.0	-17.0 -37.0 -21.9	
Other Lancashire Towns Orkshire Towns Other Districts	1,760 1,075 2,443	- 5·3 - 2·8 - 0·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -41 \cdot 9 \\ -25 \cdot 0 \\ -15 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	2,482 1,567 3,649	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & -3 \cdot 4 \\ & +6 \cdot 7 \\ & +3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -42 \cdot 3 \\ -33 \cdot 2 \\ -23 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	
Total	46,992	+ 2.0	-21.0	81,830	+ 5.9	-24.9	

Returns from firms employing about 45,900 workpeople in the week ended 23rd July, 1938, showed that about 15 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15½ 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, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde employment continued bad on the whole; at Stockport, however, there was some improvement but employment was considerably worse than

a year ago.

In the Oldham district employment remained bad in both the spinning and manufacturing departments; a large amount of machinery was idle and short-time working continued; employment

machinery was idle and short-time working continued; employment was fair, however, with weavers of fancy goods and sheetings, and fairly good with weavers of heavy goods.

At Bolton employment showed little change and continued bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers, with a good deal of short-time working; it was bad with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh short-time working was reported and employment continued bad. At Rochdale employment continued to be bad; at Bury there was little general change.

At Preston there was little change; at Accrington and Darwen employment showed a very slight improvement. At Blackburn, Burnley, Great Harwood, Chorley and Padiham there was little change; at Nelson there was some decline. Employment in the Rossendale Valley, despite some improvement, continued very bad. In Yorkshire employment remained bad at most centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the

than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 18th

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 18th July, 1938.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	L	with a month before.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming. Winding	882 5,687	3,014 2,790	1,205 8,871	5,787 6,450	10,888 23,798	- 7,740 - 10,076			
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,201 4,648 656	4,791 15,905 328	2,073 4,739 564	8,839 10,984 773	16,904 36,276 2,321	- 4,617 - 629 - 150			
Total	13,074	26,828	17,452	32,833	90,187	- 23,212			

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 307.

See footnote * on page 305.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Employment improved to some extent in the woollen section between 13th June and 18th July, but remained very slack on the whole. A considerable amount of short time was again worked in all sections, and employment generally was much worse than in July, 1937. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 18th July, 1938, was 21·4* as compared with 22·9 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 11·7† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1957.

Worsted Section.—Employment remained very slack, showing little change as compared with the previous month. Returns from employers for the week ending 23rd July, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole, 39½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time‡ in that week, losing 12½ hours each on the average, and 5 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 30 per cent. were on short time, losing 15½ hours each on the average, and 10½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In 30 per cent. were on short time, losing 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ nours each on the average, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *spinning* department 41 per cent. were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 5 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, 48 per cent. and 13 hours; overtime, 3 per cent. and 64 hours 3 per cent. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

3 per cent. and 6½ hours.

Among woolsorters employment remained bad on the whole. In the wool combing department employment showed a decline in the merino and crossbred carding sections, but in the preparing section there was a slight improvement. In the spinning section there was little change, but a decline occurred in the weaving section.

At Bradford employment continued very poor, showing a slight falling-off as compared with June. Employment at Shipley again declined. At Halifax there was a slight improvement, but employment remained very slack. A decline occurred at Keighley, mainly affecting women workers. At Huddersfield employment showed a decline as compared with June; it was again slack in the fine worsted (men's wear) section, and moderate in other sections.

Woollen Section. — Employment showed some improvement as compared with June. Returns from employers for the week ending 23rd July, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole, 34 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time; in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the spinning department $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours each and 19 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were short time[‡], $39\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 12 hours; overtime, 4 per cent. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district a slight improvement

was reported, but employment was slack generally. At Leeds employment remained very slack, but short time working decreased. At Morley it remained very slack, but was better than in June with male workers. In the Heavy Woollen District employment showed an improvement, but was poor generally. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained very slack.

In the blanket trade in Yorkshire employment continued moderate, but at Witney a slight improvement was reported. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth there was some improvement; at Rochdale employment was slack. In the West of England a slight improvement was reported in some districts, but in other districts there was a decline. Employment in the South of Scotland showed little change as compared with the previous month and remained slack on the whole; employment in the woollen cloth trade was reported as poor.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained slack generally, short time working being prevalent in most districts. The percentage unemployed at 18th July, 1938, was 19·3* as compared with 17·5 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 14·6† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
The second secon	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.	Figure	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926§ =100).	
Departments: WORSTED SECTION: Wool Sorting and		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.		
Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	7,690 33,687 13,813 9,737 1,307	+ 0·7 - 0·2 - 4·2 - 0·9 + 2·0	86·4 80·1 73·1 93·2 75·7	17,952 50,333 25,137 20,805 2,289	+ 2·1 + 0·8 - 3·0 + 0·5 + 1·3	69·3 75·6 64·4 76·8 50·6	
Total—Worsted	66,234	- 1.0	80.1	116,516	+ 0.1	71.2	
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	880 11,495 19,661 13,256 1,717	+ 4.5 + 2.2 + 1.7 + 1.6 - 1.3	73·2 83·2 86·2 81·8 72·7	1,908 24,658 34,582 29,273 3,523	+ 7·2 + 8·1 + 7·3 + 6·7 + 9·0	75·4 90·6 85·5 82·5 70·6	
Total—Woollen	47,009	+ 1.7	83.4	93,944	+ 7.4	84.8	
CARPET SECTION	10,130	- 0.0	126.0	17,745	- 5.8	118-1	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	123,373	+ 0.1	83.9	228,205	+ 2.5	79.2	

* See footnote * in first column on page 307.

† See footnote * on page 305.

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

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

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100		Number of Vorkpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
normal narrow harmony harmony and harmony	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926* = 100).
Districts: † WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Halifax	27,764 6,388 7,522 6,817 6,445	Per Cent 0.9 - 4.2 - 0.1 - 0.9 - 1.3	78·5 80·3 71·3 82·2 81·3	£ 50,403 11,798 12,487 11,896 11,426	Per Cent 0·4 - 2·7 + 3·1 - 1·6 + 0·6	64·9 68·8 66·1 80·8 82·2
Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc	3,108	- 3.9	94 · 2	4,358	- 4.7	86 · 2
Total — West Riding	58,044	- 1.4	79.0	102,368	- 0.5	69-3
West of England and Midlands Lancashire	4,348 342	+ 0.9	86·6 118·9	7,751 634	+ 4.2	79·3 121·5
Scotland and N. of England	3,500	+ 2.7	96 · 1	5,763	+ 6.4	126.6
Total—Worsted	66,234	- 1.0	80.1	116,516	+ 0.1	71.2
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Dewsbury, Bat-	12,332	+ 2.8	89.4	26,339	+ 11.0	83.6
ley etc Leeds	8,050 7,040	+ 4.2 + 1.9	*77·0 87·1	15,639 15,313	+ 16.1	85·1 95·1
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,611 1,109	+ 2·5 - 1·7	103·5 88·0	5,745 2,179	+ 2·5 + 1·7	95·9 71·6
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England,	31,142 3,935	+ 2·8 - 0·3	87·0 82·8	65,215 7,858	+ 10·3 + 1·6	89·7 81·7
Midlands and Wales Scotland and N.	3,402	+ 0.9	79-2	6,421	+ 3.5	93 · 8
of England	8,530	- 0.7	76 - 5	14,450	+ 0.1	71.0
Total—Woollen	47,009	+ 1.7	83 · 4	93,944	+ 7.4	84.8
CARPET SECTION	10,130	- 0.0	126 - 0	17,745	- 5.8	118 · 1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	123,373	+ 0.1	83.9	228,205	+ 2.5	79.2

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd July, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 18th June, 1938:-

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-, without a figure, signifies, "few or no

			work	peopl	e retur	ned.")		
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	g S	pinning	. Wes	aving.		ther epts.	D (in in s)	All epts. aclud-g not peci-ied).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	- 0·5 + 3·4 + 5·1	1 -			3·5 5·6 0·8		2·0 0·9 0·2	+	0·9 1·8 1·6
TOTAL	+ 0.7	7 -	- 0.2	-	4.2	-	0.9	200	1.0
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		+ + -	- 3.1	+	1·6 5·3 3·0 2·6 0·8	+ +++	3·9 0·4 0·3 0·2	+ +++-	2·8 4·2 1·9 1·2 0·3
TOTAL	<u> </u>	-	- 2.2	A STATE OF	1.7	+	1.6	+	1.7

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 18th July, 1938:—

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers

		at 18th July, 1938.							
Department.			holly	Temp Stoj	Total.				
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	00 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 00			
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and Pre-		125	8	334	7	474			
paring		399	217 317	458 925	181	1,255			
Wool Combing	•••	363 515	72	598	556 120	2,161			
Woollen Spinning		373	201	448	368	1,390			
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Woollen Winding and		305	1,709	446	3,974	6,434			
Warping Worsted Winding and		121	88	261	130	600			
Warping		88	394	327	1,205	2,014			
Woollen Weaving		211	953	475	2,150	3,789			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes		120 700	984 126	264 871	4,020	5,388 1,979			
TOTAL		3,320	5,069	5,407	12,993	26,789			

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT at 18th July showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with 13th June, on which date employment had been affected by extension of the Whitsuntide holiday stoppage at certain firms. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short-time working in July, and employment was worse than a year

ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16—64, was 15·4* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 17·7 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5·2† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

		Number Vorkpeor			wages p Workped		
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July, Month Year before.		23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.;		
England and Wales :— London Leicester	1,730 8,416	Per cent 5·2 - 1·0	Per cent 1.9 - 1.2	£ 3,707 19,560	Per cent 1.5 + 3.8	Per cent 5·1 - 0·0	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	4,888 3,932	- 2·2 + 1·5	- 3·4 - 0·3	10,729 9,167	+ 4.3 + 7.5	- 3·1 - 1·1	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	5,658 4,765 1,384 2,279 5,755	- 1·3 - 0·6 - 0·6 - 4·6 - 7·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.1 \\ -3.4 \\ +1.2 \\ -9.2 \\ -11.8 \end{array} $	14,471 11,790 3,416 3,346 11,624	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} + & 0.7 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 14.2 \\ - & 4.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -1.2 \\ +14.5 \\ -36.6 \\ -10.8 \end{array} $	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,300 1,379	+11.3	- 4·3 - 3·8	2,524 3,208	+25.2	- 8·0 - 4·6	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District	7,132 861	+ 0.8	- 3·2 + 4·1	15,096 1,735	+ 2.7	- 1·0 - 1·4	
Other parts of England and Wales	3,697	+ 3.9	- 1.5	8,030	+ 7.9	- 2.2	
England and Wales	53,176	- 1.0	- 3.9	118,403	+ 2.1	- 3.8	
Scotland	1,846	+ 0.9	- 1.7	4,189	+ 7.5	- 0.0	
Great Britain	55,022	- 1.0	- 3.8	122,592	+ 2.2	- 3.7	

Returns from firms employing about 53,200 workpeople in the week ended 23rd July, 1938, showed that 41 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, while about 4 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3½ hours each on the average. There was a continuation of short-time working in the Leicester district, and at Northampton, Stafford, Norwich, Bristol and Kingswood.

Employment in London showed a decline; it was moderate in East London and bad in North London.

At Leicester seasonal slackness continued, and employment was fair. Employment was good at Hinckley and Loughborough.

Employment at Northampton showed little change and continued moderate. In the Higham and Rushden district, at Kettering, and elsewhere in the Northamptonshire country district there was little change and employment continued fair.

At Stafford there was a further decline in employment, and much short time was worked. Employment declined further at Norwich

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed a substantial improvement, but remained slack with much short time working. At Leeds employment continued moderate. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved slightly at most

Employment improved at Glasgow, Maybole and Edinburgh; it was good at Kilmarnock.

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 18th July,

padio) manon to bu edit at asymulocity	Nur	nbers (exc		casuals) or July, 193		egisters at
Department.		holly ployed.		pped.	m-t-1	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	compared with a month before.
Boot and Shoe M'f're: Preparing Dept. Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept. Closing Dept. Making Dept. Finishing Dept. Slipper Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	147 315 688 35 1,478 1,086 163 15 657	24 22 9 1,140 51 557 173	146 314 1,273 12 1,627 1,128 692 5	56 15 7 2,029 79 836 574 1	373 666 1,977 3,216 3,235 3,607 1,602 21 721	+ 17 + 124 - 521 - 161 - 258 + 297 - 751 - 12 + 8
TOTAL	4,584	1,981	5,254	3,599	15,418	- 1,257

* See footnote * in first column on page 307.
† See footnote * on page 305.
‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued fairly good.

August, 1938.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8·4* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 8·8 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1·8† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

PHONE SERVICE	Numbe	er of Work	rpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	ed Dec. (-) on a		ended Dec. (-		(+) or -) on a	
062 3165 3			Year before.	23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Midland and East- ern Counties	9,285	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	26,658	- 2.9	+ 2.3	
Rest of Great Britain	3,870	+ 0.5	- 1.9	10,558	- 0.3	- 1.7	
Total	13,155	+ 0.4	- 0.3	37,216	- 2.2	+ 1.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 13,099 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average. The amount of shorttime working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during July, but remained fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

Among the various occupations a marked increase in the number unemployed occurred in the painting and decorating section, in which employment was moderate. It was moderate also with slaters and tilers, while with other classes of skilled operatives it continued fair; there was, however, a high proportion of unemployment among navvies and general labourers and certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16—64, at 18th July, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before†:—

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 Unem ployed		Numbers included in previous column	Percentage*	Decrease	(+) or e (-) in ages as d with a	
000 1 000 000 1 1000 000 1 1000	at July, 1937.	at 18th July, 1938.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.†	
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers	146,150 102,300 21,700 9,060 36,100 138,940 42,930	9,990 7,076 1,567 1,019 3,308 19,157 3,925	375 306 106 75 145 665 203	6.8 6.9 7.2 11.2 9.2 13.8 9.1	+ 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.6 - 0.1 + 4.0 + 0.4	+ 1.8 + 3.0 + 1.1 + 2.2 + 3.6 + 4.5 + 2.1	
Labourers to above and Builders Labourers Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	299,580	35,957 31,665	1,290	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	
All other occupa-	132,010	28,756	1,463	21.8	+ 1.6	+ 1-7	
Total	1,035,290	142,420	5,396	13.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	240,230 139,500 114,030 128,290 86,760 124,540 50,370 96,190 34,010 21,370	34,978 14,319 10,442 13,942 10,247 21,697 8,270 12,481 8,013 8,031	93 92 177 1,174 1,103 1,103 412 1,053 168 21	14·6 10·3 9·2 10·9 11·8 17·4 16·4 13·6 37·6	+ 1·2 + 1·5 + 0·8 + 1·4 + 1·0 + 1·0 + 0·7 + 0·8 + 1·7 + 1·5	+ 4.9 + 3.5 + 2.5 + 3.1 + 2.6 - 0.3 + 2.0 + 6.2	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,035,290	142,420	5,396	13.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 140 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,329,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in July, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,163,600, compared with £9,565,100 in July, 1977.

An analysis of the figures for July, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 329 of this issue.

† * See footnote * in first column on page 307. † See footnote * on page 305.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19·3* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 18·4 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2·5† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

The following Table are a second control of the con

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

No. 2 Control		Number o Vorkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Account to the second	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
100 May 100 Ma	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware	1,607 5,934	Per cent 9.5 + 0.6	Per cent15.6 + 0.0	£ 2,887 11,692	Per cent10.9 + 2.1	Per cent 16.9 - 4.4	
Other Branches (in- cluding unspecified)	2,182	- 0.5	- 4.3	4,176	+ 1.5	- 7.4	
TOTAL	9,723	- 1.5	- 3.9	18,755	- 0.2	- 7.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,213 2,510	- 1·9 - 0·2	- 4·0 - 3·7	12,634 6,121	- 2·3 + 4·3	- 7·3 - 6·9	
TOTAL	9,723	- 1.5	- 3.9	18,755	- 0.2	- 7.2	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,723 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,146, or nearly 32½ per cent., were working on an average about 6½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd July, 1938; on the other hand, 296, or 3 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improvement

as compared with the previous month and was moderate generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with June and continued good. At Bradford, however, it was slack; while at Liverpool it was reported as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good generally. In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a slight improvement.

improvement as compared with the previous month and was good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment remained about the same as compared with June and showed little change as compared

same as compared with June and showed little change as compared with a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 10.8* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 13.5 at 13th June, 1938. The corresponding figures for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 5.8* and 6.7, and for the printing and bookbinding industries, 6.2* and 6.6. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 26th July, 1937,† of about 7.4, 2.3, and 0.9, respectively.

respectively.

The following Table summarises the returns from the various

at the grain means that the last section is seen according to	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1938.		Percentag ployed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
		July, 1938.	June, 1938.	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing:	50 6英的(一)		State	17.27	M. Lune	154	
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	36,981	2.8	2.7	2.6	+0.1	+0.2	
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	14,045	4-5	4-9	4-3	-0-4	+0-2	
ern Counties	7,973	2.6	2.1	2.7	+0.5	-0.1	
Scotland	5,300	1.5	1.8	2.4	-0.3	-0.9	
Other Districts	11,342	2.2	1.8	2.6	+0.4	-0.4	
Total	75,641	2.9	2.8	2.9	+0.1	00110	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Bookbinding (branches	12,083 8,286	4·2 5·2	4·6 5·2	3·7 5·3	-0.4	+0·5 -0·1	
not distinguished)	34,472	2.0	2.0	1.4		+0.6	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight improvement, but was still slack generally, and was worse than in the corresponding period

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16—64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 25.9* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 27.2 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an

* See footnote * in first column on page 307. † See footnote * on page 305.

Area.

compared with

increase of about 2.9* in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 10.1† at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 10.4 at 13th June, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding figures were 28.7† and 30.1 respectively.

London.—Employment declined compared with last month, and

was worse than in the corresponding period last year. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:

ent-prinon qui	Average I Docks at	Daily Number of at Prince	her of Lal	bourers emparves in Lor	oloyed in ndon.	
	I	n Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves	
Week ended— 2nd July, 1938 9th , , ,, 16th , , ,, 23rd , , ,, 30th ,, ,,	3,479 3,373 3,657 3,368 3,390	2,047 2,053 1,914 1,392 1,982	5,526 5,426 5,571 4,760 5,372	5,744 5,486 5,465 5,312 5,465	11,270 10,912 11,036 10,072 10,837	
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th July, 1938	3,453	1,878	5,331	5,495	10,826	
Average for June, 1938	3,562	2,230	5,792	5,512	11,304	
Average for July, 1937	4,077	2,048	6,125	5,452	11,577	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July was 837, as compared with 1,047 in June, 1938, and with 884 in July, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change, and remained moderate generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; at Garston the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Salford there was a slight improvement in the last week of the month, but employment was still slack.

month, but employment 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 July, 1938, was 11,428, compared with 11,217 in June, 1938, and with 12,036 in July, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £30,762 in the four weeks ended 29th July, 1938, compared with £29,197 in June, 1938, and with £32,878 in July, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff

improved somewhat, and was fair; at Swansea there was a slight decline. At Bristol and Avonmouth the improvement at the end of last month was maintained and employment was fairly good. At Plymouth employment was fair; at Southampton it showed

some improvement, and was fairly good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow continued to decline, and was slack; at Leith and Dundee there was little change, and employment remained moderate and slack respectively. Employment at Grangemouth showed some improvement, and was moderate; at Belfast it continued to improve, and was good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed little change during July and remained slack generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16—64, in shipping service, was 22·5† at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 22·7 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3.1* in the percentage as compared with 26th July.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped; in British foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

AGENT REPORT SERVICE	Number of Seamen‡ shipped in							
Principal Ports.	July, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Seven Months ended				
	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1938.	July, 1937.			
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool§ Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol Newport, Mon. Cardiff Swansea SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	8,897 678 8,423 5,610 2,140 179 433 965 795 421 2,249 1,220 398 437 3,657	- 496 + 68 - 2,142 + 1,210 + 560 - 23 + 194 + 90 + 75 + 159 + 310 + 394 + 126 + 123 - 690 + 139	- 1,218 + 79 - 963 - 1,348 + 7359 - 238 - 16 - 282 - 13 - 17 + 391 - 15 + 4 + 21 - 314 + 144	60,138 4,603 57,778 34,464 12,597 1,658 1,765 6,668 5,161 3,407 14,168 5,935 2,079 1,925 19,577 1,487	62,755 4,205 58,313 37,884 12,055 1,595 1,973 6,521 5,303 3,259 13,223 6,263 1,773 2,200 20,334 1,675			
Total for above Ports	36,833	+ 97	- 3,426	233,410	239,331			

* See footnote * on page 305.

† See footnote * in first column on page 307.

‡ 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.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 18th July, 1938.

Number of persons on Register at 18th July, 1938.

Men. Wo- Juven- Total. 13th June, 26th July,

	Men.	men.	iles.	Total.	1938.	1937. *
London Division South-Eastern	155,870	46,511	6,384	208,765	- 4,398	+ 64,310
Division	59,516	12,292	3,150	74,958	- 3,798	+ 22,140
Brighton Chatham	3,469 1,769	496	209		_ 121	+ 530
Ipswich	2,359 5,411	306 1,448			+ 131 - 11	+ 1,010 + 1,440
Norwich Reading Rest of Division	1,692	315 8,867	57	2,064 56,136	- 392 - 3,585	- 10
South-Western						
Division Bristol	10,626	1,968	399	12,993	- 2,454	+ 13,670 + 1,200 - 140
Plymouth Portsmouth	3,715	967 448	143 246		+ 167 - 696	- 50
Southampton	5.035	559	224	5,818	- 1,421	4 7 080
Swindon Rest of Division Midlands Division	1,155 34,956	5,542	2.074	42.572	- 456	+ 10,870
Birmingham	25,291	58,560 11,585	560	236,722 37,436	+ 2.062	
Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath &	5,116	1,520	560 302	6,938	BENEFIT STATE	MINES MENT
Halesowen Derby	2,577	1,135		3,799 4,351 12,794	- 820 + 541	+ 2,490 + 2,180
Leicester	7,473 2,838	5.090	231	12,794	768	+ 4,800
Northampton Nottingham	11,432	3,523	412	15,367	+ 1,727	+ 1,220 $+$ 4,510
Stoke-on-Trent	2,017 14,728	7,629	558	22,915	+ 1,581	+ 3,620
Walsall West Bromwich	5,626 2,077	539	279	7,312	+ 367 - 73	+ 3,650 + 1,750
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	4,180 82,477	1,569	185	5 9741	- 62	+ 2,550 + 44,230
North-Eastern		The State of				BOTTON NAMED IN
Division Barnsley	1,500	559	443	216,584 8,308	+ 223	- 840
Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster	11,304	7 000		21,423 3,738	. 270	+ 11,010 + 360
Doncaster	2,560 8,568 4,896	429	587	9,584	+ 3,983	+ 5,920
Halifax	2,734	1,990	124	4,848	+ 382	+ 2,910
Doncaster Grimsby Halifax Huddersfield Hull	11,718	3,169 1,483	732	7,127 13,933	- 921	+ 2,230
Leeds	15,890 1,798	7,218	320	23,428 2,210	+ 2,403	+ 7,890
Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Lincoln Rotherham Sheffield	5,736 18,420	290 3,834	710	6,392 22,973	+ 1,040	+ 1 530
	4,299 2,227		212	5,276	+ 1,538	+ 1,020
Rest of Division	57,486			2,791 78,876	$-\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	- 50 $+$ 23,300
North-Western Division	247,997	117,719	18,738	384,454	- 51,393	+ 102,430
Division Accrington	2.905 3,252	2,798 2,031	323 182	6,026	- 627	+ 3.290
Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	2,054	275 668		2,428	- 328	+ 1,060
Blackburn	7,199	9,049	001	16.855	- 73	
Blackpool Bolton	7,802	471 5,372	65 607	13 781	- 670	L 6 400
Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester	5,959 2,832	5,837 2,241	543 223	12,339 5,296 4,082 74,133	+ 2,262 - 2,364 + 386	+ 6,430 + 2,920
Chorley	1,943 59,055	2,241 1,928	211 5,428	4,082	+ 386 - 1,772	+ 920 + 130
Manchester	28,770	12,798	979	74,071	1, 100	+ 9,200
Nelson	2,686 12,080	2,275 6,196	218 476	5,179 18,752	- 11,449	
Preston Rochdale	4,384 4,796	4,001 2,690	268 290	8,653 7,776	+ 42 - 8,212	+ 3,710 + 4,410
St. Helens	5,546 8,764	461	579 281	6,586	- 231 - 1.399	+ 420
Stockport	4,615 3,611	3,720	231	8,566	- 2,897	+ 3.490
Warrington Wigan	8,226	2,764	283 573	4,782	+ 182	- 400
Rest of Division Northern Division	62,435 143,201	37,413 9,290	5,814 11,917	105,662	+ 8.112	+ 32,950
Darlington Gateshead	2,030 5,931	215 825	186 492	2,431	- 217	+ 90
Hartlepools	5,282 10,828	349 527	557 747	7,248 6,188 12,102		+ 1,800
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-		205 2	1002/8	h Change		
Tyne South Shields	13,135 8,645	2,124	908 694	16,167	+ 748	
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	5,280 13,394	326 1,158	564 1,361	6,170	- 236 + 483	
Rest of Division Scotland Division	78,676 188,876	3,365 44,537	6,408	88,449 253,649	+ 7,729 + 13,802	+ 23,880 + 15,110
Aberdeen	6,002 1,691	1,346	20,236 727 404	8,075 2,650	+ 727	+ 740
Clydebank Dundee	8,099	6,551	857	15,507	- 2,054	- 11,850
Edinburgh Glasgow‡	13,900 57,598	3,019 14,336	1,000 5,684	17,919 77,618	- 197 + 3,978	+ 650
Greenock Motherwell	5,022 5,621	727 557	582 559	6,331	+ 496	
Paisley Port Glasgow	3,482 1,725	1,163	560 214	5,205 2,237	+ 313	+ 1,040 + 360
Rest of Division	85,736	15 985	9,649	111 370	+ 8,975	+ 23,080
Wales Division Cardiff	139,934 9,841	8,396 1,420	12,826	161,156 12,064	- 8,444 - 183	+ 830
Llanelly Newport	4,863 6,967	311 423	542 488	7,878	- 603	+ ,2890
Swansea Rest of Division	10,641 107,622	901 5.341	1,287 9,706	12,829 122,669	-2,051	+ 3,730 $+$ 23,730
Northern Ireland	56,914 27,420	37,019 21,041	8,034 4,889	101,967 53,350	+ 10,331 + 6,821	+ 37,400
Belfast Londonderry	3,586	1,727	488	5,801	- 192	+ 570
Lurgan Lisburn	3,586 1,784 1,323	1,762 1,618		3,080	+ 929	+ 1,740
Newry Rest of Northern	2,067					
Ireland	20,734		2,159	The second second		+ 12,990
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,379,043				Contract to the same of	
* See footnote * or	page 30	5. j	Compa	rable figu	res are not	available.
† The figures for I	of unempl	oyment	for abou	nt 760 To	wns in Gre	at Britain

[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great are given in the monthly "Local Unmployment Index".]

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

August, 1938.

ANALYSIS FOR 18TH JULY, 1938.

and I Amburketor ettir Jime	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
A. Insured on Register :-					Landau Constant
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:					1 3 401
(a) General scheme	727,314	21,767	264,367	17,445	1,030,893
(b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allowances authorised:	9,013	380	893	52	10,338
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	459,879	1,821	33,096	1,488	496,284
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed 3. Claims under con-	1,866	82	436	48	2,432
sideration 4. Others not in receipt of	46,740	2,672	13,598	2,243	65,253
benefit or allowances: (a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15	40,821	1,853 6,098	23,472	2,427 6,171	68,573 12,269
B. Others on Register:— 5. Unemployment allowances authorised	14,491	454	5,328	856	21,129
6. Applications under consideration	223	6	154	50	433
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) aged 16 and over (b) Aged 14 and 15	21,782	1,470 10,026	15,638	2,538 14,058	41,428 24,084
C. Total on Register	1,322,129	46,629	356,982	47,376	1,773,116
D. Insured Unemployed:—Aged 16-64:					
9. Two Months file †	1,285,633 32,788	28,575 2,046	335,862 37,509	23,703 2,517	1,673,773 74,860
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit	2,106	10	231	8	2,355
Total aged 16-64	1,320,527	30,631	373,602	26,228	1,750,988
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4(b) (b) Two months file	=	6,098 1,800	=	6,171 2,336	12,269 4,136
Total aged 14-64	1,320,527	38,529	373,602	34,735	1,767,393

The figures relating to insured persons include workers previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938. The numbers of these on the register were 1,472 men, 43 boys (16–17), 22 boys (14–15), 1,231 women, 158 girls (16–17) and 52 girls (14-15); the corresponding figures for the two months file were 122 men, 8 boys (16-17), 4 boys (14-15), 481 women, 61 girls (16-17) and 33 girls (14-15) respectively.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIV	VISIONAL A	ANALYSIS-	-18TH JUL	Y, 1938.	
Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
CLAIM	IS ADMITTED	D FOR INSU	RANCE BEN	EFIT.‡	
Salar Market		G	eneral Sche	eme.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Wales	107,590 37,465 37,548 116,751 100,204 128,214 59,105 75,854 64,583	1,526 720 684 2,862 2,634 4,259 2,558 3,572 2,952	35,011 8,061 5,981 50,316 41,276 88,782 5,065 24,987 4,888	992 596 535 2,798 2,719 4,397 1,057 3,308 1,043	145,119 46,842 44,748 172,727 146,833 225,652 67,785 107,721 73,466
Great Britain	727,314	21,767	264,367	17,445	1,030,893
		Agri	cultural Sch	ieme.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	382 1,862 1,115 1,080 912 566 483 1,801 812	8 55 36 25 23 23 40 123 47	109 205 49 55 178 29 41 219 8	$\begin{array}{cccc} & - & & & \\ & 11 & 7 & & \\ & - & 12 & & \\ & - & 7 & & \\ & & 13 & & \\ & & 2 & & \end{array}$	499 2,133 1,207 1,160 1,125 618 571 2,156 869
Great Britain	9,013	380	893	52	10,338
APPLICATION	NS AUTHORIS	ED FOR UNE	MPLOYMENT	ALLOWANCE	ES.§
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	32,733 14,341 14,486 40,619 47,969 100,678 68,666 89,134 67,610	5 22 9 32 40 574 401 835 439	3,237 854 811 2,390 2,320 14,195 1,744 11,499 1,810	7 18 11 32 97 343 478 891 515	35,982 15,235 15,317 43,073 50,426 115,790 71,289 102,359 70,374

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,067 at 18th July, 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 314.

*Including 7,067 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 2,432 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

2,357

38,860

Great Britain ... 476,236

519,845

2,392

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 18th July, 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	ed 16-64, w	ho had bee	en on Regis	ster.
Pallanes (21)	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.
	12 2 10 10 10 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N	UMBERS.			
Men, 18-64 Boys 16-17 Women 18-64 Girls 16-17	752,228 23,940 234,064 19,675	123,304 2,131 39,680 1,678	86,343 697 20,092 609	56,300 379 8,586 271	256,466 352 20,414 211	1,274,641 27,499 322,836 22,444
Total	1,029,907	166,793	107,741	65,536	277,443	1,647,420
9-11-1-30-10		PER	CENTAGES			
Men 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women 18-64 Girls 16-17	59.0 87.1 72.5 87.7	9·7 7·7 12·3 7·5	6·8 2·5 6·2 2·7	4·4 1·4 2·7 1·2	20·1 1·3 6·3 0·9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	62.5	10.1	6.5	4.0	16.9	100.0

Of the 1,029,907 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 849,000, or 51.5 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods stated:—

The second secon	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1938.	Four weeks ended 25th June, 1938.	Five weeks ended 31st July, 1937.
(1) General Account. Contributions received from: Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 2,348,000 2,312,000 2,328,000 431,000	£ 1,747,000 1,705,000 1,721,000 1,000	£ 2,299,000 2,280,000 2,285,00 337,00
Total Income	7,419,000	5,174,000	7,201,000
Benefit	4,986,000 470,000 372,000 50,000	4,106,000 395,000 297,000 40,000	2,703,000 431,000 480,000 45,000
Total Expenditure	5,878,000	4,838,000	3,659,000
Debt Outstanding†	82,246,000	82,246,000	103,980,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from:— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer ("Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	149,000 149,000 146,000 19,000	68,000 67,000 67,000	77,000 76,000 77,000 7,000
Total Income	463,000	202,000	237,000
Benefit	44,000 55,000 5,000	76,000 25,000 1,000	13,000 29,000
Total Expenditure	104,000	102,000	42,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is se rund, which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 30th July, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,108,000, as compared with £2,590,000 during the four weeks ended 25th June, 1938, and £3,417,000 during the five weeks ended 31st July, 1937.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 49 of 1938 for the period ended 31st March, 1937).
† 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. 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.

August, 1938.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 18th JULY, 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 "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 18th July, 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 18th July, 1938, are, however, given on page 318.

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

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

for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 305 and 306 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 313.

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 316 and 317 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries the percentage rates of unemployment at June and July, 1938, and those for July, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937.

Revised percentages for July, 1938, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July 1938, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1938, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.	Forward Linkship	TOTAL.	Carrieda N- EEG, E Carrieda	ТЕМРО	LY UNEMPI	PPAGES	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I. PE	RSONS,	AGED 1	6-64, IN	SURED	UNDE	RTHE	GENER	AL SCHI	CME.*	OF SECTION	THELA		
Fishing	5,657	95	5,752	156	111	167	5,813	106	5,919	5,805	106	5,911	
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 Total, Mining	81,316 1,081 822 4,656 457 552 1,738 90,622	325 — 1 — 11 — 127 — 2 466	81,641 1,081 823 4,667 457 679 1,740 91,088	108,886 528 18 1,624 8 496 836 112,396	172 - 3 - 65 1 241	109,058 528 18 1,627 . 8 561 837 112,637	190,202 1,609 840 6,280 465 1,048 2,574 203,048	497 1 14 192 3 707	190,699 1,609 841 6,294 465 1,240 2,577 203,725	190,170 1,598 837 5,211 462 1,025 2,416 201,719	497 -1 13 -191 3 705	190,667 1,598 838 5,224 462 1,216 2,419 202,424	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,619 2,699 777 5,095	11 180 19 210	1,630 2,879 796 5,305	516 796 142 1,454	2 19 1 22	518 815 143 1,476	2,135 3,495 919 6,549	13 199 20 232	2,148 3,694 939 6,781	2,128 3,438 862 6,428	13 197 20 230	2,141 3,635 882 6,658	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	6,613	618	7,231	1,581	115	1,696	8,194	733	8,927	7,896	733	8,629	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,996	3,137	6,133	2,870	5,443	8,313	5,866	8,580	14,446	5,843	8,576	14,419	
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,070 2,097 4,167	452 215 667	2,522 2,312 4,834	. 1,031 861 1,892	212 25 237	1,243 886 2,129	3,101 2,958 6,059	664 240 204	3,765 3,198 6,963	3,076 2,958 6,034	664 240 904	3,740 3,198 6,938	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	6,098 600 937 3,299 10,934	1,022 306 227 903 2,458	7,120 906 1,164 4,202 13,392	1,246 17 127 763 2,153	150 100 12 158 420	1,396 117 139 921 2,573	7,344 617 1,064 4,062 13,087	1,172 406 239 1,061 2,878	8,516 1,023 1,303 5,123 15,965	7,236 613 1,049 4,018 12,916	1,168 405 237 971 2,781	8,404 1,018 1,286 4,989 15,697	
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,136	9	2,145	734	5	739	2,870	14	2,884	2,861	14	2,875	
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	14,587 2,650 3,982 2,375 1,417 27,147	137 243 383 126 258 1,156	14,724 2,893 4,365 2,501 1,675 28,303	30,304 1,038 6,439 3,880 2,250 44,645	110 39 699 108 122 1,083	30,414 1,077 7,138 3,988 2,372 45,728	44,891 3,688 10,421 6,255 3,667 71,792	247 282 1,082 234 380 2,239	45,138 3,970 11,503 6,489 4,047 74,031	44,869 3,643 10,416 6,219 3,639 71,647	247 280 1,081 234 379 2,235	45,116 3,923 11,497 6,453 4,018 73,882	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	30,514 3,770 3,920 4,197 42,401	2,224 1,155 21 50 3,450	32,738 4,925 3,941 4,247 45,851	13,273 626 532 935 15,366	1,566 306 6 18 1,896	14,839 932 538 953 17,262	43,787 4,396 4,452 5,132 57,767	3,790 1,461 27 68 5,346	47,577 5,857 4,479 5,200 63,113	42,620 4,292 3,894 5,022 55,828	3,769 1,449 27 68 5,313	46,389 5,741 3,921 5,090 61,141	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	15,783 1,313 2,020 19,116	1,777 127 26 1,930	17,560 1,440 2,046 21,046	10,833 130 926 11,889	1,533 93 5 1,631	12,366 223 931 13,520	26,616 1,443 2,946 31,005	3,310 220 31 3,561	29,926 1,663 2,977 34,566	26,110 1,363 2,925 39,398	3,301 220 31 3,552	29,411 1,583 2,956 33,950	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	33,632	207	33,839	2,996	71	3,067	36,628	278	36,906	34,279	275	34,554	

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures. The figures are exclusive of insured persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (see page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). Estimates of the total numbers of persons in these categories are not yet available, but the numbers aged 16-64 insured under the general scheme, recorded as unemployed at 18th July 1938, were 1,427 males and 1,978 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 1,372 males and 1,927 females in Great Britain.

	10 Kg (10	el serro	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IS	RELAND.			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темрог	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO CASUALS	AGES	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	
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.	7,035 4,580 5,909 1,791 919 1,212 1,193 1,207	726 71 5,871 959 1,262 1,161 47 1,016	7,761 4,651 11,780 2,750 2,181 2,373 1,240 2,223	6,415 320 850 2,196 1,232 622 90 584	341 5 831 594 493 246 19 518	6,756 325 1,681 2,790 1,725 868 109 1,102	13,450 4,900 6,759 3,987 2,151 1,834 1,283 1,791	1,067 76 6,702 1,553 1,755 1,407 66 1,534	14,517 4,976 13,461 5,540 3,906 3,241 1,349 3,325	13,369 4,652 6,667 3,965 2,142 1,791 1,239 1,774	1,066 75 6,695 1,553 1,755 1,406 66 1,531	14,435 4,727 13,362 5,518 3,897 3,197 1,305 3,305	
Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	12,295 36,141	8,529 19,642	20,824 55,783	5,904 18,213	3,220 6,267	9,124 24,480	18,199 54,354	11,749 25,909	29,948 80,263	17,848 53,447	11,727 25,874	29,575 79,321	
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	8,222 6,944 15,166 5,754	12,419 22,773 35,192 9,664	20,641 29,717 50,358 15,418	12,641 8,658 21,299 10,763	22,122 19,467 41,589 21,554	34,763 28,125 62,888 32,317	20,863 15,602 36,465 16,517	34,541 42,240 76,781 31,218	55,404 57,842 113,246 47,735	20,863 15,586 36,449 16,399	34,541 42,226 76,767 31,032	55,404 57,812 113,216 47,431	
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and 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. Total, Textiles	1,442 997 7,219 2,332 786 1,050 364 348 1,298 5,518 42,274	2,410 658 21,414 4,964 1,576 5,030 528 778 3,323 2,498	3,852 1,655 28,633 7,296 2,362 6,080 892 1,126 4,621 8,016 130,309	1,551 1,629 3,127 315 268 1,239 1,160 1,421 340 12,506	4,350 1,517 7,104 669 944 5,850 1,083 3,535 1,874 4,335	5,901 3,146 10,231 984 1,212 7,089 2,243 4,956 2,214 16,841	2,993 2,626 10,346 2,647 1,054 2,289 1,524 1,769 1,638 18,024	6,760 2,175 28,518 5,633 2,520 10,880 1,611 4,313 5,197 6,833	9,753 4,801 38,864 8,280 3,574 13,169 3,135 6,082 6,835 24,857	2,991 2,614 790 2,645 863 2,259 1,522 1,766 1,468 16,086	6,717 2,169 3,475 5,630 2,112 10,773 1,608 4,313 3,969 6,163	9,708 4,783 4,265 8,275 2,975 13,032 3,130 6,079 5,437 22,249	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	2,953 850 3,803	88,035 1,037 934 1,971	3,990 1,784 5,774	55,618 2,271 342 2,613	94,404 476 483 959	2,747 825 3,572	97,892 5,224 1,192 6,416	1,513 1,417 2,930	280,331 6,737 2,609 9,346	5,212 1,164 6,376	154,728 1,513 1,413 2,926	240,580 6,725 2,577 9,302	
Clothing: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	9,598 723 842 631 455 6,609 18,858	7,350 4,291 1,301 8,369 819 3,175 25,305	16,948 5,014 2,143 9,000 1,274 9,784 44,163	2,314 56 554 168 495 6,358 9,945	11,225 3,665 2,683 6,669 572 4,633 29,447	13,539 3,721 3,237 6,837 1,067 10,991 39,392	11,912 779 1,396 799 950 12,967 28,803	18,575 7,956 3,984 15,038 1,391 7,808 54,752	30,487 8,735 5,380 15,837 2,341 20,775 83,555	11,434 776 1,394 535 942 12,673 27,754	16,896 7,846 3,979 7,600 1,383 7,769 45,473	28,330 8,622 5,373 8,135 2,325 20,442 73,227	
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa. Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	8,422 1,674 2,089 5,903	3,966 176 4,012 6,184	12,388 1,850 6,101 12,087	577 207 277 481	536 46 1,697 1,023	1,113 253 1,974 1,504	8,999 1,881 2,366 6,384	4,502 222 5,709 7,207	13,501 2,103 8,075 13,591	8,305 1,600 2,334 6,127	4,338 202 5,663 7,096	12,643 1,802 7,997 13,223	
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc Woodworking, etc. :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	5,704 572 24,364 6,195 1,208	2,046 1,126 17,510 135 225	7,750 1,698 41,874 6,330 1,433	340 13 1,895 655 218	276 240 3,818 35 70	616 253 5,713 690 288	6,044 585 26,259 6,850	2,322 1,366 21,328	8,366 1,951 47,587 7,020	5,635 535 24,536 6,446	2,281 1,167 20,747	7,916 1,702 45,283 6,615	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc. Paper, Printing, etc.:—	12,820 1,891 22,114	1,952 558 2,870 662	14,772 2,449 24,984 2,578	2,413 589 3,875 2,985	581 291 977	2,994 880 4,852 4,475	1,426 15,233 2,480 25,989 4,901	295 2,533 849 3,847 2,152	1,721 17,766 3,329 29,836 7,053	1,342 14,817 2,363 24,968 4,771	293 2,497 828 3,787	1,635 17,314 3,191 28,755	
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	952 246	2,364 257 325	3,316 503	124 45 48	772 31	896 76	1,076 291 246	3,136 288 435	4,212 579 681	1,019 290 242	2,038 2,935 288 435	6,809 3,954 578	
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total. Paper. Printing, etc Building and Contracting: Building	11,453 14,765 136,741 111,491	4,823 8,431 283 39	16,276 23,196 137,024 111,530	635 3,837 5,376 3,255	637 3,040 20	1,272 6,877 5,396 3,256	12,088 18,602 142,117 114,746	5,460 11,471 303 40	17,548 30,073 142,420 114,786	11,719 18,041 134,100 110,998	5,298 10,994 289 40	17,017 29,035	
Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	248,232 2,793 913 692	322 2,424 70 324	248,554 5,217 983 1,016	789 104 253	753 6 334	8,652 1,542 110 587	256,863 3,582 1,017 945	343 3,177 76 658	257,206 6,759 1,093 1,603	3,567 1,015 893	329 3,172 76 653	111,038 245,427 6,739 1,091	
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	842 985 525 6,750 16,921	459 366 763 4,406 189	1,301 1,351 1,288 11,156 17,110	77 245 144 1,612 610	74 76 150 1,393 8	151 321 294 3,005 618	919 1,230 669 8,362 17,531	533 442 913 5,799 197	1,452 1,672 1,582 14,161 17,728	900 1,226 664 8,265 16,938	527 441 913 5,782 191	1,546 1,427 1,667 1,577 14,047 17,129	
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,	10,728 3,958 4,085 18,416 29,405	188 439 116 81 417	10,916 4,397 4,201 18,497 29,822	578 293 250 1,549 327	14 46 4 3 51	592 339 254 1,552 378	11,306 4,251 4,335 19,965 29,732	202 485 120 84 468	11,508 4,736 4,455 20,049 30,200	10,953 4,037 4,090 18,814 28,856	195 481 108 83 464	11,148 4,518 4,198 18,897 29,320	
etc.)	39,472 2,276 41,748 2,611 110,951 119,663	84 16 100 201 1,542 43,392	39,556 2,292 41,848 2,812 112,493 163,055	907 224 1,131 116 4,244 6,830	3 8 11 91 220 3,885	910 232 1,142 207 4,464 10,715	40,379 2,500 42,879 2,727 115,195 126,493	87 24 111 292 1,762 47,277	40,466 2,524 42,990 3,019 116,957	38,728 2,312 41,040 2,664 110,454 118,967	87 24 111 291 1,733 45,178	38,815. 2,336 41,151 2,955 112,187	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—	8,338	1,066	9,404	239	29	268	8,577	1,095	9,672	8,169	1,070	9,239	
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc. Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	15,517 55,779 4,562 15,400	919 829 1,931 5,765	16,436 56,608 6,493 21,165	337 1,560 245 533	31 42 71 937	368 1,602 316 1,470	15,854 57,339 4,807 15,933	950 871 2,002 6,702	16,804 58,210 6,809 22,635	14,960 55,299 4,591 15,419	912 849 1,944 6,586	15,872 56,148 6,535 22,005	
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	23,455 1,577 690 22,573 139,553	28,686 5,627 791 3,779 48,327	52,141 7,204 1,481 26,352 187,880	417 72 47 1,635 4,846	1,070 1,576 78 720 4,525	1,487 1,648 125 2,355 9,371	23,872 1,649 737 24,208 144,399	29,756 7,203 869 4,499 52,852	53,628 8,852 1,606 28,707 197,251	22,873 1,565 719 22,602 138,028	28,712 6,873 814 4,421 51,111	51,585. 8,438 1,533 27,023 189,139	
TOTAL (aged 16-64)*	1,061,107	277,402 FD 16 6	1,338,509†		160,163	480,569	1,381,513	437,565	1,819,078	1,325,686	395,333	1,721,019	
Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc Private Gardening Other Gardening	20,392 2,470 3,164 1,312	1,512 995 25 21	21,904 3,465 3,189 1,333	483 89 138 43	NDER 7	628 163 139 45	20,875 2,559 3,302 1,355	1,657 1,069 26 23	22,532 3,628 3,328 1,378	16,896 2,475 3,157 1,299	1,452 1,066 25 23	18,348. 3,541 3,182 1,322	
TOTAL (Aged 16-64);	27,338	2,553	29,891	753	222	975	28,091	2,775	30,866	-	-	26,393	

* See footnote * on page 314. † Including 63.101 casuals (males, 61,288; females, 1,813). † Excluding persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (see page 130 of the April 1938, issue of this scheme, recorded as unemployed at 18th July, 1938, were 278 males and 4 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 273 males and 4 females in Great Britain.

316 THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRBLAND.										Aug	gust, 1	330.			
SECTION OF THE PARTY AND						PERCEI	NTAGES	AT 18	TH JUI	Y 193	8.*		INCREA	SE (+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSURI	ATED NUED PERSON	NS, AGED	Un	WHOLI VEMPLO includi Casual	YED		EMPORA TOPPAG		TOTAL.			DECREA TOTAL TAG	SE (—) IN PERCEN- ES AS RED WITH	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE: AT 18TH
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	13TH JUNE, 1938.	26TH JULY, 1937.†	JULY. 1938.*
Fishing	I. PE 33,380	RSONS	INSUR 34,250	ED U	10·9	R TH	E GE	NERA 1.3		HEM:	A PROPERTY OF	17.3	- 4·8	+ 1.5	17.4
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 Total, Mining	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	9·4 9·6 18·5 9·6 4·7 5·6 9·3 9·4	8·4 	9·4 9·6 18·5 9·5 4·7 6·2 9·2 9·4	12·6 4·7 0·4 3·3 0·1 5·1 4·5 11·6	4·5 — 0·7 — 5·4 0·4 4·2	12.6 4.7 0.4 3.4 0.1 5.1 4.5 11.5	22·0 14·3 18·9 12·9 4·8 10·7 13·8 21·0	12·9 10·0 3·3 16·0 1·4 12·4	22·0 14·3 18·9 12·9 4·8 11·3 13·7 20·9	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 4 \cdot 0 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 7 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 9 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 8 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 5·4 + 6·8 + 6·0 + 3·9 + 0·6 + 1·1 + 8·3 + 5·2	22·0 14·2 18·8 11·5 4·7 11·1 13·1 20·9
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 60,150	11·0 10·2 4·8 8·9	12·2 8·1 3·5 7·3	11·1 10·1 4·7 8·8	3.6 3.0 0.9 2.5	2·2 0·8 0·1 0·8	3·5 2·8 0·9 2·5	14·6 13·2 5·7 11·4	14·4 8·9 3·6 8·1	14·6 12·9 5·6 11·3	+ 0.9 + 0.5 - 0.6 + 0.3	+ 4·4 + 4·3 + 1·9 + 3·7	14·5 12·8 5·4 11·2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	100,060 33,580	6,400 41,310	106,460 74,890	6·6 8·9	9·7 7·6	6·8 8·2	8.6	1.8	1.6	8·2 17·5	11·5 20·8	8·4 19·3	- 0·4 + 0·9	+ 1·8 + 2·5	8·2 19·3
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	23,830 17,480 41,310	7,420 2,470 9,890	31,250 19,950 51,200	8·7 12·0 10·1	6·1 8·7 6·7	8·1 11·6 9·4	4·3 4·9 4·6	2·8 1·0 2·4	3·9 4·4 4·2	13·0 16·9 14·7	8·9 9·7 9·1	12·0 16·0 13·6	- 0·5 - 0·7 - 0·5	+ 4·1 + 2·9 + 3·7	12·0 16·0 13·6
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 55,240 169,500	29,890 6,110 5,800 20,430 62,230	109,540 22,280 24,240 75,670 231,730	7·7 3·7 5·1 6·0 6·5	3·4 5·0 3·9 4·4 3·9	6·5 4·1 4·8 5·6 5·8	1·5 0·1 0·7 1·4 1·2	0·5 1·6 0·2 0·8 0·7	1·3 0·5 0·6 1·2 1·1	9·2 3·8 5·8 7·4 7·7	3·9 6·6 4·1 5·2 4·6	7·8 4·6 5·4 6·8 6·9	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.5 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.0 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 1.3 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.1 \end{array}$	7·7 4·6 5·3 6·6 6·8
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 25,670 335,940	12·4 8·2 5·7 15·6 7·8 6·6 8·5	8·2 2·9 6·0 14·6 5·4 6·3 6·5	12·4 8·1 5·8 15·5 7·6 6·5 8·4	4·3 17·1 2·3 25·3 12·8 10·4 14·1	4·5 2·4 1·0 26·5 4·6 2·9 6·0	4·3 16·7 2·1 25·4 12·2 9·3 13·6	16·7 25·3 8·0 40·9 20·6 17·0 22·6	12·7 5·3 7·0 41·1 10·0 9·2 12·5	16·7 24·8 7·9 40·9 19·8 15·8 22·0	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.4 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ - \ 1.3 \\ - 12.9 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ - \ 1.1 \end{array} $	+ 8·3 +14·0 + 3·6 +29·4 + 7·2 + 8·3 +12·3	16·6 24·8 7·9 40·9 19·7 15·7 22·0
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	560,080 89,570 52,870 33,480 741,000	53,830 25,060 910 1,580 81,380	613,910 114,630 53,780 40,060 822,380	5·4 4·2 7·4 10·9 5·7	4·1 4·6 2·3 3·2 4·2	5·3 4·3 7·3 10·6 5·6	2·4 0·7 1·0 2·4 2·1	2·9 1·2 0·7 1·1 2·4	2·4 0·8 1·0 2·4 2·1	7·8 4·9 8·4 13·3 7·8	7·0 5·8 3·0 4·3 6·6	7·7 5·1 8·3 13·0 7·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ +2.1 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 2 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 3 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	7·6 5·0 8·2 12·8 7·6
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	319,330 11,340 49,010 379,680 169,930	32,300 1,770 1,600 35,670 2,880	351,630 13,110 50,610 415,350 172,810	4·9 11·6 4·1 5·0 19·8	5·5 7·2 1·6 5·4 7·2	5·0 11·0 4·0 5·1 19·6	3·4 1·1 1·9 3·2 1·8	4·7 5·2 0·3 4·6 2·5	3·5 1·7 1·9 3·2 1·8	8·3 12·7 6·0 8·2 21·6	10·2 12·4 1·9 10·0 9·7	8·5 12·7 5·9 8·3 21·4	+ 0.8 + 1.5 + 0.6 + 0.8 + 1.1	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.1 \\ + 3.8 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 3.9 \\ - 0.2 \end{array} $	8·4 12·3 5·9 8·2 12·2
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 specified	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 93,990	104,590 41,220 177,670 34,090 28,210 30,340 18,720 38,960 266,020	7·4 11·8 5·9 7·8 5·8 6·6 6·9 5·5	7·6 2·8 7·6 8·7 10·3 9·6 3·6 5·9	7·4 11·3 6·6 8·1 7·7 7·8 6·6 5·7	6·8 0·9 0·8 9·5 7·7 3·4 0·5 2·7	3.6 0.2 1.1 5.4 4.0 2.1 1.4 3.0	6·5 0·8 1·0 8·2 6·1 2·9 0·6 2·8	14·2 12·7 6·7 17·3 13·5 10·0 7·4 8·2	11·2 3·0 8·7 14·1 14·3 11·7 5·0 8·9	13·9 12·1 7·6 16·3 13·8 10·7 7·2 8·5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 9 \cdot 0 \\ + 8 \cdot 0 \\ + 6 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 4 \cdot 2 \\ + 5 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	13.8 11.7 7.5 16.2 13.8 10.5 7.3 8.5
Total, Other Metals extiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	80,250 63,930 144,180 92,670	236,710 128,930 135,470 264,400 130,590	739,820 209,180 199,400 408,580 223,260	10·2 10·9 10·5 6·2	9·6 16·8 13·3 7·4	9.9 14.9 12.3 6.9	3·6 15·8 13·5 14·8 11·6	2·6 17·2 14·4 15·7 16·5	3·3 16·6 14·1 15·4 14·5	26·0 24·4 25·3 17·8	26·8 31·2 29·0 23·9	26·5 29·0 27·7 21·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 0.2 \\ & 0.5 \\ & -11.8 \\ & -2.0 \\ & -7.0 \\ & -1.5 \end{array} $	+17·1 +18·6 +17·8 +11·7	26·5 29·0 27·7 21·3
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and 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. Total, Textiles	20,160 18,260 23,010 11,580 7,320 27,150 5,930 12,950 18,420 72,310 453,940	31,680 10,640 53,310 18,450 12,450 92,720 9,090 18,520 39,630 30,140 711,620	51,840 28,900 76,320 30,030 19,770 119,870 15,020 31,470 58,050 102,450 1,165,560	7·2 5·5 31·4 20·1 10·7 3·9 6·1 2·7 7·6 9·3	7·6 6·2 40·2 26·9 12·7 5·4 5·8 4·2 8·4 8·3 12·4	7·4 5·7 37·5 24·3 11·9 5·1 5·9 3·6 8·0 7·8 11·2	7·6 8·9 13·6 2·8 3·7 4·5 19·6 11·0 1·9 17·3 12·3	13·7 14·2 13·3 3·6 7·5 6·3 11·9 19·1 4·7 14·4 13·2	11.4 10.9 13.4 3.3 6.2 5.9 15.0 15.7 3.8 16.5 12.9	14·8 14·4 45·0 22·9 14·4 8·4 25·7 13·7 8·9 24·9 21·6	21·3 20·4 53·5 30·5 20·2 11·7 17·7 23·3 13·1 22·7 25·6	18·8 16·6 50·9 27·6 18·1 11·0 20·9 19·3 11·8 24·3 24·1	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 14 \cdot 9 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 6 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 0 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 8 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 9·2 +10·4 +34·4 -42·0 + 6·4 + 4·7 +13·2 +14·6 + 3·8 + 8·6 +12·5	18 · 8 16 · 6 32 · 7 27 · 5 17 · 2 10 · 9 20 · 8 19 · 3 10 · 0 23 · 6 22 · 2
eather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	36,370 11,860	11,990 15,040	48,360 26,900	8·1 7·2	8·6 6·2	8·3 6·6	6.3	4·0 3·2	5·6 3·1	14·4 10·1	12·6 9·4	13.9	- 1·3 - 0·4	+ 5·7 + 5·0	13·9 9·6 12·4
Total, Leather Iothing:— Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	48,230 66,650 10,150 12,330 10,170 8,170 80,330 187,800	27,030 148,470 92,300 20,130 92,750 21,200 54,780 429,630	102,450 32,460 102,920 29,370 135,110	7·9 14·4 7·1 6·8 6·2 5·6 8·2 10·0	7·3 5·0 4·6 6·5 9·0 3·9 5·8 5·9	7·7 7·9 4·9 6·6 8·7 4·3 7·2 7·2	3·5 0·6 4·5 1·7 6·0 7·9 5·3	3·5 7·5 4·0 13·3 7·2 2·7 8·5 6·8	6·7 3·7 8·2	17·9 7·7 11·3 7·9 11·6 16·1 15·3	10·8 12·5 8·6 19·8 16·2 6·6 14·3 12·7	12·4 14·2 8·5 16·6 15·4 8·0 15·4 13·5	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\ +2.2 \\ +2.4 \\ -6.8 \\ +3.2 \\ -1.0 \\ -2.3 \\ +0.8 \end{array} $	+ 5·4• + 3·1 + 2·2 + 2·3 + 5·6 + 4·3 + 5·2 + 3·8	13·5 8·5 16·6 9·7 7·9 15·2 12·4
ood, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	103.260 29,660	68,230 3,850	176,490 33,510	7·8 5·6	5·8 4·6	7·0 5·5	0·5 0·7	0·8 1·2	0.6	8.3	6.6	7·6 6·3	- 1·0 - 0·6	+ 0.9 + 0.4	7·4 5·6
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	27,370 70,740 89,780 15,030 340,840	50,350 63,780 24,250 27,350 237,810	77,720 134,520 114,030 42,380 578,650	7·6 8·3 6·4 3·8 7·1	8·0 9·7 8·4 4·1 7·4	7·8 9·0 6·8 4·0 7·2	1.0 0.7 0.3 0.1 0.6	3·3 1·6 1·2 0·9 1·6	2·6 1·1 0·5 0·6 1·0	8·6 9·0 6·7 3·9 7·7	11·3 11·3 9·6 5·0 9·0	10·4 10·1 7·3 4·6 8·2	+ 0·2 - 2·9 - 0·3 - 0·7 - 1·1	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	10·3 10·0 7·1 4·4 8·0

		TED NUM		EF.	P	ERCENT	rages A	т 18ті	H JULY	7, 1938	*		DECREAS	E (+) OR E (-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON AT JULY,	s, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY including Casuals)	ED		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.	LA.	TAG	PERCEN- ES AS ED WITH	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	13TH JUNE, 1938.	26TH JULY 1937.†	18TH JULY, 1938.*
oodworking, 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	10·3 12·7 10·3 10·3 10·4	4·3 10·0 7·6 10·1 7·9	10·0 12·2 9·9 10·3 10·0	1·1 2·3 2·0 3·3 1·9	1·1 3·2 2·3 5·2 2·6	1·1 2·4 2·0 3·7 2·0	11·4 15·0 12·3 13·6 12·3	5·4 13·2 9·9 15·3 10·5	11·1 14·6 11·9 14·0 12·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	+ 2·7 + 1·9 + 3·6 + 3·3 + 3·2	10·6 14·2 11·7 13·6 11·7
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	49,030	16,390	65,420	3.9	4.0	3.9	6.1	9.1	6.9	10.0	13.1	10.8	- 2.7	+ 7.4	10.5
Stationery	25,740 5,120	46,410 2,430	72,150 7,550	3·7 4·8	5·1 10·6	4·6 6·7	0·5 0·9	1·7 1·3	1·2 1·0	4·2 5·7	6·8 11·9	5·8 7·7	- 0·9 + 0·2	+ 2·3 + 2·6	5·6 7·7
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,830 190,320 274,040	5,190 94,230 164,650	9,020 284,550 438,690	5·2 6·0 5·4	6·3 5·1 5·1	5·8 5·7 5·3	1·2 0·4 1·4	2·1 0·7 1·9	1·7 0·5 1·6	6·4 6·4 6·8	8·4 5·8 7·0	7·5 6·2 6·9	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	+ 4·4 + 0·9 + 2·2	7·5 6·1 6·7
Building and Contracting: Building	1,022,950 292,660 1,315,610	12,340 1,450 13,790	1,035,290 294,110 1,329,400	13·4 38·1 18·9	2·3 2·7 2·3	13·2 37·9 18·7	0·5 1·1 0·6	0·2 0·1 0·2	0·6 1·1 0·6	13·9 39·2 19·5	2·5 2·8 2·5	13·8 39·0 19·3	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	+ 3·0 + 3·4 + 3·1	13·3 38·7 18·9
her Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	38,580 11,400 5,880	26,230 1,670 5,430	64,810 13,070 11,310	7·2 8·0 11·8	9·2 4·2 6·0	8·0 7·5 9·0	2·1 0·9 4·3	2·9 0·4 6·1	2·4 0·9 5·2	9·3 8·9 16·1	12·1 4·6 12·1	10·4 8·4 14·2	- 2·9 + 1·8	+ 3·9 + 3·2 + 3·8	10·4 8·3 13·8
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	25,020 11,000 8,210 100,090	12,110 4,090 9,580 59,110	37,130 15,090 17,790 159,200	3·4 9·0 6·4 6·7	3·8 8·9 8·0 7·5	3·5 9·0 7·2 7·0	0·3 2·2 1·7 1·7	0.6 1.9 1.5 2.3	0·4 2·1 1·7 1·9	3·7 11·2 8·1 8·4	4·4 10·8 9·5 9·8	3·9 11·1 8·9 8·9	- 4·5 - 0·5	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.7 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 3.1 \end{array} $	3.9 11.1 8.9 8.8
s, Water and Electricity Supply	208,510	9,970	218,480	8.1	1.9	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.4	2.0	8.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	8.0
ansport and Communication: Railway Service	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	6·5 2·1 8·8 12·1 23·1	1·7 3·9 3·2 1·8 6·1	6·2 2·2 8·4 11·8 22·2	0·3 0·1 0·5 1·0 0·3	0·1 0·4 0·1 0·0 0·7	0·3 0·1 0·5 1·0 0·3	6·8 2·2 9·3 13·1 23·4	1·8 4·3 3·3 1·8 6·8	6·5 2·3 8·9 12·8 22·5	- 0·4 - 1·6 + 0·4 - 0·2	+ 1·4 - 2·3 + 3·0 + 3·1	6·3 2·3 8·6 12·3 22·3
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	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	28·3 9·3 25·4 13·4 12·8	5·8 3·1 5·1 6·5 3·6	28·0 9·2 25·2 12·5 12·4	0.6 0.9 0.7 0.6 0.5	0·2 1·5 0·5 3·0 0·6	0·7 0·9 0·7 0·9 0·4	28·9 10·2 26·1 14·0 13·3	6·0 4·6 5·6 9·5 4·2	28·7 10·1 25·9 13·4 12·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.4 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	+ 3·4 + 0·1 + 2·9 + 0·5 + 1·6	28·3 9·8 25·5 13·3 12·6
	1,278,520	782,870	2,061,390	9.4	5.5	7.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.9	6.0	8.4	- 0.6	+ 1.0	8.1
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	181,320	88,060	269,380	4.6	1.2	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	1.2	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4	3.5
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	122,390 347,860 93,850 85,000	21,790 24,930 71,950 54,620	144,180 372,790 165,800 139,620	12·7 16·0 4·9 18·1	4·2 3·3 2·7 10·6	11·4 15·2 3·9 15·2	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·1 1·7	0·3 0·4 0·2 1·0	13·0 16·5 5·1 18·7	4·4 3·5 2·8 12·3	11·7 15·6 4·1 16·2	+ 1·1 - 0·6 - 0·1 + 0·1	+ 1.4 + 0.5 + 0.4 + 0.3	11·4 15·4 4·0 16·0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, 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	13.6 5.5 7.0 21.6 14.5	10·5 4·8 4·4 6·1 7·5	11·7 4·9 5·3 15·9 11·7	0·3 0·3 0·4 1·6 0·5	0·4 1·3 0·4 1·2 0·7	0·4 1·2 0·4 1·4 0·6	13·9 5·8 7·4 23·2 15·0	10·9 6·1 4·8 7·3 8·2	12·1 6·1 5·7 17·3 12·3	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	+ 2·0 + 1·3 + 1·4 + 2·6 + 1·3	11.8 5.9 5.5 16.6 12.0
TOTAL (Aged 16-64);		3,749,700		CARDON CONTRACTOR	7.4	9.8	3.2	4.3	3.5	13.9	11.7	13.3	- 0.1	+ 3·5§	12.8

II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.||

Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc Private Gardening	455,060 62,490 103,820 29,730	25,610 12,400 410 480	480,670 74,890 104,230 30,210	4·5 4·0 3·0 4·4	5·9 8·0 6·1 4·4	4·6 4·6 3·1 4·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	0·6 0·6 0·2 0·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	4·6 4·1 3·2 4·6	6·5 8·6 6·3 4·8	4·7 4·8 3·2 4·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.1 \\ -1.0 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	+ 1.9 + 1.6 + 1.8 + 1.4	4·0 4·8 3·1 4·5
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	651,100	38,900	690,000	4.2	6.6	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	4.3	7.1	4.5	- 0.8	+ 1.9	4.0

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 18th July 1938, compared with 13th June, 1938,								
	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total Cotton Distributive Trades Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (including Private Gardening) Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Hotel, Public House, etc., Service Other Food Industries Tin Plates Talloring Public Works Contracting, etc. Linen Building Coal Mining	-10,225 -817 -11,042 -8,753 -4,584 -3,666 -1,921 -948 -3,409 +1,079 +8,611 +2,779 +11,682 +34,220	$\begin{array}{c} -14,434 \\ -3,144 \\ -17,678 \\ -2,279 \\ -1,206 \\ -1,771 \\ -2,814 \\ -2,962 \\ -237 \\ +3,664 \\ -8,606 \\ -34 \\ +52 \\ \end{array}$	-24,659 - 3,961 -28,620 -11,032 - 5,790 - 5,437 - 4,735 - 3,910 - 3,646 + 4,743 + 8,611 + 11,648 + 34,272						

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JULY, 1938.

Section of the sectio	Men	Во	ys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15	Aged	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2,837 1,643 1,326 1,270 787 1,162 391 1,210 606	769 308 326 295 214 268 134 495 272	2,781 1,283 1,308 1,806 1,765 2,795 1,173 2,567 793	4,606 2,464 1,845 1,419 1,510 1,505 838 1,673 1,055	974 589 625 409 489 501 457 636 410	3,111 1,241 1,419 1,888 1,760 2,986 1,239 2,034 604	15,078 7,528 6,849 7,087 6,525 9,217 4,232 8,615 3,740
Total	11,232	3,081	16,271	16,915	5,090	16,282	68,871
General Scheme	9,107	2,689	14,528	16,056	4,966	15,970	63,316
Agricultural Scheme	2,125	392	1,743	859	124	312	5,555

^{*} See last two paragraphs of text on page 314.

† For the purpose of comparison with 26th July, 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).

‡ See footnote * on page 314.

^{*} See last two paragraphs of text on page 314.

† See footnote † on page 316.

‡ See footnote * on page 314.

§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for July, 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 316). The percentages for June and July, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.

|| See footnote ‡ on page 315.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

	ART	Boys.		Total N	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 Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	1,083 398 499 798 710 3,497 2,281 4,322 2,536 16,124	2,399 1,088 1,025 3,326 3,199 5,798 3,732 5,621 4,317 30,505	3,482 1,486 1,524 4,124 3,909 9,295 6,013 9,943 6,853 46,629	1,190 617 825 842 1,396 3,698 3,499 4,949 3,303	1,712 1,047 998 3,433 3,703 5,745 2,495 5,344 2,670 27,147	2,902 1,664 1,823 4,275 5,099 9,443 5,904 10,293 5,973 47,376		
N. Ireland Gt. Britain and	671	2,689	3,360	748	3,926	4,674		
N. Ireland	16,795	33,194	49,989	20,977	31,073	52,050		

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

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

		1 1 1 1 1	Boys.				
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 Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes		1,321 407 300 567 440 1,465 1,022 1,615 761	3,027 1,190 1,002 3,561 3,184 5,781 3,569 5,440 3,867	4,348 1,597 1,302 4,128 3,624 7,246 4,591 7,055 4,628	1,391 517 351 695 655 1,785 1,020 1,623 470	2,392 1,095 896 3,586 3,625 5,740 2,008 5,100 1,778	3,783 1,612 1,247 4,281 4,280 7,525 3,028 6,723 2,248
Great Britain		7,898	30,631	38,529	8,507	26,228	34,735
N. Ireland		643	2,889	3,532	708	4,183	4,891
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	8,541	33,520	42,061	9,215	30,411	39,626

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," (see paragraph below the Table in next column). The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division. The figures include juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 26 boys and 85 girls aged 14-15, and 51 boys and 220 girls aged 16-17.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH JULY, 1938.

Division.	Numb	er of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
764	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	1,668 1,276 2,401 1,869 3,255 1,191 2,542	5,192 1,231 1,591 2,308 2.867 3,535 1,466 2,482 720	11,941 2,899 2,867 4,709 4,736 6,790 2,657 5,024 1,423	1,520 194 220 747 556 1,051 222 1,021 149	1,319 223 440 1,082 1,071 905 497 1,053 249	2,839 417 660 1,829 1,627 1,956 719 2,074	
Great Britain	21,654	21,392	43,046	5,680	6,839	12,519	

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

		Week 27th Ju		8 Y.	Month ended 20th July, 1938.			Total number of individuals
Division.	sion. Junior Instruction Centres Other Education Institutions.							
	No. of	No.	Ave	erage dance.	No. of Insti-	Ave		struction Centres and Classes*
器門數	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu-	Boys.	Girls.	since 1st April, 1938.
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Northern Scotland Wales	2 7 7 3 11 28 34 34 27	5 1 1 6 1 - 4 3	85 103 249 636 2,697 2,280 83 2,258	39 47 126 114 604 1,084 2,057 99 1,395	1 1 8 3 2 2 —	16 12 16 2 —	1 2 14 8 39 11 —	895 1,366 1,815 1,539 5,114 15,605 14,660 16,416 9,590
Great Britain	153†	21†	8,391	5,565	17	46	75	67,000

^{*} Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.
† Of these, forty-eight Junior Instruction Centres and eleven classes were temporarily closed.

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

August, 1938.

Great Britain. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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 18th July, 1938:—

Industry.

	and local laters	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls
	GENERAL SCHEME.*			THE PERSON	1 15.17
Fishing .		10	_	10	
Mining :- Coal Mi	ning	432	6	432	
Total	er Mining, etc	33 465	8	33 465	
Brick, Tile	Hiferous Mining Products	38 94	9 8	39 94	
Glass	arthenware, etc	25 19	45	25 19	AM 10
Metal Ma	, Paints, Oils, etc	58 139	176 42	61 139	18
	ng, etc.:— Engineering; Engineers' Iron	Supplied	Carrier		
and 8	Steel Founding	356 100	99 39	402 101	10
Total	Engineering on and Repair of Vehicles :-	456	138	503	14
	Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	156	27	169	2
Total.	, Vehicles	187 191	35	200	3
Other Met	tal Industries :	113	174		W70125
All othe		442	289	113	17 29
extiles :-		555	463	562	46
Cotton	Preparing, Spinning, etc Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	73 70	141	73 70	14
Wooller	Cotton	143 58	331	143 58	33
	r Textiles	17	162 536	217	16
eather a	nd Leather Goods	184	811	292	1,05
Clothing :- Tailorin		41	400	41	43
Shirts.	Taking and Millinery Collars, Underclothing, etc.	10 7	224	10	23
Boots, Other C	Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	77	77 59	77	7
Total,	Clothing	154	1,024	159	1,24
Bread,	Biscuits, Cakes, etc	120	267	124	29
fectio		45	313	46	31
All othe	o, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff or Food and Drink	82	325	103	34
Noodwork	Food, Drink, etc	256	919	282	97
All othe	re Making, Upholstering, etc.	211	94 71	218 194	9
aper, Pri	Woodworking, etc	397	165	412	16
Cardboa	ard Boxes, Paper Bags and	13	121	16	12
Printing	y, Publishing and Bookbinding aper, Printing, etc	123	234	130	24
Total,	Paper, Printing, etc	157	419	168	43
Building		389	13	410	1
Total,	Building and Contracting	469	14	81 491	. 1
Toys, G	ames and Sports Requisites	19	87	19	8
All Othe	Other Manufacturing	79	201	101	11 20
ransport	and Communication	19	27	19	2
istributiv ommerce	, Banking, Insurance and	2,562	2,184	2,855	2,27
	ous Trades and Services :-	56	33	57	3
Enterta	onal Services inments, Sport, etc Public House, Restaurant,	50 81	55 82	52 100	5 8
Board	ing House, Club, etc. Service	85	420	95	43
Laundry	Service	83 45	324 56	91 46	33
	eing, Dry Cleaning, etc. r Industries and Services Miscellaneous	214 558	196	226 610	19 1,15
Total		7,525	8,305	8,151	9,01
		.,020	-,000	0,131	
AG	PRICULTURAL SCHEME.		and the	THE ST	
	, Forestry, etc	239	48	253	4
Other G	Gardening Pardening (including Private	64	66	66	6
	ning)	44	3	45	
Total		347	117	364	11

The figures above include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment. The figures do not include unemployed juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 26 boys and 85 girls in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th July, 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*.

STREET ST	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :— Grounds on which Insurance Officers		101.01	-09	
have power to disallow	6,666	1,876	338	8,880
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,611	13,573	2,038	26,222
Claims disallowed: Contributions conditions: (a) General Scheme	166 37 5,047	33 11 1,304	69 3 410	268 51 6, 761
Officers have power to disallow	4,201	1,567	204	5,972
Total Claims disallowed	9,451	2,915	686	13,052

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Olaims allowed		194	21	1	216
Claims disallowed :-				30	
Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme		11 4	_2	_2	15
Not unemployed Other grounds	***	232 539	60 123	7 15	299 677
Total Claims disallowed		786	185	24	995

(2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed	3,505	3,849	731	8,085
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions:	8	2		10
(a) General Scheme	0	4	Real Value of	10
(b) Agricultural Scheme	Service of the last of the las			
Anomalies Orders :-	28	212		240
Class (b)—seasonal workers	20	212	300 000000	210
Class (c)—normal employment not	66	85	8	159
more than 2 days a week	00	4,445		4,445
Class (d)—married women		7,175		1,110
Employment left voluntarily without	5,353	3,182	2.112	10,647
Employment lost through misconduct	2,669	895	2,112	4,575
Failure orrefusal to apply for or accept	2,000		-,011	1,0.0
suitable employment, or failure to	MAR SES	100000000	150 C. TO	
carry out written directions	895	1,626	406	2,927
Not unemployed	234	54	13	301
Not capable of work, or not available				
for work	549	1,224	120	1,893
Other grounds	445	172	267	884
Other grounds				
Total Claims disallowed	10,247	11,897	3,937	26,081

C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

TO THE SECOND STATE OF THE SECOND STATE OF THE SECOND SECO	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Dases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,264	3,279	5,543
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	28 2 —	132 7 8	160 9 8
Total Appeals	30	147	177

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	7,775	3,577	11,352
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees t— (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers (2) Other cases	115	350 124	465 162

E.—Decisions by Umpire.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance	Officer	-	Brat			
(1) Against allowances	***			18	127	14
(2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations	•••	•••	•••	23	106	12
Appeals by Claimants		•••	•••	43	79	12
Total		•••		125	353	47

[•] Except in "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" eases, which are given separately in Parts C and D.

POOR RELIEF IN JULY.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in July in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 557,294, or 0.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. less than in July, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 339, 342 and 345 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in July was 441,813, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 1.2 per cent. less than in July, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 115,481, or 0.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.5 per cent. less than in July, 1937.

less than in July, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July numbered 67,539, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 489,755, or 0.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.4 per cent. less than in July, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-one showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in July as compared with June, fourteen showed slight increases, while in two areas there was no change. Compared with July, 1937, thirty-one areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, fourteen areas showed decreases, and in the remaining two areas there was no change.

		oer of pers or Relief of July,		y† in Rate per	Decrea in ra 10,0 Popula com	e (+) or se (-) te per 00 of tion as pared th a
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,907	72,445	93,352	228	- 1	- 8
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	779 4,341 701 815 1,025 579 1,976 322 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,052 1,079 822 3,660 2,715 339 777 1,080 848 434 817 399 325 521 1,312 1,285 320 414 459 1,698 739 441 257 269 2,006 574	5,493 14,237 2,490 3,537 6,351 2,154 7,135 2,402 8,334 1,850 4,332 2,860 3,427 5,797 1,469 17,101 12,260 4,243 46,032 29,023 3,633 11,502 4,488 9,042 3,101 4,470 2,618 1,814 5,033 5,792 19,819 4,149 2,330 4,338 1,680 11,006 6,266 6,266 6,266 1,943 2,7755 10,278 2,512	6,272 18,578 3,191 4,352 7,376 2,733 9,111 2,724 9,386 2,260 5,084 3,447 4,087 6,345 1,923 18,586 13,339 5,065 49,692 31,738 3,972 12,291 5,265 10,122 3,949 4,904 3,435 2,213 5,358 6,313 21,131 5,434 2,650 4,752 2,139 10,198 11,745 6,707 2,200 3,024 12,284 3,086	431 180 280 255 255 255 186 219 304 426 110 210 247 312 540 156 582 271 193 594 431 285 428 363 309 233 134 195 499 313 408 304 408 304 408 309 237 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408	- 10 - 12 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 13 - 14 - 14 - 12 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 16	+ 18 + 29 + 88 + 136 + 177 + 34 + 14 + 19 + 100 + 20 - 20 + 18 + 24 + 18 + 20 - 21 + 18 + 33 - 20 + 18 + 19 + 100 + 21 + 100 +
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	40,865	307,596	348,461	336	- 3	- 1
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	61,772	380,041	441,813	305	- 3	- 3
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,324 712 316 415	84,317 12,815 7,347 5,235	88,641 13,527 7,663 5,650	792 289 427 317	- 5 - 2 - 15 + 6	- 44 - 24 + 41 + 6
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,767	109,714	115,481	593	- 5	- 29
Total for all 47 areas above	67,539	489,755	557,294	339	- 3	1 - 6

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

For statistics relating to industrial transference during the first six months of 1938, compared with a year before, and two years before, see page 329.

* The numbers stated 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 July in England and Wales, and 15th July in Scotland.

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

August, 1938.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AT JULY, 1937, WITH APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1938.

(See Special Article on pages 300 to 302.)

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NOTE.—The fig	gures do not	include per	rsons insure	d under the	Special Sch	nemes for the	Banking of	and Insuran	ce Industrie	28.
Sex a	nd Age Group.	London.	S. Eastern.	S. Western.	Midlands.	N. Eastern.	N. Western.	Northern.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.
CALVASCRE, CR	GEN	ERAL SCI	неме—ре	ERSONS II	NSURED A	T JULY,	1937—EST	IMATED	NUMBERS	12033	
Males :-	- 14-15	139,900 150,800 262,800	41,400 57,900 59,300 103,400 229,400 158,100 111,400 85,800	35,700 51,300 51,600 88,000 206,700 144,500 110,800 79,200	79,700 105,200 111,900 191,700 410,400 285,900 209,600 155,000	53,900 70,600 73,200 112,900 285,000 211,100 165,200 126,300	71,500 96,700 98,100 164,500 387,800 282,600 224,800 165,400	34,700 48,200 48,400 68,100 166,300 140,300 108,300 86,400	53,200 73,800 79,500 118,200 280,200 199,100 149,000 114,900	21,500 33,400 37,200 53,700 136,300 114,500 94,200 69,600	492,000 677,000 710,000 1,163,300 2,695,000 1,899,500 1,437,300 1,075,900
	Total, 14-64	2,067,500	846,700	767,800	1,549,400	1,098,200	1,491,400	700,700	1,067,900	560,400	10,150,000
Females:	14-15	87,300 121,100 128,000 178,900 249,700 123,500 60,700 26,100	29,900 44,300 42,700 50,700 60,700 26,900 15,400 6,200	25,800 38,900 37,100 43,500 46,100 23,400 13,800 5,100	71,300 91,300 92,500 107,600 153,800 79,900 41,000 16,600	43,000 58,400 56,700 62,800 99,100 61,600 31,200 14,100	70,400 90,800 89,900 125,600 201,700 108,400 59,600 26,100	19,300 27,200 25,300 21,200 25,400 12,500 5,700 2,000	47,200 63,800 61,300 70,200 100,800 51,700 24,800 11,200	7,800 14,200 15,500 14,700 15,900 6,100 3,600 1,400	402,000 550,000 549,000 675,200 953,200 494,000 255,800 108,800
Quantity (1)	Total, 14-64	975,300	276,800	233,700	654,000	426,900	772,500	138,600	431,000	79,200	3,988,000
36.5 0) 3497		The Colonia	(Unit District Miles Later Ship)		INSUREI		Y, 1937—E	STATE OF THE PARTY	D NUMBE	RS.	
•Males :—	14-15	800 1,300 1,400 2,700 7,700 5,300 5,100 4,800	7,600 10,600 10,600 18,300 48,200 36,200 34,000 30,800	4,500 6,400 5,900 9,600 27,000 20,800 18,600 16,900	3,100 4,400 4,500 6,700 17,400 13,100 11,700 11,000	3,400 4,800 5,100 8,900 17,500 11,900 10,400 9,200	1,500 2,600 2,900 4,800 9,600 6,000 4,700 4,300	1,700 2,400 2,400 2,800 4,800 3,300 3,200 2,300	5,000 7,000 7,400 10,200 22,500 14,700 11,700 10,300	1,400 2,500 2,800 3,500 6,700 3,800 3,500 3,500	29,000 42,000 43,000 67,500 161,400 115,100 102,900 93,100
	Total, 14-64	29,100	196,300	109,700	71,900	71,200	36,400	22,900	88,800	27,700	654,000
	GENERAL S	CHEME—I	PERSONS	INSURED	AT JULY	7, 1937—P	ERCENTAG	E IN EA	CH AGE	GROUP.	
Males :—	14-15 16-17 18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	4·8 6·8 7·3 12·7 28·7 17·6 12·8 9·3	4·9 6·8 7·0 12·2 27·1 18·7 13·2 10·1	4·7 6·7 6·7 11·5 26·9 18·8 14·4 10·3	5·1 6·8 7·2 12·4 26·5 18·5 13·5	4.9 6.4 6.7 10.3 26.0 19.2 15.0 11.5	4.8 6.5 6.6 11.0 26.0 18.9 15.1 11.1	5·0 6·9 6·9 9·7 23·7 20·0 15·5 12·3	5.0 6.9 7.4 11.1 26.2 18.6 14.0 10.8	3.8 6.0 6.7 9.6 24.3 20.4 16.8 12.4	4·9 6·7 7·0 11·5 26·5 18·7 14·1 10·6
	Total, 14-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females:—	16-17 18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	9·0 12·4 13·1 18·3 25·6 12·7 6·2 2·7	10·8 16·0 15·4 18·3 21·9 9·7 5·6 2·3	11·0 16·7 15·9 18·6 19·7 10·0 5·9 2·2	10·9 14·0 14·1 16·5 23·5 12·2 6·3 2·5	10·1 13·7 13·3 14·7 23·2 14·4 7·3 3·3	9·1 11·8 11·6 16·3 26·1 14·0 7·7 3·4	13.9 19.6 18.3 15.3 18.3 9.0 4.1 1.5	10·9 14·8 14·2 16·3 23·4 12·0 5·8 2·6	9·8 17·9 19·6 18·6 20·1 7·7 4·5	10·1 13·8 13·8 16·9 23·9 12·4 6·4 2·7
	Total, 14-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A	GRICULTURAL	SCHEME	—PERSON	S INSURI	ED AT JU	LY, 1937	-PERCENT	AGE IN	EACH AG	E GROUP	
*Males :—	16-17	2·7 4·5 4·8 9·3 26·5 18·2 17·5 16·5	3·9 5·4 5·4 9·3 24·6 18·4 17·3 15·7	4·1 5·8 5·4 8·7 24·6 19·0 17·0 15·4	4·3 6·1 6·3 9·3 24·2 18·2 16·3 15·3	4·8 6·7 7·2 12·5 24·6 16·7 14·6 12·9	4·1 7·1 8·0 13·2 26·4 16·5 12·9 11·8	7·4 10·5 10·5 12·2 21·0 14·4 14·0 10·0	5·6 7·9 8·3 11·5 25·3 16·6 13·2 11·6	5·1 9·1 10·1 12·6 24·2 13·7 12·6 12·6	4·4 6·6 10·3 24·7 17·6 15·8 14·2
	Total, 14-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	NERAL SCHEM										
Males:—	18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	2·1 6·3 9·7 7·6 8·9 11·5 15·3	3·1 7·1 8·9 7·5 8·8 11·2 14·6	2·5 5·7 8·5 7·2 9·8 12·1 18·0	2·6 5·6 7·7 7·4 9·2 12·6 18·6	3·1 6·7 12·0 10·6 12·7 16·2 22·1	6·1 10·2 17·1 15·4 17·3 20·2 25·7	5·3 9·5 17·7 17·2 17·8 21·0 27·5	6·8 12·1 . 18·7 16·9 18·1 19·7 23·6	9·9 16·7 22·7 21·6 24·5 28·5 36·7	4·1 8·2 12·5 11·2 13·3 16·3 21·6
	Total, 16-64	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.2	12.7	17.0	17.9	17 · 4	24 · 4	13.0
Females :—	16-17 18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	1·7 3·0 5·5 6·1 6·4 8·5 12·8	4·5 6·6 7·0 6·8 9·4 11·3 17·0	4·7 6·9 6·6 7·1 9·0 10·4 18·1	3·4 6·6 11·1 11·5 12·1 12·7 16·6	6·7 10·4 13·5 13·3 14·9 18·1 20·6	7·6 11·1 15·1 16·3 21·4 25·6 32·6	10·7 13·6 13·3 10·4 12·0 14·9 21·2	8·5 13·2 14·0 13·6 15·6 20·3 27·6	15·3 19·8 19·6 14·6 17·6 16·1 20·0	5.5 8.3 10.5 11.0 13.2 16.0 21.4
	Total, 16-64	5.3	7 · 2	7 · 2	9.7	12 · 8	16.5	12.2	13.9	17.3	10.6
AGRICU	ULTURAL SCH	EME—PEF	RCENTAGE	ES REGIST	TERED AS	UNEMPI	LOYED IN	FEBRUA	RY, 1938†	-AGES 1	6-64.
	16-17 18-20 21-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64	1.9 4.8 4.3 2.8 3.3 3.9 5.3	3·2 4·9 4·3 2·9 3·9 4·6 7·3	1·5 2·9 2·9 2·0 2·6 3·3 5·5	1.6 2.5 3.4 2.6 3.4 5.1 9.1	3·2 4·4 4·1 4·5 5·2 7·5 11·5	3·2 5·6 7·5 6·4 7·2 10·4 14·6	5·6 7·7 9·2 9·0 7·6 7·7 14·6	6·0 8·2 7·4 5·5 5·4 6·9 10·0	5·5 7·4 9·8 8·8 12·2 13·1 16·5	3·5 5·2 5·2 3·9 4·4 5·6 8·7
	Total, 16-64	3.7	4-4	3.0	4.2	5.9	7.9	8.7	6.7	10.6	5 · 2
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE					STREET, STREET	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF	NAME AND POST OF PERSONS

^{*} The sample was not large enough to yield a satisfactory age analysis for women insured under the Agricultural Scheme in each Division. Percentage rates of unemployment for females, aged 16-64, insured under the Agricultural Scheme, are regularly given, for each Division, in this GAZETTE; see, for example, page 306.

† For boys and girls aged 16 and 17 years the unemployment figures relate to 14th February, 1938; for persons aged 18-64 they relate to 28th February, 1938. The numbers unemployed on which the percentages in the Table are based do not include the two months file of lodged unemployment books (see explanatory text at foot of first column on page 301). The percentages are calculated by relating the numbers registered as unemployed in February, 1938, to the numbers insured in July, 1937.

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. 305-306 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.

In Germany (excluding Austria) there was a further reduction in unemployment during July. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of July, 1938, was 218,000*, as compared with 292,240† at the end of June, 1938, and 562,892 at the end of July, 1937.

In Austria the number of applicants for employment registered at the public Employment Exchanges at the end of July, 1938, was 151,000*, as compared with 274,627† at the end of June, 1938, and 272,819 at the end of July, 1937.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment continued to decline during July. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 370,688, as compared with 386,532 at the end of June, 1938, and 337,376 at the end of July,

At the beginning of June, 1938, the number of persons employed At the beginning of June, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 4 per cent. as compared with June, 1937. In 8,199 undertakings employing 2,327,259 persons, in which, at 1st June, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 20.33, as compared with 6.54 per cent. at 1st June, 1937, when the 40-hour week was also in force in practically all the undertakings concerned.

BELGIUM.

There was a further decline in unemployment during April. Returns There was a further decline in unemployment during April. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 927,896 showed that 13·1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in April, 1938, as compared with 14·2 per cent. in March, 1938, and 10·8 per cent. in April, 1937. In addition, 14·7 per cent. were employed intermittently in April, 1938, as compared with 14·8 per cent. in March, 1938, and 7·3 per cent. in April, 1937. In April, 1938, 16·5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 17·3, and in April, 1937, 11·8.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 485,477 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th May, 1938, 22.8 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.0 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.0 and 3.7, and in the last week of May, 1937, 23.8 and 2.7. At 22.0 and 3.7, and in the last week of May, 1937, 25.5 and 2.7. At the end of May, 1938, 349,519 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 332,049 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 372,178 and 354,674, and at the end of May, 1937, 343,296 and

SWITZERLAND.**

There was a general reduction in unemployment during June. At the end of that month 48,658 applications for employment (33.9 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 56,108 (39.1 per thousand) at the end of May, 1938, and 50,830 (35.4 per thousand) at the end of June, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,493, 2645, and 2,954, respectively.

POLAND.++

A further considerable reduction in unemployment occurred during May. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 300,951, as compared with 389,191 at the end of April, 1938, and 331,308 at the end of May, 1937.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.;;

Unemployment showed a further sharp reduction during July. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 184,167*, as compared with 224,170† at the end of June, 1938, and 248,127 at the end of July, 1937.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 12th August, 1938.

Berlin.

§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 8th July, and 5th August, 1938. Paris.

|| Revue du Travail, July, 1938. Brussels.

¶ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1938.

The Hague.

** La Vie Economique, July, 1938. Berne.

†† Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th July, 1938. Warsaw.

‡‡ Prager Tagblatt, 5th August, 1938. Prague.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July, and in Sweden during June; it decreased in Norway during April.

Denmark[‡].—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 450,000, 17·3* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1938, as compared with 16.7† per cent. at the end of June, 1938, and 15.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1937.

Norways.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 86,699 show that 24.5 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1938, as compared with 26.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1938, and 21.8 per cent. at the end of April. 1937.

Sweden||.—Of a total of approximately 601,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.4* per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1938, as compared with 8.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 7.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1937.

UNITED STATES.¶

There was a decline in factory employment during May, 1938, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. 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 May, 1938, showed a decline of 2.6 per cent., as compared with the received water to work the receiver when the state of the

middle of May, 1938, showed a decline of 2.6 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined also during the same period by 1.8 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 May, 1938, was 77.5, as compared with 79.6 for the previous month, and 102.3 for May, 1937.

At the end of June, 1938, 7,830,940 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 4.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1937. Part of the percentage increase between June, 1937, and June, 1938, is due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments. 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 June, 1938, 19* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 19 per cent. also in May, 1938, and 11 per cent. in June, 1937.

ÉIRE.**

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 71,959 at 27th June, 1938, to 68,320 at 25th July. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operator of two Orders† issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. ment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 26th July, 1937, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 63,288.

AUSTRALIA.††

There was a rise in unemployment during the second quarter of 1938. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 8.6, as compared with 8.0 in the first quarter, and 9.7 in the second quarter of 1937.

CANADA.§§

The industrial situation showed a further improvement at the beginning of July. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st July, 1938, by 10,791 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,086,773, as compared with 1,072,123 at 1st June, 1938. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st July, 1938, was 113·5, as compared with 111·9 at 1st June, 1938, and 119·1 at 1st July, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.III

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 7th May, 1938, was 8,314, as compared with 7,215 at 9th April, 1938, and 28,302 at 8th May, 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 April and May, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

† Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th August, 1938. Copenhagen.

§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

§ Survey of Current Business, July, 1938; information supplied by the epartment of Labour, and American Federationist, July, 1938. Washington.

** Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, which

Dublin.

†† These Orders came into force on 2nd March, and 1st June, 1938, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 25th October, 1938.

‡‡ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

§§ The July Employment Situation, 1938, Ottawa:

|||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, May, 1938. Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages. .

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £17,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 246,100 workpeople, and in a decrease of £28,700 in those of 311,600 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.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarryng Textile Transport Other	144,000 77,900 5,700 18,500	191,000 116,100 4,500	£ 9,000 4,900 800 2,400	22,300 	
Total	246,100	311,600	17,100	28,700	

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cannock Chase, and Warwickshire, and decreases in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Scotland, the changes being due in each case to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were iron ore miners in Cumberland, Furness, and Northamptonshire, limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland and Northamptonshire, and granite quarrymen in Cornwall. There was a small decrease in the percentage addition to basis rates for cokemen and by-product workers in Durham.

In the textile group the principal increases affected workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, and took effect under sliding scales by which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. The increase amounted to about 3 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. a week for men and 1s. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland.

In the transport group the increases affected motor drivers and attendants in the road haulage (goods) industry in Scotland, for whom there was an increase of 3s. a week for adults and 2s. a week for youths. The decrease in this group affected certain groups of employees of the main line railways, whose wages were reduced, in most cases by 1s a week, under a cost-of-living sliding scale.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland, North Lancashire, Northamptonshire and South Staffordshire; sawmill workers at Nottingham, Derby, Burton-on-Trent, and in Scotland; furniture trade operatives at certain towns on the North-East coast; kiln and boiler firemen employed in brick, tile and pipe works in England and Wales; transport workers engaged in the retail distributive trades in certain towns in England; and manual workers employed by some of the electricity supply undertakings in Yorkshire. The principal decreases in this group affected workpeople employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry in Yorkshire, and skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Of the estimated total increase of £17,100 per week, about £2,600 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies;

£4,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £7,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; nearly £50 was the result of arbitration; and the remaining £2,000 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representa-tives, including nearly £100 which was accounted for by an increase

August, 1938.

preceded by a stoppage of work.

Of the total decrease of £28,700, about £22,300 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; about £5,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; and the remaining £500 was due to direct

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1938.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven completed months of 1938, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople† I by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
temperatures and You was	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	273,500 47,400	92,000	£ 19,950 9,550	2,290 5	
cal, etc	90,750 99,100 17,550 107,350	16,200 —	9,500 20,100 1,400 10,650	3,150	
Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	85,950 127,850 95,600	4,800 1,800	11,350 5,200 8,200	600 720	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con-	24,600 16,700 1,100	2,300 —	2,300 1,950 50	175 —	
Gas, Water and Electricity	895,300	-	93,850	-	
Supply Transport Public Administration Ser-	9,550 269,400	150 500	37,600	10 30	
other	74,150 123,250	1,450 6,550	7,750 19,000	140 700	
Total	2,359,100	125,950	259,200	7,825	

In the corresponding seven months of 1937, there were net increases of £413,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,208,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £5 in those of 100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the normal working time of about 2,000 workpeople was reduced by about 7 hours, on average, per week. The changes reported during the seven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have affected about 154,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,500 have had their hours increased by nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ hour per week, and 152,500 their hours reduced by just over 2 per week.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Dorset	1 July {	Male workers Female workers (except casual workers).	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 4d. at 14 increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over.‡ Increases in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 3d. at 14 increasing to 25s. at 21 years and over.‡
dinamphose to the between the Annie of the a	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 July 1st making- up day after 13 July.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	New 1938 basis rates adopted which shall equal the sum of the 1911 basis rates plus 32 per cent., and (where applicable) subsistence and "make-up" allowances. The new basis rates to be subject to a minimum percentage addition of 6.§ Increase of 3.59 per cent. on 1938 basis rates, making wages 9.59 per cent. above the basis rates.§
Coal Mining	Northumberland Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) South Derbyshire	l July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.05 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46.05 per cent. above the basis rates.§ Decrease of 11.87 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 66.81 per cent. above the basis rates.§ Decrease of 0.51 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 3.28 per cent. above the basis rates.§ Decrease of 5.29 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36.13 per cent. above the basis rates; also subsistence wages reduced by 1d. per day, leaving them 7s. 9d. and 7s. 5d. for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively.§
	Leicestershire Cannock Chase	l July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 0.07 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 44.50 per cent. above the basis rates. § Increase of 0.27 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 44.66 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 42.66 per cent. for all other workers.

* 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 280,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ 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 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 JULY, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
17 333 383 13	Warwickshire]	Comment of the Comment of	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 73 per cent. above the basis rates a
Coal Mining —contd.	Scotland	l July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	these collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodiet surface workers increased by \{\frac{1}{4}\}d. per shift (7s. 8\{\frac{1}{4}\}d. to 7s. 8\{\frac{1}{2}\}d.)\) Decrease of 8.38 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 119.80 pe cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for work people (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidate rates.\(\frac{1}{4}\)
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham‡	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decreases of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 53 per cent above the basis rates.
eng hit sat o	Cumberland	lst bargain day in July.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increase§ of 4d. per shift for those 18 years and over and c 2d. per shift for those under 18 years; miners' minimum wag increased from 10s, to 10s, 2d. per shift. Special payment c 3d. per shift discontinued. Rates after change; shiftme (1st class or leading), 12s, 4d. per shift; winding enginemer joiners and blacksmiths, 12s, 1d.; mineral shot borers, 12s, 1d plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco driver and crane drivers, 11s, 7d.; underground miners' bargain
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Furness and district	9 July	Iron ore miners Ironstone miners and quarrymen	and crane drivers, 11s. 7d.; underground miners' bargain price, 12s. 1d.; underground leading labourers, 11s. 5d. Increase§ of 2d. per shift for adult day workers and a pro portionate increase for pieceworkers: miners' minimum wag increased from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 4d. per shift. Rates after change underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 4d. per shift: repairer and men on special day work, 11s. 4d. per shift: engine drivers, 10s. 7d. per shift.
ded on the op	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and district.	Pay pre-ceding 1st pay	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase§ of 1.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wage 55.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
esta stana o	Northamptonshire (excludingCorby). West Cumberland	day in August.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases of 3d. per shift for those 18 years and over, and o
in the state of a	Cornwall	1 July	Granite quarryworkers	1½d. per shift for those under 18 years. Increases of åd. per hour for quarrymen and polishers and ½d. per hour for masons and cutters. Rates after change masons and cutters, 1s. 6½d.; quarrymen and polishers, 1s. 1½c.
Brick, Tile, Pipe, tc., Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st full pay day in July.	Kiln firemen and boiler firemen whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Joint	Adoption of rate of 9s. per shift of 8 hours, or 1s. 1½d. per hour.
Cement Manufacture.	Certain firms in North Kent and South Essex.	26 May	Council for the Clay Industries. Engineers, etc., employed in the cement industry.	Increases of 1d. per hour for dayworkers, of 7s. per week for shi workers and of 5s. per week for apprentices and youths.
Glass Working	Liverpool West Cumberland	28 May 2nd full pay	Workpeople employed in the decorative glass trade.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: brilliant cutter 1s. 10d.; silverers, 1s. 9d.; bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 8d examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 7½d.; machine bevelle 21 years and over, 1s. 5d.; labourers and packers, 1s. 4d. Increase§ of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 79 p
Pig Iron	and North Lanca- shire. South Staffordshire	in July. 1st full pay period after	Workpeople (excluding those on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	cent. above the standard rates. Increase§ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 37 per cent. above the standard rates.
Manufacture.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase§ of 1.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wage 55.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
2007 200 200 20	Leicester, Lough- borough, Coalville, Rugby, Stamford, Kettering, and Northampton.	Aug. 1st full pay period after 25 July.	Skilled moulders and coremakers	Further increases granted where necessary in completion of those given in June; in those cases where the increase amounte to 3s. or more, one half of the increase was paid in June and the remainder from the date shown.
	Oldham	1st full pay week after	Skilled toolroom workers and maintenance men.	Adoption of a minimum rate of 70s, per week, inclusive of the present national bonus of 20s, per week for timeworkers.
remoderance and an arrangement of a	Lincoln, Gains- borough and Newark.	Pay period starting in week com- mencing	Skilled coremakers	Increase of 2s, per week in basic rate. Rate after change 44s., plus a bonus of 20s, for timeworkers.
Engineering	Loughborough	11 July. 1st full pay period following 5 June.	Blacksmiths and maintenance electricians.	Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Minimum rate aft change, 45s., plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
of the second	Bournemouth and Poole.	Beginning of 1st pay period following 26 June.	Qualified toolmakers and skilled millwrights.	Increase in the differential rate for toolmakers to 2½d. per hou above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners, and for millwrights, 1d. per hour above the district rate for skille fitters and turners on starting, rising to a differential of 2 per hour after 6 months' continuous service. Weekly rat after change: toolmakers, 57s. 3½d.; millwrights, 51s. 56
Non-Arthur Arthur	Camborne	1st pay day following 8 July.	All classes of adult male workers	rising to 55s, 4d.; plus a bonus of 20s, for timeworkers. Increase of 2s, per week in basic rates. Rates after chan include: fitters, turners and moulders, 43s.; patternmaker 48s.; labourers, 28s. 6d.; plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworker
Typefounding Hosiery	London Hinckley	22 July 27 June	Workpeople employed in type- foundries. Hosiery countermen	Increase¶ of ls. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Revised piece price list adopted resulting in decreases in some case.
Manufacture. Silk	Macclesfield	1st pay	Male night-workers employed in the hard or thrown silk section.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for adult worker
Manufacture. Textile	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer-	day in June 1st pay	Workpeople employed in the dyeing	46s. per week.** Cost-of-living wage increased¶ from 54 to 59 per cent. on base
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.††	day in Aug.‡‡	and finishing trades.	rates for timeworkers, from 43\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 47\(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 35\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. fhand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for tim workers\(\frac{8}{2}\): adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 year and over, 20s.; plus 59 per cent. in each case.

* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d, per day to other workers. The subsistence wage payable at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied underground workers remained unaltered at 8s, 6d, per shift. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 60 at two collieries, and 68 at another.

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

† This reduction affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

August, 1938.

Industry. District.		Date from which Change took effect.		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.*	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 16s. 9d. to 18s. 3d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 11s. 3d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	27s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 11s.3d. Increase‡ of 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 55s. 8d.
Textile Bleaching,	Total septim and the septiment of the se		Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades: Timeworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. per
Dyeing, { Finishing, te.—contd.	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in Aug.†	Pieceworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change§: men 21 years and over, 31s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 11s. 3d. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 49 to 53 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 45 to 49 per cent. for hand cutters; from 38 to 41 per cent. for mental for wealth for the state of the sta
	Middleton	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	for other pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 54 to 59 per cent, for male dyers; from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. per week for male polishers, and from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	dyers, 32s. plus 59 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 18s. 11d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 11s. 3d. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 24s. 2d. to 25s. 8d. per week for engravers, and from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 24s. 2d. to 25s. 8d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 14s. 8d. to 15s. 5d.
Elastic Web Ianufacture	Leicester	25 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	for women; and by proportional amounts for youths.
Baking	Inverness	23 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 67s. 6d.
5 211 0	Nottingham, Derby and Burton - on -	1 Apr.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
fill Sawing {	Trent. Scotland	1 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7d.
Furniture Ianufacture.	North-East Coast¶	lst full pay week after 1 July.	Cabinet makers, machine men, wood carvers and polishers.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. plus ½d. per hour "tool money" for woodworkers).
ſ	London	1 July	Tile, faience and mosaic fixers	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11d.).
meltebunker	Isle of Man:— Eastern district	} 1 July {	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen, and ½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d. per hour, labourers, 1s. 1½d.
Building	Other districts Kincardineshire	J 1 July	Building trade craftsmen Building trade craftsmen (except masons).	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s 3½d. to 1s. 41.). Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Scotland (certain firms).	1 July	Tubular scaffolders	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: groundsmen, 1s. 3d. per hour; fixers, 1s. 4½d.; charge hands, 1s. 7d.**
Clectricity	Certain undertakings in the Yorkshire	1 July	Manual workers employed by Zone C undertakings.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: indoor, Is. 13d.; outdoor, Is. 2d.†
Supply.	Area. Belfast	1 July	Certain classes of manual workers	Scale of rates of wages adopted. Rates after change include: electricians, 1s. 7d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 2\ddatada,; fitters' mates, 1s. 2\ddatada,; overhead power linesmen, 1s. 6\datada.\ddata\data
, Harbour and River Authorities.	Scotland	1 Jan.§§	Steam and motor vessel crews employed by Northern Lighthouse Board.	Adoption of new scales of rates and conditions involving weekly increases of 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for boatswains, of 4s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. for crews, and of 2s. 6d. for stewards. Weekly rates after change include: boatswains and carpenters, 68s. or 70s.; firemen (senior) and greasers, 65s.; firemen (junior) and seamen, 62s. 6d.; stewards (present staff only), 68s. 2d.; cooks, 61s. 6d. and 63s. 6d.§§
	The transfer of the sense of th	1111 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Certain workers in Conciliation Grades and most workers em- ployed under conciliation condi- tions at docks and on dredgers, tugbows and passenger steamers.	Decreaset of 1s. per week, or such less amount as will reduce the rate now being paid to the standard scale or base rate.
day days of	The State of the State of the	OF THE SEC	Female wages staff (except part- time employees). Female crossing keepers (wives of	Decrease; of 1s. per week for adults and of 6d. per week for juniors.
March Control	Great Britain	1 July {	company's servants).	Decrease‡ of 6d. per week.

not covered by separate agree-ments between the railway com-panies and the National Union of

Railwaymen.
Railway police force (constables, sergeants, detective constables, detective sergeants, and inspectors).

Decrease‡ of 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 9s. 11d. per week, and of 9d. per week for those on basis rates of 10s. and over

Revised scales of wages adopted and existing cost-of-living sliding scale discontinued, resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change for constables; 62s, per week in 1st year, rising to 77s. in 11th year, 78s. 6d. after 20 years and 80s. after 25 years.

Hotel and refreshment room staff not covered by separate agreements between the railway comments between the railway com-

Great Britain

Railway Service.

This increase 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, the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

§ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. 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 increase was the result of a decision by an arbitrator dated 15th July, 1938! It was mutually agreed that the award should be made retrospective to the date shown.

| Including Darlington Middlesbrough Newcastleson Type South Shields Stockton Sundaland and West Hortlengel

1st full pay period following

¶ Including Darlington, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland and West Hartlepool.

** The rate for charge hands is to be increased to 1s. 7½d. per hour in six months' time.

†† This increase is in accordance with a recommendation by the Yorkshire Area District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

‡‡ This scale of wages for Zone A Area was drawn up by the Northern Ireland District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

§§ These increases are the result of a recent agreement with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|||| This change is the result of an agreement between the Railway Companies and the Railway Police Force Federation.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Commercial Road Transport.	Scotland	1st full pay commencing after 8 July	Motor drivers, attendants, and youths.	Increase of 3s. per week for adults, and of 2s. for youths. Week rates after change: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity no exceeding 30 cwt., 52s.; over 30 cwt. and not exceeding 2 ton 57s.; over 2 tons and not exceeding 3½ tons, 61s. 6d.; ov 3½ tons carrying capacity and not exceeding 12 tons gross laden weight, 64s.; over 12 tons gross laden weight, 64s.; over 12 tons gross laden weight, 69s. attendants, 55s.; youths, not over 21 years, when employe as drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity not exceeding 30 cwt.: 1st year, 34s. 6d.; 2nd year, 39s. 6d.; 3rd year
. [Scotland	1 July	Horse carters employed by certain firms of railway contractors.	47s.* Decreases† of 1s. per week at Class II stations. Rate after changes 46s. per week.‡
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 11 July.	Patternmakers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments.	Increase§ of 2s. per week. Standard basic rate after chang 53s. per week, plus a bonus of 20s. per week.
1	Chester-le-Street	1st pay in July.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased from 54 to 55 per cent., making with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 60 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavenge 65s. 3d. inclusive of bonus.
Tank	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3 July	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: gene labourers, 1s. 2½d.; road labourers, 1s. 3½d.; sweepers, 1s. 2c refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading	Ilkeston	7 July	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change include: gene yard and road labourers, and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; repaires and masons, 1s. 7d.
Services).	Battersea	1 July	Manual workers (excluding road paviors and masons) employed by the Corporation.	Increases of amounts varying from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 5d. per we Rates after change include: general yard and road laboure 64s. 6d.; road scavengers, 61s. 7d.; refuse collectors, 63s.
	Bromley (Kent)	6 July	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of Is. per week. Rates after change include: gene yard labourers and road scavengers, 56s.; road labourers, 58 refuse collectors, 58s. to 62s.
Leather Manufacture.	Yorkshire	lst full working week in July.	Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry.	Decreases of 1d. per hour for adult male timeworkers and of p portional amounts for women and youths. The provision t pieceworkers' rate shall be such as to enable an average wor to earn at least 25 per cent. above time rates to remain. Be hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unski male timeworkers: 1s. 2\frac{3}{4}d., 1s. 0\frac{3}{4}d., 1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. respectively.\frac{9}{4}
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 July	Skip and basket makers	Decreaset of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 82½ and 72½ cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectiv
	Certain towns in England.	1st pay day after 2 July.	Road transport workers in the retail distributive trades whose wages are regulated by decisions of the Joint Council for the Retail Dis- tributive Trades Section of the	Increases of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. for youths, on scale as laid down by the Joint Council.**
Retail Distribution.	Yorkshire, Lincoln- shire and Notting- hamshire districts.	1st pay day after 25 July.	Road Transport Industry. Adult male and female assistants employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North Eastern Sectional Council of the Hours and Wages Board of the Co-	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates resulting in increa of 1s. per week for males 23 years and over, and of 1s. at 22 years and 1s. 6d. at 23 years and over for females. Minimum rafter change: male assistants 23 years and over, 65s.; fem assistants, 36s. 6d. and 37s. at 22 years and 23 years and 0
	Bristol, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dor- set.	1 Mar.††	operative Union, Ltd. Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except mutuality collectors, boot repairers, transport workers, dairy workers and bakers).	respectively. Increases of 5 per cent. on weekly rates for workers in the Bri and Bath districts and of 2½ per cent. for workers in ot districts. ††
Boiler and Pipe Covering.	London	1 July	Workpeople employed in the boiler and pipe covering industry.	Increases of ½d. per hour for qualified men (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 and of proportional amounts for shop hands, improvers boys.;‡
$\frac{1}{1}$	Birmingham	18 July	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of their resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minim weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 67s. 6d. to 10 others, 22s. 6d. to 75s.; house electricians, 90s. to 10 head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 62s. 6d.; male attendant receptionists—20 years and over, 42s. to 50s.; un 20 years, 25s. to 35s.: cashiers, 20s. to 37s. 6d.; fen
	Rhondda Valley	2 May	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	attendants, 18s. to 26s.§§ Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of the resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minim weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 50s. to others, 17s. 6d. to 30s.; cashiers, 10s. to 15s.; usherettes female attendants, 12s. 6d.§§

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	
Entertainments	Birmingham	18 July	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males, and of 48 or 50 for females.	
	Rhondda Valley	2 May	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours.	

* This increase is the result of a decision of the Scottish Conciliation Board for the Road Transport Industry (Goods) which recommends that "all other terms and conditions contained in the decisions of the Board dated July, 1935, remain unaltered and endure until March 31, 1939, or until such date, if earlier, that any order issued by the Minister under the present pending legislation shall become effective."

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

‡ The rate for carters employed at Class I stations remained unaltered at 50s. per week.

§ This increase is the result of an Industrial Court Award (No. 1708).

[This decrease is the result of regrading from Grade A to Grade A (1) by the East Midland Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).

[This decrease applied to firms who are members of the Yorkshire Association of Leather Manufacturers, and was not the subject of agreement with the trade union.

** These increases related to workers employed by members of the London Employers' Association and the Retail Distributors' Association, Incorporated.

** These increases related to workers employed by members of the London Employers' Association and the Retail Distributors' Association, Incorporated, and affected London and the Metropolitan Police Area and Grade 1 towns as classified by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods); the rates in Grade 2 towns remained unchanged.

†† These increases were made retrospective to the date shown.

‡‡ Further increases of similar amounts are to operate on 1st January, 1939.

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 43, as compared with 65 in the previous month and 64 in July, 1937. In these 43 new disputes about 14,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,600 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 3,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which became before July and were still in progress at the beginning which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 63, involving 20,000 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at 80,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries,

		er of Disp gress in M		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.		
Mining and Quarrying	1 1003	12	15	15,200	32,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Woodworking. Furni-	3	3	6	1,400	10,000	
ture, etc	2 6	4	6 12	500 1,100	7,000 17,000	
Building, etc Other	6	18	24	1,800	14,000	
Total, July, 1938	20	43	63	20,000	80,000	
Total, June, 1938	27	65	92	20,700	175,000	
Total, July, 1937	26	64	90	122,900	512,000	

Causes .- Of the 43 disputes beginning in July, 11, directly Causes.—Of the 43 disputes beginning in July, 11, directly involving 800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 9, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 9,800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during July have been effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 12,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 10,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the work-

people; 15, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-JULY, 1938 AND 1937.†

During the first seven months of 1938, the total number of disputes beginning, which involved stoppages of work, was 527, as compared with 583 in the first seven months of 1937. In addition, 10 disputes which began in 1937 were still in progress at the beginning of 1938. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in the first seven months of 1938 was approximately 169,000, as compared with 370,000 in the corresponding period of 1937. The aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress in January—July, 1938, was about 950,000 working days, as compared with over two-and-a-half million working days in the corresponding period of 1937.

The foregoing figures are analysed according to industry groups in the following Table:—

12 all or Deplement	Janu	ary to July	, 1938.	January to July, 1937.			
Industry Group.	No. of Of Work-people involved in all Disputes in period.		Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining	209	112,600†	527,000	188	212,000†	975,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	8	400	3,000	5	200	1,000	
Glass, Chemi- cal, etc	17	2,500	17,000	22	1,800	10,000	
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	45 34 29	14,200 6,900 4,800	76,000 65,000 56,000	64 55 54	59,000 11,500 14,300	490,000 54,000 87,000	
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	22	4,600 2,900	24,000	23	8,300 1,900	63,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	19 63 34	1,200 7,600 7,200	26,000 82,000 22,000	37 52 30	1,900 4,800 49,100	20,000 23,000 738,000	
tribution and Finance Other	13 20	1,000 2,900	12,000 31,000	7 32	400 5,100	1,000 43,000	
Total	527	168,800†	951,000	583	370,300†	2,511,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations; and locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause of Object.	Result.					
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		Parker strangers & i
COAL MINING:— Strippers, other underground and surface workers—Stirling (one colliery).	80	332	6 Jan.		Against alleged non-compliance on the part of a certain contractor with prevailing system of wage payment.	No settlement reported.					
Colliery workpeople—Stirling (one	570	111	24 Jan.	7 July§	For reinstatement of a workman	Amicable settlement effected.					
colliery). Colliery workpeople—Various districts in South Wales and Mon-	9,	700	11 July	11 July	who had been suspended. Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the trade union.					
mouthshire. FURNITURE MANUFACTURE: FURNITURE trade operatives— Walthamstow (one firm).	400	/2	13 June	18 July	Alleged victimisation of trade union members, following a claim for a reduction in hours and other improvements in working conditions.	Settlement effected providing for gradual reinstatement of em- ployees who ceased work on 13th June, and for a 47 hour working week.					
Building:— Glaziers and wall lining fixers— London.	450	a harresta	25 April	26 July	Dispute respecting travelling allowances and other working conditions.	Amicable settlement effected.					
TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers, conductors, cleaners and greasers—Wrexham and Oswestry districts (one firm).	308		23 July	24 July	Demand to be placed in a higher wages grade under district grouping scheme.	Work resumed, on advice of trade union officials, to permit of con- tinuance of negotiations for a new wage agreement.					
RACEHORSE TRAINING:— Stablemen employed by racehorse trainers—Lambourn and district.	300	1 4 4 1 1 2 4 5	21 May	100 M	For an increase in wages of 5s. per week.	No settlement reported.					

^{*} Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 87,000 in 1938, and 154,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 142,000 in 1938, and 306,000 in 1937. The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes afred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Work was resumed on 12th July.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 2nd AUGUST.*

Summary: Average Increase	es since Jul	y, 1914.
All Items included		56%
Food only	··· aleman rate	41%

August, 1938.

FOOD.

At 2nd August the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was appreciably lower than at 1st July. This was mainly due to a marked fall in the prices of potatoes, which were abnormally high a month ago. Changes in the prices of the other articles included in the statistics were relatively unimportant.

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 41 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938, as compared with 46 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, and 40 per cent. at

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st July, and 2nd August, 1938:—

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	ted-	or Dec	Inc. (+) c. (-) at cust, 1938, ared with
A SEA TOWN STREET	July, 1914.	1st July, 1938.	2nd Aug., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1938.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	d. + 41 + 11	d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9½ 0 5	0 9½ 0 5	+ 21 + 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 33 0 73 1	1 3½ 0 7½	+ 5 + 11	-01
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 63 0 4 -0 111	0 101 0 41 1 31	0 10 1 0 4 1 3 ⁸	+ 3½ + 4½	- 0 1 + 0 1
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 31 0 9 2 41 0 21 0 64	1 31 0 9 2 41 0 21 0 63	$\begin{array}{c} + & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 10 \\ + & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2¼ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 43 1 35 0 103 0 61 0 13 1 04	1 43 1 33 0 103 0 61 0 13 0 73	$\begin{array}{c} + 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2 \\ - 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	- - - - * 5

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

		Decrease	Percentage In (-) at 2nd npared with	August.	Corre- sponding General
Article.	Cases - o closester (Steen Ca	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st July, 1938.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 46 15	Per cent. 46 19	Per cent. 46 17	Per cent. 46 18
Beef, Chilled or Fro Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	ozen	30 -1	34 7	32 3	33 4
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs		46 16	52 20 49	49 18	51 20
Breast Bacon (streaky)† Fish		-6 42 107	6 40 90	41 98	52 1 37 102
Flour Bread Tea	as is the shift	42 56 52	44 56 56	43 56 54	44 56 54
Sugar (granulated) Milk Butter— Fresh		25 89	20 99	22 94	22 91
Salt Cheese‡ Margarine		9 23 -6	10 25 -9	9 24 -7	10 24 -7
Eggs (fresh) Potatoes All above articles	of Food)	50 59	48 47	49 53	158 ————————————————————————————————————
(Weighted Po	ercentage }	41	41	41	46

* As 1st August was a Bank Holiday the statistics relate to 2nd August.
† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

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

§ The increases in the prices of eggs, though appreciable, were not sufficient to alter the average price as stated to the nearest \(\frac{1}{4} d \).

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 2nd August, 1938, was approximately 52 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 60 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 2nd August, 1938, was about 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were between 85 and 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 2nd August, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are 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 2nd August, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 31st July, 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 corrections 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 comprehensive statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	1 155	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	
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43		48
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41		43	
		41			37					41	43	43
1934	42		40	39		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	55	59	56	1 56	55	1000	

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	P	ercentag	e Increas July,	e as com 1914.*	pared w	rith
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July.		t figures
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938. 2 Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland; France (Paris) Germany (Vienna) Netherlands (Amster-	553 18 755 391 370§ 20 0	585 19 809 325 305§ 23 2	575 14 792 362 352§ 24 0	579 870 500 477§ 25 0	588 9 859 588 543 24 2§§	June May '37 June July May July Apr.
dam) Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland	23¶ 33 1,805 25 15	18¶ 40 1,899 32 15	19¶ 45 1,963 35 20	30 61 2,444 41 31	32 65 2,511 45 30	May May May July June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia;; Canada Éire New Zealand South Africa	19 1 34§ 11 3	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25 1	31 17 54§ 36 2	37 17 56 41 9	June June May June June

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.*

dedect aspend	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*										
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.						
	based.**	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.					
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938 2 Aug.					
TOREIGN												
Countries. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	655	July					
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	651	June					
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	66	73	74	80	82	July					
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	32	May					
Finland; France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	867 411††	896 369††	888 404††	952 530+†	965 592	Apr.					
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	26	2ndQr. June					
(Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	4	July					
Netherlands	11,0,0,0,1	SALES OF SALES		GE 1 700 A	nutti	(KaS)	ours					
(Amsterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	409	36¶	319	39	39	May					
Italy (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	391	Feb.					
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	71	May					
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	66	July					
Switzerland	A,B,C,Ď	29	28	30	37	37	June					
BRITISH					100							
DOMINIONS, &C.												
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	30	2ndQr.					
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	26	30	32	June					
Éire	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	52§	569	59§	70§	71	May					
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	29 16	33	37 16	47	51 24	June June					

* 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; 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 cities or 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;
E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.

‡‡ The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.

§6 Decrease.

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 July, was 191, as compared with 199 in the previous month, and with 237* in July, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July numbered 34, as compared with 30 in the previous month, and with 15 in July, 1937.

with 50 m the previous mon	un, an	d with 15 m odly, 1551.
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards		—continued.
Engine Drivers, Motormen		Other Textile Manufacture
Firemen		Textile Printing, Bleaching
Guards (Passenger)		and Dysing
Permanent Way Men	8	and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc
Porters	1	Food and Dainle
Porters Shunters	ī	Consol Wasdwark and
	i	General Woodwork and Furniture 4
	i	Furniture 4
0.1 0 1	2	Furniture 4 Paper, Printing, etc 1 Rubber 2 Gas Works 2
~	H 100 H 100 H	Rubber
Contractors' Servants	•••	Gas Works 2
1. 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7.4	Electric Generating Stations
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14	Other Industries
SERVER SANDER THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSED.		THE RESERVE SHEET IN THE RESERVE OF
MINES.		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Underground	50	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Surface	59	Аст, 1937.
	_	
TOTAL, MINES	109	Docks, Wharves, Quays and
	_	Ships 22 Buildings 12
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	Buildings 12
A SECTION AND A SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		Warehouses and Railways
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	PS.	Works of Engineering Con-
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery		struction
and Glass	2	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	4	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 6
Metal Extracting and Re-		
	3	Construction or Popoir of
fining Metal Conversion and		Construction or Repair of
Founding (including Roll-		Tramway
ing Mills and Tube		T . 1 (1) C > 10
ing Mills and Tube	3	Total (excluding Seamen) 193
Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc	0	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
Engineering, Locomotive		SEAMEN.
Building, Bollermaking,	-	
	5	Trading Vessels— Steam and Motor 29
Railway and Tramway		
Carriages, Motor and		Fishing Vessels—
other Vehicles, and Air-		Steam and Motor
craft Manufacture	2	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Shipbuilding	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN 3
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	5	
Cotton		Total (including Seamen) 22
Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 26; the total number of

	3/		
leaths† reported was 2.		The second second	
I. Cases.		I. Cases - continued.	
LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged in Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Trinning of Metals Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead Works Pottery Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works India-rubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings	1	I. Cases—continued. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch	10 2
TOTAL	5	(SKIN CANCER).	
OTHER POISONING.		Oil	1
Aniline	2	Total, Deaths	2
Constitution and the state of the section of	1000		1

* 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.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

August, 1938.

I.—STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1938.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 140* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing

towns with a total population of 17,329,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with July, 1937, in respect of the same 140 Authorities:-

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with July, 1937.
ENGLAND AND	Medical States				AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	Charles of the Control of the Contro
WALES-	£ 700 700	£	£	£	£ 000	£
Northern Counties	326,700	12,900	50,200	60,000	60,000	509,800 + 12.5
Yorkshire	635,600	38,900	364,000	368,900	110,900	1,518,300 + 74.5
Lancs.andCheshire	557,900	42,200	520,700	114,200	119,400	1,354,400
North and West- MidlandCounties	1,501,800	155,200	182,000	260,500	270,000	2,369,500
South-Midlandand Eastern Counties	239,500	13,900	36,400	27,700	91,100	$408,600 \\ + 25.5$
Outer London†	778,400	171,400	81,400	63,800	220,100	$1,315,100 \\ -42.0$
South-Eastern Counties	447,700	6,200	36,700	33,700	44,600	568,900 - 28.6
South-Western Counties	53,200	12,400	-	110,600	20,300	196,500 - 11.9
Wales and Mon.	53,600	5,400	21,700	34,500	32,500	147,700 - 32.6
SCOTLAND	588,800	13,000	48,800	19,900	104,300	774,800 + 50·0
TOTAL, July, 1938	5,183,200	471,500	1,341,900	1,093,800	1,073,200	9,163,600
Total, July, 1937	5,931,800	712,300	846,000	889,600	1,185,400	9,565,100

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE SECOND 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 April to June, 1938. The following table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the second quarter of 1937:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) 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 Premises.	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with AprJune, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES:-	£		1		.000	1
Northern Counties (974)	822,500	183,200	£ 118,900	£ 120,400	187,700	
Yorkshire (2,494)		68,500	287,300	264,900	349,100	$ \begin{array}{r} -24.5 \\ 3,992,900 \\ +6.8 \end{array} $
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)		199,500	227,900	572,400	360,200	3,366,300
North and West- Midland Coun- ties (3,213)		297,400	543,800	226,400	633,500	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ 5,746,200 \\ -12.2 \end{array} $
South-Midland & Eastern Counties (697)		16,000	231,000	201,500	101,300	1,063,000 - 31·8
Outer London† (2,741)	3,640,000	418,600	343,000	207,600	446,100	5,055,300
South - Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,538,100	27,100	75,800	61,600	270,800	-14.5 1,973,400
South-Western Counties (452)	448,500	500	11,400	161,800	104,100	
Wales and Mon. (830)	428,300	32,300	23,700	56,400	50,200	+ 16.0 590,900
SCOTLAND (2,234)	832,700	197,000	82,700	915,600	448,600	$ \begin{array}{r} -19 \cdot 2 \\ 2,476,600 \\ -19 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Totals(17,864):— April, 1938 May, 1938 June, 1938	5,336,900 6,181,900 5,779,000	505,400 389,900 544,800	630,700		1,039,200 1,005,600 906,800	8,358,800 9,204,600 8,860,200
April-June, 1938	17,297,800	1,440,100	1,945,500	2,788,600	2,951,600	
April-June, 1937	18,581,700	2,289,200	2,835,300	2,430,400	3,553,600	-11.0 29,690,200

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the second quarter of 1938 was 35,551, as compared with 38,215 in the second quarter of 1937. For June alone the number was 12,215, as compared with 11,988 in June, 1937.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Yorkshire (one); Lanes, and Cheshire (one); Outer London (one); South-Eastern Counties (two); and Wales and Mon. (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.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1938 (page 202), 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 years 1936 and 1937, and during the first six months of the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

	1936	1937	First	Six Mont	hs of
- tres & Aste distance because	1936	1937	1936	1937	1938
Men (18 years and over):— Transfers through Gover	n-		20 (0)000		
ment Training Centres. Transfers through Instru	5,760	4,057	3,251	2,464	1,185
tional Centres	1,512	997 12,531	1,354 6,267	483 7,403	415 4,761
Total	20,091	17,585	10,872	10,350	6,361
O41 M		123 6,293	147 4,745	90 4,195	20 3,889
Total	8,008	6,416	4,892	4,285	3,909
Boys (under 18 years):— All Occupations	8,699	7,675	4,476	4,527	2,104
D	3,564 2,373	4,922 1,528	1,766 1,332	2,795 886	2,287 659
Total	5,937	6,450	3,098	3,681	2,946
Grand Total .	42,735	38,126	23,338	22,843	15,320

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 2,321 in the half-year ended June, 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements, viz. 154 in 1936, 555 in 1937 and 298 in the half-year ended June, 1938.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court

The following recent decision is of general interest:-

Case No. 2569/1938. (5.7.38).

SECTION 35 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, SUB-SECTION (6)—CONTINUED RECEIPT OF WAGES—FIVE WEEKS AFTER TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT, CLAIMANT RECEIVES WAGES IN RESPECT OF HOLIDAY PERIOD-HELD NOT TO BE A CONTINUATION OF THE RECEIPT OF WAGES.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been allowed.

"The claimant was employed up to and including 7th May, 1938. From 9th May, to 16th June, of that year he was wholly unemployed. On the last montioned date he received a payment of £1 10c. 7d.

On the last mentioned date he received a payment of £1 10s. 3d. The payment was made in accordance with the terms of the agreement dated 12th August, 1937, the material terms of which are set out in Decision 2354/38,† which will be reported in due course so there is no necessity to repeat them in this decision.

"That decision establishes that the payment made to the claimant

on 16th June, 1938, was a payment of wages.
"The principles applicable to payments of wages made to insured contributors during a period when they are not actually working have been long established.

"It is correct to say, as was said when this and other appeals were heard, that when those principles were enunciated holidays with pay were not so universal as they are to-day. This is not a ground for holding that those principles are no longer applicable. that those principles are no longer approaches and for substituting fresh ones.

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

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

† See page 41 (Pamphlet No. 6/1938).

"Where a principle has been established by an interpretation placed by a decision of the Umpire upon the words of the statute, and subsequent Acts of Parliament dealing with Unemployment Insurance have been passed without any provision therein for rendering such a decision not applicable, it has always been assumed that Parliament has recognised that the Umpire has placed an interpretation upon its words which it intended should be placed upon them.

"The principles applicable to cases in which payment of wages is made in respect of a period when no actual work is being per-formed differ according as to whether the insured contributor's em-

ployment has or has not terminated before the payments are made. "When his employment has not terminated, and 'in accordance when his employment has not terminated, and in accordance with the terms of his employment an employee is entitled to receive, and does receive, from his employer part wages during periods when his actual services are not required, he continues during such periods to be in employment and is not unemployed. The fact that the payments are made pursuant to the customary or expressly agreed terms of the employment indicates that the relation of employer and employee continues so long as the payments are made' (Decision 6034; reported out of its numerical order on page 3 of Pamphlet 36 of U.I.440). As my predecessor stated in the decision he was not enunciating any new principle but was following decisions given by his predecessor under the National Insurance Act 1911, and Out of Work Donation Regulations.

"When the employment of an insured contributor has terminated, and he continues thereafter to receive wages, section 35(6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (previously section 4(1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924) is applicable.

"Section 35(6) of the 1935 Act (so far as it applies to this case) reads 'Notwithstanding that the employment of an insured contributor has terminated, he shall not be deemed to be unemployed for the purposes of this Act during a period in respect of which he continues to receive wages.'

"In order to determine whether employment has terminated another well-established principle is applicable, namely, the principle which is known as the 'Twelve Days' Rule' (see Decision 7712).*

"Applying the Twelve Days' Rule to the present case the employment of the claimant had terminated on 7th May, 1938, so section 35(6) of the 1935 Act must be applied to this case.

"Can it be said the claimant 'continues to receive wages' not-withstanding that his employment has terminated when the employment terminated on 7th May, 1938, and there was no receipt of wages until 16th June, 1938? To answer that question in the affirmative would be to hold contrary to Decisions 2461/25,† 7799/29‡, 6465/31||, 6710/32§ and many other decisions to a like affect.

"The present case is indistinguishable from Case 6710/32, and as the Court of Referees' decision accords with the decision in that

"Wages are not paid daily, therefore an interval of a few days between the termination of the employment and the receipt of wages does not prevent the application of section 35(6) of the 1935 Act (See Decision 4886/28). What length of time intervening between the termination of the employment and the receipt of wages entitles a finding that there is a continuation of the receipt of wages depends upon the facts of each case. Where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly an interval of a week or a fortnight respectively might be held not to break the continuity of the receipt of wages. In the present case the claimant's wages were, presumably, paid weekly, and the receipt of wages five weeks after the termination of his employment cannot be held to be a continuation of the receipt of

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (WINTER ADJUSTMENTS) REGULATIONS, 1938.

THE above Regulations **, which, as Draft Regulations, were approved by both Houses of Parliament, were made by the Minister of Labour on 5th August, 1938, and came into force on the same day. They provide that "without prejudice to the generality of any power of adjustment conferred by the principal Regulations††, the amount at which the needs of an applicant for an allowance under the Act would be assessed in accordance with those Regulations may, in a case where special needs due to winter conditions exist, be increased to meet such needs by such amount as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case.

*	See Vol. III,	Umpire's Selecte	ed Decisions,	p.	14	(Pamphlet	No.	43).
+	See Vol TV			n	304	1		12/1925)

[‡] See Vol. VIII " " p. 290 (" " 10/1929).

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

Coke Oven Workers, Billingham.—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed a bonus of 3d. per oven over 25 ovens pushed, for men employed on the coke ovens at the works of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, Billingham. The Union submitted that it is recognised that piecework earnings should be 25 per cent. above time rates, that 25 ovens pushed was a reasonable time day's work, that the average output at the moment is 33 ovens pushed per shift, that the employment of additional men on the plant does not ease the burden of the men engaged in the operation of the plant, and that accordingly an output bonus is justified. The Company contended that the rates of pay are in harmony with the rates for men on similar jobs elsewhere in the Company's factory, and that the claim for an output bonus is not sustainable on general grounds, having regard to the Company's consistent practice of augmenting man power proportionately to increased output. The Court awarded that the workpeople concerned, other than certain classes employed on the by-product plant, should be paid a bonus of 3s. 4d. per man per shift for each oven pushed in excess of two ovens per man per shift, and pro rata. The Court also laid down the method by which the bonus should be calculated, the number of ovens pushed per shift, and the number of men of the various classes employed to continue to be decided by the management.—

Award No. 1705; dated 4th July, 1938. Award No. 1705; dated 4th July, 1938.

Award No. 1705; dated 4th July, 1938.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: ARTISAN STAFF, CANAL DEPARTMENT, MARSDEN: LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed, on behalf of certain artisan staff employed in the canal department of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company at Marsden, an enhanced rate of payment under schedule F to Award No. 728, for work on Easter Saturday and Monday, 1936, when they were required to take duty for the purpose of canal repair work. It was claimed that the work upon which the men were engaged on the days in question was not of an ordinary nature, and can only be undertaken when the mills are closed, and that had the work not been done at Easter the shop would have been closed. The Company contended that the work performed during the Easter holiday in 1936 forms part of the normal duties of the men concerned, and accordingly the normal work of the men was not suspended on the days in question and no extra payment is justified. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1706; dated 4th July, 1938.

Electricity Supply Industry.—The trade union side of the

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY.—The trade union side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry submitted a claim for an advance of 2½d. an hour in the wage rates of the various grades of workpeople covered by the several agreements and schedules of the National or District Councils. The claim was made as a final settlement of an application for 3d. an hour advance submitted to the National Joint Industrial Council hour advance submitted to the National Joint Industrial Council in 1937, when an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour was agreed to by both sides of the Council. The claim was opposed by the employers' side on the grounds that the increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour had never been regarded as in part settlement of the claim, and the settlement made in December, 1937, was a very favourable one and put the electricity worker in a preferential position in relation to other industries. The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1707; dated 4th July, 1938.

PATTERNMAKERS: H.M. DOCKYARDS AND OTHER ADMIRALTY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME.—The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed that the basic rate of pay of patternmakers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments at home should be increased to 5s. a week above the standard fitters' rate of wages (at present 48s. a week) in those establishments, to conform to the established practice of the shipbuilding and engineering industries throughout the country. The claim was opposed by the Admiralty on the ground that it is not the Admiralty opposed by the Admiralty on the ground that it is not the Admiralty practice to adopt in their entirety outside methods of classifying labour, although attention is paid to time rates in the main engineering and shipbuilding centres. The Court awarded that the existing differential obtaining in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments at home as between existing basic rates of pay of patternmakers and other classes of mechanics (fitters, etc.) should be increased to 5s. a week.—Award No. 1708; dated 11th July, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

TAX OFFICERS: BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Board of Tax Officers: Board of Inland Revenue.—The Board of Inland Revenue submitted a claim that the salary scale of tax officers employed in the chief inspector's office of the Inland Revenue Department should be that of the general clerical class in the Civil Service; and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a counter claim for higher scales of pay. The Tribunal's award was in favour of the Board of Inland Revenue's claim as to salary scale, with an allowance of £20 a year in the case of men, and £16 a year in the case of women tax officers who pass the senior tax officer's qualifying examination, such allowance to become payable either at the date of passing the examination or at the end of five years' service in the grade, whichever is the later.—Award No. 32; dated 11th July, 1938.

OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—The two sides of the Board of CUMBERIAND COAL TRADE.—The two sides of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Coal Trade (Enginemen and Boilermen) having failed to agree on an application by the workmen's side on behalf of certain of their members for an advance of 7½ per cent. on the base rates over 6s. 6d. per shift, the Minister of Labour at the request of the Board appointed Mr. John Forster, under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as independent chairman.

Mr. Forster issued an award on 12th July, 1938, deciding against the application.

SAWMILLING INDUSTRY.—A difference having arisen between the Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists and the Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-Trent Sawmill Owners' Association regarding a claim by the Society for an increase in the wages of wood-cutting machinists, the matter was referred for determination to a Board of Arbitration, appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting of Mr. John Forster (Chairman), Mr. J. T. Brown (employers' representative) and

Mr. J. Lyno (workpeople's representative).

The award of the Board, issued on 15th July, 1938, provided for the wages of the workpeople concerned to be increased by ½d.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice of Intention to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918 to the Rubber Manufacturing Trade, and varying the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing)

The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that he intends, pur-The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Rubber Manufacturing Trade as set out in the Special Order, and varying the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935.

Copies of the Draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent so as to reach ne Minister of Labour at the above address within 40 days from the third day of August, 1938, that is to say, on or before the twelfth day of September, 1938. Every objection must be in writing and

(a) the specific grounds of objection; and(b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this 29th

day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight. T. W. PHILLIPS.
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour. (L.S.)

APPENDIX TO NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER. TRADE BOARDS.

Rubber Manufacturing Trade.

The Trade Boards (Rubber Manufacturing) Order, 1938. Special Order dated , 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22) and 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. 5, c. 32) to the Rubber Manufacturing Trade, and varying the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935.

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

And whereas it is provided by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the

And whereas it is provided by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that a Special Order may be varied by a

subsequent Special Order:
And whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, do not apply And whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, do not apply to the trade specified in the Appendix to this Order, except as regards such operations as may be covered by the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935:

And whereas the Minister as respects the trade specified in the Appendix to this Order is of the aforesaid opinion:

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

following Special Order:-

1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.

2. The Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935, is hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of operations falling within the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.

3. (1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Rubber

(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Rubber Mahufacturing) Order, 1938.
(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
(3) This Order shall come into force on the ———— day

___, 1938.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour thisday of—and thirty-eight. -, in the year one thousand nine hundred

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

THE RUBBER MANUFACTURING TRADE.

Subject to the provisions of this Appendix the Rubber Manufacturing Trade consists of the following operations:—

- 1. (a) the preparation and manufacture of rubber materials (a) the preparation and manufacture of rubber materials and the manufacture and repair of rubber articles in an establishment wholly or mainly so engaged, or in a branch or department of an establishment being a branch or department wholly or mainly engaged as aforesaid;
 (b) the rubberising of fabrics;
 (c) the regeneration of used or waste rubber;
 (d) all work incidental to the operations specified in subparagraphs (a) to (c) of this paragraph.

2. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations are not operations in the Rubber Manufacturing Trade:—

(a) the preparation or manufacture of rubber materials and the manufacture or repair of rubber articles, including work incidental thereto, in a department of a factory, if the factory as a whole is mainly engaged on operations other than those specified in paragraph 1 hereof and the materials and articles are used in the manufacture or repair of articles made or repaired in the factory, not being rubber articles;

(b) the making up from rubberised fabrics of articles other than vulcanised articles;

(c) work performed by dental mechanics;

(d) the manufacture of articles made from asbestos;

(e) the manufacture of electric cables.

3. For the purpose of this Appendix:—
"rubber materials" includes materials wholly or mainly composed of one or more of the following substances or composed of one or more of the following substances or substitutes, that is to say, rubber, gutta percha, balata, rubber compounds and dispersions commonly known in the rubber manufacturing trade as rubber, and substitutes for any of the aforementioned substances if such substitutes are processed on machinery of the kind normally used for processing rubber.

"rubber articles" includes articles commonly known in the

said trade as rubber articles, gutta percha articles or balata

work incidental" includes the work of general factory labourers and storemen.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Z (30), dated 15th July, 1938, to vary the general minimum piece rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 15th September, 1938.

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

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 61), dated 26th July, 1938, to vary the general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates, for female workers employed on certain operations.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Orders D(53) and D(54), dated 20th July, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 1st August, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D. (24), dated 21st July, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 15th August, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

OUARRIES AND METALLIFEROUS MINES: GENERAL REGULATIONS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, under the provisions of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, and the Factories Act, 1937, the Board of Trade have made regulations relating to matters of safety and health in quarries and metalliferous mines.* The Regulations, which took effect from 1st July, deal with general provisions for safety, provisions for the health and welfare of the workers; safety provisions in regard to machinery and plant, the use of lines and sidings in quarries, and the use of electricity in metalliferous mines; and the employment of women and young persons. and young persons.

* Statutory Rules and Orders: No. 630, Metalliferous Mines General Regulations, 1938, price 9d. net (10d., post free); No. 632, Quarries General Regulations, 1938, price 4d. net (5d., post free). H.M. Stationery Office.

^{||} Not printed.

[§] See Vol. XI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 64 (Pamphlet No. 3/1932). ¶ See Vol. VII ,, ,, ,, p. 263 (,, ,, 12/1928).

** H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (1½d. post free).

^{††} i.e., the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936, with which the above Regulations may be cited together as the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936 and 1938.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

NEW REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has given notice that he has made the following Regulations, under the Factories Act, 1937, to have effect from

provisions of section 73 of the Act as to overtime, to meet seasonal or other special pressure of work.

The Aerated Water Manufacture (Overtime) Regulations, 1938,

modifying the provisions of section 73 of the Act as to overtime,

meet pressure of work.
The Laundries, Manufacture of Bread, etc. (Hours and Intervals) Modification Regulations, 1938, modifying the provisions of section 70 of the Act in their application to a factory the occupier of which avails himself of the special exceptions in section 92 or section 93

Copies of these Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines, will be held on 23rd and 24th November, 1938, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held in the same centres

on 18th January, 1939.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 24th November, 1938, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only

by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1939.

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 15th October, 1938.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank,

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.]

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—Choice of Career Series: No. 11 (revised). Librarianship. No. 17 (revised). Nursing and Kindred Services. No. 19 (revised). Secretarial and Clerical Work for Women. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 3d., 4d., and 3d. respectively.]

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1937. Home Office. [Cmd.

Hours of Work .- International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth Hours of Work.—International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939. (i) Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport. Questionnaire IV. (ii) Reduction of hours of work in coal mines. Questionnaire VI. (iii) Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices. Questionnaire V. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; price 1s. 6d, 3s. and 1s. 6d. respectively.]

Indigenous Workers.—International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers. Questionnaire II. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; price 1s. 6d.]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—Survey of industrial development, 1937. Particulars of factories opened, extended and closed in 1937, with some figures for 1936. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Guide to employment for boys and girls in Greater London. London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. June, 1938. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

MIGRANT WORKERS.—International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers. Questionnaire III. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; price 1s.]

Mining.—(i) Output and employment at metallierous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1938. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Sixteenth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1937, and eleventh annual report of the Miners' Welfare Scholarship Selection Committee. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.—Guide to current official statistics. Vol. 16, 1937. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1937. [Cmd. 5806; price 1s.].

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP .- International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship. Questionnaire I. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; price 1s.]

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

In accordance with the intention announced in his last report, dated October, 1937, the Commissioner for the Special Areas in England and Wales has appointed a Committee of Enquiry with the following Terms of Reference:—

"To enquire into the working of the various schemes of land settlement for unemployed men undertaken in England and Wales since November, 1934, by the Land Settlement Associa-tion, the Welsh Land Settlement Society and County Councils respectively, and to report thereon."

The Chairman of the Committee is Sir William Cecil Dampier, Sc.D., F.R.S., and the other members are Mr. Robert Cobb, F.S.I., and Mr. Walter R. Smith, J.P.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. C. W. Sabin, Office of the Commissioner for the Special Areas in England and Wales, Egginton House, 25/28, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, IULY, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.-Aluminium Ware: White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Buncher & Haseler, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Buncher & Haseler, Ltd., Birmingham.—

Ammeters: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Bags, Kit: J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes; Gowen & Co. (West Mersea), Ltd., West Mersea.—Basins, Lavatory: Robert Brown & Son, Ltd. (Branch of Associated Clay Industries, Ltd.), Paisley.—Batteries: Hellesens, Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Manchester; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Beds, Camp: H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.W.—Blankets: L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot and Cleckheaton; Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.
—Blocks, Geared:—Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Leith Cardle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Blocks, Pulley: Paterson Hughes Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Boards, Control: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Bollards, Hydraulic: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Boxes, Junction: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.

Brushes, Tooth: "Addis," Hertford.—Bueys: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford; Andrew Barclay Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Cable: General Electric Co., Ltd., South-Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Cable: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cable, Ltd., Lydbrook; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cables & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough: Telegraph Construction St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Capstans: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear: Laurence Scott & Carlisle. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Gases: W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Chain, Iron: Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Chain, Mooring: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Chokes: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Clocks, Deck: Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cloth, Leather: Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—Compasses: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrewshire.—Compassear: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; George Kent, Ltd., Luton; P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Condensers: Telegraph Condenser George Keit, Ltd., Butch, Transparent George Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham. Sub-contractors for Paper: Brittains, Ltd., nr. Leek, Staffs.—Coolers, Oil: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cots: Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham.—Couplings: Wellman Bibby Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Cranes: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Paperones & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Motors: Wellman Bibby Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Granes: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Grankshafts: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cylinders, Acetylene Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Cylinders, Steel: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Duck Flax: Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Peter Greig & Co., Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Electrical Gear: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Electrical Installation: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Engine and Propeller: W. J. Yarwood & Sons (1928), Ltd., Northwich.—Exchanges, Control Circuit: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Fittings, Hospital: Rosebery Metal Works Co., London, E.C.—Floats: Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Flooring and Deck Composition: Korkoid Decorative Floors, Glasgow.—Generators and Gear: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich and Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; W. Sisson & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Glands, etc.: B. R. Vickers (Leeds) Engineering Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Grips: Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Hoists, Travelling: Matterson, Ltd., Rochdale. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Hoses, Fuel, Bronze: Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sydney Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—Jam.—Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; Chas. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; James Keiller & Son Ltd., London, E.; Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, E.—

Jerseys: R. Lowe & Co. (Congleton) Ltd., Congleton.—Lagging: Newalls Insulation Co., (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.), Washington Station; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Dick's Asbesto Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lathes: Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Halifax; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., y; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. ontractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lathes, Reconditioning of Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lathes, Reconditioning of.—John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Leggings, Web.—Church & Co., Ltd., Northampton.—Liners, Cylinder: Ealing Park Foundry, Ltd., London, W.—Machinery, Cooling: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford; Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Subcontractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Subcontractors for Starters: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machinery, Distilling: Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham.—Machines, Drilling, Boring, etc.: Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester: Lancashire Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Machines, Gear Cutting: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow. Sub-contractors for Motor: Normand Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co. Ltd. Brighton. Machines. for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Machines, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Man-Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Manchester; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wright Electric Motors, Halifax; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Stamford Electrical Co., Ltd., Stamford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Milling: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; James Rochdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Bralford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Offset: George Mann & Co. (1932) Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Offset: George Mann & Co. (1932) Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-contractors for Motor Equipment: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Machines, Pipe, Turning, etc.: John Holroyd, Ltd., Milnrow. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Punching and Shearing: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Machines, Callegory, Sub-contractors for Motors Laurence Seatt & Flectre. Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motor: Laurence Scott & Electro motors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Starters: Allen Wes & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Slotting: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motor: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Machines, Testing: W. & T. 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: Geo. Ellison & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Medical Equipment: Geo. Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport; Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; Arthur Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Mill, Boring and Turning: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Motive Units and Trailers: Scammell tric Co., Ltd., Bedford.-Motive Units and Trailers: Scammell trie Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Motive Units and Trailers: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford, West.—Motors: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Oil Paste: Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; J. Kirkaldy & Son, Ltd., London, E.; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E. Overcoats and Uniform Clothing: Manclark & Son, Edinburgh.—Packing: Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henry Crossley (Packings), Ltd., Bolton. Subcontractors for India Rubber: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Paralle Salactor: Whinp & Bourne, Ltd. Castleton

Manchester.—Panels, Selector: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Paste, Blue Black: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Pumps: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors

for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-contractors for Starting Panels. Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Racks and Lockers: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Reactors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—Rectifier and Stabiliser Units, etc.: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Resistances: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Ribbons, Cap.: George Kenning & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—Rolls, Plate Bending: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Ropes and Hawsers, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., Rutherglen; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—Salt: New Cheshire Salt Works, Ltd., Northwich.—Saws, Log, etc.: John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Sub-contractors for Dust Exhausting Plant: Matthews & Yates, Subcontractors for Dust Exhausting Plant: Matthews & Yates, Swinton.—Searchlight Gear: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Subcontractors for Dust Exhausting Plant: Matthews & Yates, Swinton.—Searchlight Gear: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Shoes: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds. Subcontractors for Felt: Richard Ashworth, Ltd., Rawtenstall.—Shutters, Steel: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Haskins Rolling Shutters (E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E. Steam Heating and Hot Water Equipment: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Stoppers, Steel Wire Rope: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—Stoves, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Switches: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tarpaulins: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Tea, Blended: Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ridgways, Ltd., London, E.C.; Kearley & Tonge, Ltd., London, E.C.; Appleton Machin & Smiles, Ltd., London, S.E.—Telescopes: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Test Beds: Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools Ltd., Leeds.—Towels: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Radcliffe; James Holden & Son, Ltd., Ramsbottom.—Transformers: Yorkshire Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—Travellers, Electric: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, Sub-contractors for Motors: Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd., Brighton.
Trucks and Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Bars, Sheets, Copper, Brass and Broze: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Brighton, Electric Co., Ltd., Brighton. Tubes, Bars, Sheets, Copper, Brass and Bronze: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Oakamoor and Widnes; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Broughton Copper Works, Ltd., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. and Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals Ltd., Birmingham; Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Iswich; The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Tubes, Steel: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Tube Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Vessel, Alterations to: Brigham & Cowan, Ltd., South Shields.—Vesst: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham.—Winches: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; James Robertson & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood. & Pedley, Nottingham.—Winches: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; James Robertson & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood.
—Windlasses, etc.: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—Works and Givil Engineering Contracts: Milliken Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; E. E. Boughton, Lytchett. Matravers; Baldry, Yerburgh & Hutchinson, Ltd., London, S.W.; Browne & Lilley, Ltd., Reading; F. J. Privett, Ltd., Portsmouth; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., London, W.; John Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Corben & Son, Maidstone.—Works Materials: F. Drake & Co., Ltd., Rochester; Cochranes (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Pressure Piling (Parent) Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Neath Steel Sheet & Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; Mills Scafford Co., Ltd., London, W.; Blagg & Johnson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—W/T Gear: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co. Ltd. St. Mary

WAR OFFICE.

Air Compressors: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Aluminium Piping: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Asbestos Sheeting: Bell's Asbestos & Eng. Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bags, Kit: Keywoods (Manchester), Ltd., Ardwick; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.W.—Barrows: Rowland Bros. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Fenny Stratford.—Batteries, S.P.—Boxes: Watkins, Sporne & Co., Ltd., London.—Bedsteads: Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bedsteads, Barrack: Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham; Peyton, Heyland & Barber (1933), Ltd., Birmingham; Vono Co., Dudley Port; T. Adshead Bros., Dudley; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Bryant & Sons, Birmingham.—Beeswax: Wilkins, Campbell & Co., Ltd., W. Drayton.—Belting, Composite: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Binoculars: Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—Blackboards, School: Papworth Industries, Ltd., Andover.— Blocks, Tackle: C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—Boxes, Corrugated Board: Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., New Hythe, Kent; Eburite Corrugated Containers, Ltd., London, N.W.—
Brass Rod and Bar: McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I.
Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Buckles: H. D. Jackson
Co., Ltd., Walsall; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—
Co., Ltd., Walsall; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.— Gable. etc.: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Dagenham.—Caps, F.S.: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Car Chassis and Pilot Body: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Castings, Nickel Steel: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Scunthorpe; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Cells, Secondary Portable: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Chairs: W. Birch

Ltd., High Wycombe.—Cloth, Silk: Driver, Hartley & Co., Ltd., Keighley; E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Cloths, Anti-Dimming: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Condensers: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Connectors, Engine Draught: Ransomes, Sims & Ltd., London, Ltd. Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Containers, Tin, etc.: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—Conveyors: Bagshawe & Co., Ltd., Dunstable.—Copper, Ingot: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Covers, Fuze: J. B. Cow & Co. Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Covers, Fuze: J. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London.—Covers Mess Tin: Pike Bros. & Co. (1937), Ltd., London, E.C.—Covers, W.P.: J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Curtain Railway: Chalco, Ltd., Birmingham.—Curtains, Mosquito: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Drawers, Chest of: Sklan, Ltd., London, E.—Drawers, Woollen: Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Driling Machines: Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; F. Pollard & Co., Ltd. Leicester: Adock & Shipley, Ltd., Leicester.—Drums, Cable: Machines: Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Adcock & Shipley, Ltd., Leicester.—Drums, Cable: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hearl, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.—Duck, Cotton: J. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; T. Aitken & Son, Ltd., Ramsbottom.—Dynamos: C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—Excavator: Ruston Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln.— Fabric, Reinforcing: Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Frogs, Bayonet: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.W.—Galvanised Corrugated Sheets: Burnell & Co., Ellesmere Port; Llanelly Steel Co., Llanelly.—Gas Compressors: Bryan, Donkin & Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Generators: Rushton & Hornsby, Ltd. Lincoln.—Classes. Medication Princes: Rushton Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Glasses, Moderating, Binocular: Ltd., Leeds.—Gloves: Overhand Glove Co., Leicester.—Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Guards, Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Guard, Valve: Lawton Successors, Ltd., Birmingham; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—House Bodies: Eccles Motor Caravans, Ltd., Birmingham.—Jacks, Screw, Lifting: Lake & Elliot, Ltd., Braintree.—Kilts: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—Knives: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Darling & Sellers, Ltd., Keighley; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; C. Taylor (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Craven Bros., Ltd., Stockport; Grimshaw, Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., London.—Lifts: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—Lead Pipe: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Linen Duck: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Locomotive: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.— Ltd., Leeds.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.— Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. J. Jenks, Ltd., Rotherham.—Milling Machines: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; Cincinatti Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cars: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.— Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cars: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Pig Iron: Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom.—Pipes, Steam, Water and Gas: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Gill & Russell, Ltd., Walsall.—Planing Machines: J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Poles: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Pouches and Yokes: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E., M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Polkey, G.A. Harvay, & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Polkey. London, N.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Racks: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Railway
Material: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Razors, Safety: W. J. Myatt
& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Refractories: Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd.,
Morpeth.—Roller Conveyor (Sections): Bagshawe & Co., Ltd.,
Dunstable.—Ropes, Steel: Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd.
—Routing Machines: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—
Rubber Bands: W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Rugs, Bonnet:
Baycliff, Ltd., Halifax.—Serge: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.;
R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Shaping Machine: Churchill,
Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—Shirts, Angola: Kings (Sunderland), Ltd.,
Sunderland.—Stands, Instrument: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—
Steel Bars: Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Bredbury; Steel Nut & J. Hampton,
Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steel Fencing: J. Elwell Oldbury.—Steel
Fittings: Towler & Son, Ltd., London.—Steel Piping: J. Thompson
(Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—Steel, Various: Dorman, Long & Co., (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—Steel, Various: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; London Works Barlow, Ltd., Oldbury—Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield; Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield; Neath Steel Sheet Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; United Steel Cos. (Steel, Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Firth & Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; District Lyon & Steel Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Sheffield; District Lyon & Steel Co., Ltd., Co., effield; District Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Smethwick.-Store Sheds. Material for: Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesdon Straps, Leather: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchboard: Brookhurst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Switchgear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Tables: C. Plowman, London.—Tanks, Acid: Fowler & Son, Ltd., London.—Tanks, Water: Black & White Co., Accrington.—Tanks, Water, Canvas: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Tapping Machines: Jones & Shipman, Ltd. Leigeston ondon, E.—Tapping Machines: Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.

-Ticken: Durham St. Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Tiles: Richard Tiles, Stoke-on-Trent.—Timber: M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—
Tin Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Batchelor
Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly or West Hartlepool.—Tins, Mess:
Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., W.
Bromwich.—Tools and Cutters: Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co.,
Ltd. Sheffield Breaks Tool Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Birmingham. Ltd., Sheffield; Brooke Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham Ltd., Sheffield; Brooke Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingmin.—
Towing Attachments: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwin.—
Trailers: Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwick; Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Trays: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Trousers: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Goodman Bros. & Stockman, Ltd., London; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon; J. Hammond & Sons (1922), Ltd.,

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Newcastle (Staffs); L. Silberston & Sons, London.—Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Connecting: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—Valves, Outlet: South Wales Brattice Cloth & I. R. Co., Ltd., Newport (Mon.); Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Valves, W. T.: A. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Vegetable Paring Machines: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.—Vulcanisers: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Washing and Lubrication Plant: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—Webbing, Cotton: Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Webbing, Elastic: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., Coalville; Luke, Turner & Co., Ltd., Peterborough; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Barrowash; Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge.—Wheels, Disc: Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Wire Fencing: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Wire, Stay: F. Smith & Co., Inc., Fencing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Wire, Stay: F. Smith & Co., Inc. in the London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., Salford.—Building and Works Services:—Aldershot—Sanitary Annexe: E. J. Logan and Works Services:—Aldershot—Sanitary Annexe: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Tidworth—Headquarter Offices: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—Chilwell—Renewal of Flooring: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Bedford—Modernisation of Barracks: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Cardiff, Maindy Barracks—Heating: A. Grindrod & Co., Sheffield. Aldershot—Temporary Camps: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Hereford R.O.F.—Alterations to Incorporating Houses: E. H. Burgess, Ltd. London. Alterations to Incorporating Houses: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Camberley—Syndicate Room Block: J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Hounslow—Erection of Sergeants' Mess: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Shorncliffe—Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Grummant Bros., Ramsgate. Watchet—Construction of Roads: W. J. King & Sons, Ltd., Taunton. Strensall Camp of Roads: W. J. King & Sons, Ltd., Taunton. Strensall Camp—Guard House and Offices: Jaram & Son, Scarborough. Woking Inkerman Barracks—Steelwork for Sheds: T. W. Palmer & Co. London, S.W. Aldershot, Various Barracks—Porches: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Caterham, Guards Depot—Installation of Electric Water Heaters: W. Steward & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal—Foundations: Trevor Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Nottingham R.O.F.—Steelwork: J. Sands & Son, Ltd. Nottingham Essex—Camp Structures: F. B. Hipperson London, S.W. Nottingham R.O.F.—Steelwork: J. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Essex—Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Shorncliffe, Risborough Barracks—Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. J. Clayson & Son, Ltd., Lyminge. Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk—Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Lympne—Temporary Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Halton—Temporary Territorial Army Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Lowther Park—Temporary T.A. Camp: J. C. Vaughn & Son, Hereford. Woolwich, Various Barracks—Periodical Painting: Fred Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Halstead—Electric Lighting and Lighting Protection: W. D. Steward & Co., London, W.C. Aldershot, Badajos Barracks—Alterations to Group V Married Officers' Quarters: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmans-Married Officers' Quarters: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Scarborough—Camp Structures: A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Chilwell—Provision of two E.L. Sub-Stations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Melton Mowbray—Remount Depot: E. Clarks & Sons, Ltd., Melton Mowbray. Catterick—Periodical painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. In verness—Term Contract for Artificers' Work: Wm. MacKenzie & Sons, Inverness. Lydd—Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Canterbury, Cympasium—Jarrah Elson: J. J. Clarson & Son, Ltd. Lyming. Gymnasium—Jarrah Floor: J. J. Clayson & Son, Ltd., Lyminge. Catterick—Site Levelling: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Dreghorn, R.A. Barracks—New Buildings: Thaw & Campbell, Ltd., Glasgow. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal—Erection of Walls: H. Meckhonik, London, W. Armagh—Sanitary Annexes: A. C. Simpson, Armagh. Sandhurst—Term Contract: Crosby & Co., Simpson, Armagn. Sandaurst—Term Contract. Clossy & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Devonport—Sergeants' Messes and Quarters: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Chichester—Sandhurst Type Barrack Block J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Richmond, Yorks—Gymnasium. W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. ATR. MINISTRY.

August, 1938.

Accumulators, Lead Acid: Peto & Radford, London, S.W.; Chloride Oldham & Son, Mar Aero Engine, Accessories, Repairs, Spares, Tools, Tests and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines, Modifications, Parts, Repairs, Spares, Tests and Work on: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines, Repairs, Spares Tests, Tools and Work on: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engines, Spares and Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Accessand Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Parts and Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Parts and Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Parts and Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Parts and Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Parts and Motor and Parts a sories, Repairs and Work on: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield sories, Repairs and Work on: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatheld.—Aircraft: Brian Allen Aviation, Ltd., Croydon.—Aircraft, Spares and Work on: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—Aircraft Equipment, Modifications and Spares: Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough.—Aircraft Equipment, Modifications, Spares, Tests and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Equipment Parts, Repairs, Spares, Tests and Work on: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft Jigs and Tools Repairs, Spares and Work on: Victor (Aricital) Ltd. Worthvidge Aircraft Jigs and Tools Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Jigs and Tools Repairs, Spares, Tests and Work on: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Parts: Heston Aircraft, Ltd., Heston.—Aircraft Parts and Spares: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft Parts and Work on: Aircraft Ltd., Ports-Aircraft Parts, Spares and Work on: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Ports-Aircraft Parts, Spares and Work on: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Fotosmouth.—Aircraft Repairs: Rollason Aircraft, Ltd., Cryodon.—Aircraft Repairs and Work on: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Coventry.—Aircraft Spares: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucelecote; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Spares and Work on: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Yeovil; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Aircraft, Work on: Deckay Aircraft Co., London, W.—Aircraft Armstrong Siddelay Motors Ltd. Coventry: Airscrew Co., screws: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Aluminium Alloy Coated: Reynolds Rolling

Mills, Birmingham.—Anchors: Isaiah Preston, Ltd., Cradley Heath. —Apparatus, Auto Control: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath.

—Apparatus, Auto Control: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford;

Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Attachments,

Articulated: Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Bags,

Kit: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—Barographs: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Barometers: Negretti & Zambra, Ltd., London, E.C.—Barrows, Stable: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.— Basins, Lavatory: Shanks & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Bedsteads: S. F. Turner, Ltd., Worcester.—Belting for Cylinders, Hydrogen: J. Dawson & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Box Marker Sea Aluminium: Hampshire Car Bodies, Ltd., Southampton; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Jewson & Sons, Norwich.—Brackets, W/T Flare: Smith's Aircraft Instruments, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Calipers: Jas. Chesterman & Co., Sheffield; C. E. Johansson, Ltd., Coventry.—Cameras and Accessories: British Trade Equipment, Ltd., London, W.—Cameras and Spares: Williamson Manufacturing Co. Ltd. London N.W.—Cameras Services: Proceed. son Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Canvas, Flax, Proofed: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; G. & R. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Carbons: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Carburettors: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Cartridges, Signal: L.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases Transit and Storage: Watkins Sporne & Co., London, E.—Charges Chemical for Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chemicals, Photographic: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cleaners, Oil: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—Clocks, Dashboard: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Clock System Electric Installation of : Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester .- Clock, Time Recording : Blick Time Recorders, Ltd., London, W.C.—Closets, Hot: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Coats, Black Rubber: Victoria India Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Coats, Great: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd. Derby; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co Derby; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Cocks, Pillar: T. C. Enstone & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Birmingham.—Colours, Dope and Identification: British Celanese Ltd., London, W.—Compasses and Development of: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Compressor and Compressed Air Service: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Covers, Waterproof: Jas. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cranes, 3 ton, etc.: H. J. Coles, Derby.—Devices, Wheel-Litting, Mechanical: T. Morley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Dinghies, Aeroplane: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R. F. D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dividers: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Man-Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R. F. D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dividers: A. G. 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Chance Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Fluid Disinfectant: Prince Regent's Tar Distilleries Co., Ltd., London, E.—Gauges, Oil Pressure: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E. — Gauntlets, Flying: Dent Allcroft & Co., Ltd., Barnstaple; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—Generators, Smoke: Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—Granite, Broken: Forest Rock Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Grass Seed: Little & Ballantyne, Ltd., Carlisle.—Grates, Back-to-back: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Grinders, Universal Tool and Cutter: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham.—Guards, Fire: Thos. Locker & Co., Ltd., War-Ltd., Birmingham.—Guards, Fire: Thos. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Guns, Lubricating: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—Harness, Screening and Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Heads, Pressure: S. 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Markers, Sea Aluminium: Jos. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree;
Jos. Wells & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Mats, Slatted: A. E. Jenks
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Sheffield.—Mill, Hot Rolling: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.

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Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Apparatus, Wireless: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Badges, Postmen: J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Battery-charging Sets: Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.—Battery Stores: Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Market Harborough.—Bicycles: Raynal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham..—Blocks, Wood: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Boards, Distributing: W. Sanders & Co. (Wednesbury), Ltd., Wednesbury.—Bolts, Arm: Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Packing: Eburite Corrugated Containers, Ltd., London, N.W.—Braces, Arm: Bert Birks & Co., & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Packing: Eburite Corrugated Containers, Ltd., London, N.W.—Braces, Arm: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cable: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; United Telephone Ltd., Southampton; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Cartage: Lancashire Freight Services, Ltd., Manchester.—Cases, Machine, Stamp Selling: Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—Castings, Iron: Carron Company, Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; Taylor Bros., Nottingham; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co., Bch.), Wellingborough; E. A. Wood, Rotherham. Drills, Portable, Electric: R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.—Ducts: H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Engines and Chassis: Morris Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Fittings, E.L.: Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fuses: Standard Fuse Company, Ponders End.—Kiosks, Concrete: Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Warrington.—Locks and Keys: Yale & Towne Manu-Colbran, Ltd., Warrington.—Locks and Keys: Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall.—Material for P.O. Clothing: Ashton Bros., & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Manchester. E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littlebrough, Ectes Spining & Har-turing Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Man-chester; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; William Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks.; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Kessler wood, Yorks.; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Kessler & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Joshua Smith (1908), Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Adding: Addo Co. (Britain), Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Cylinder: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Plenum Units: Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., Purley.—Plugs and Pegs: Bonnella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—Rags: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—Rings, Cable: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex; West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich—Sacking, Jute: Baxter Brothers & Co. Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex; West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sacking, Jute: Baxter Brothers & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Sleeves, Lead: J. D. Stoward & Co., Ltd., Salford.—Springs, Door Closing: Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall.—Twine, Sisal: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Valves, Engine: W. G. James, Ltd., Maldon.—Wallboards: Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middx.—Wire, Flameproof: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.

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Factory: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephone Exchange
Equipment: South (Reading), Holborn (London) Extension No. 7,
Carlton (Notts) Extension No. 1, Metropolitan (London) Extension
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August, 1938.

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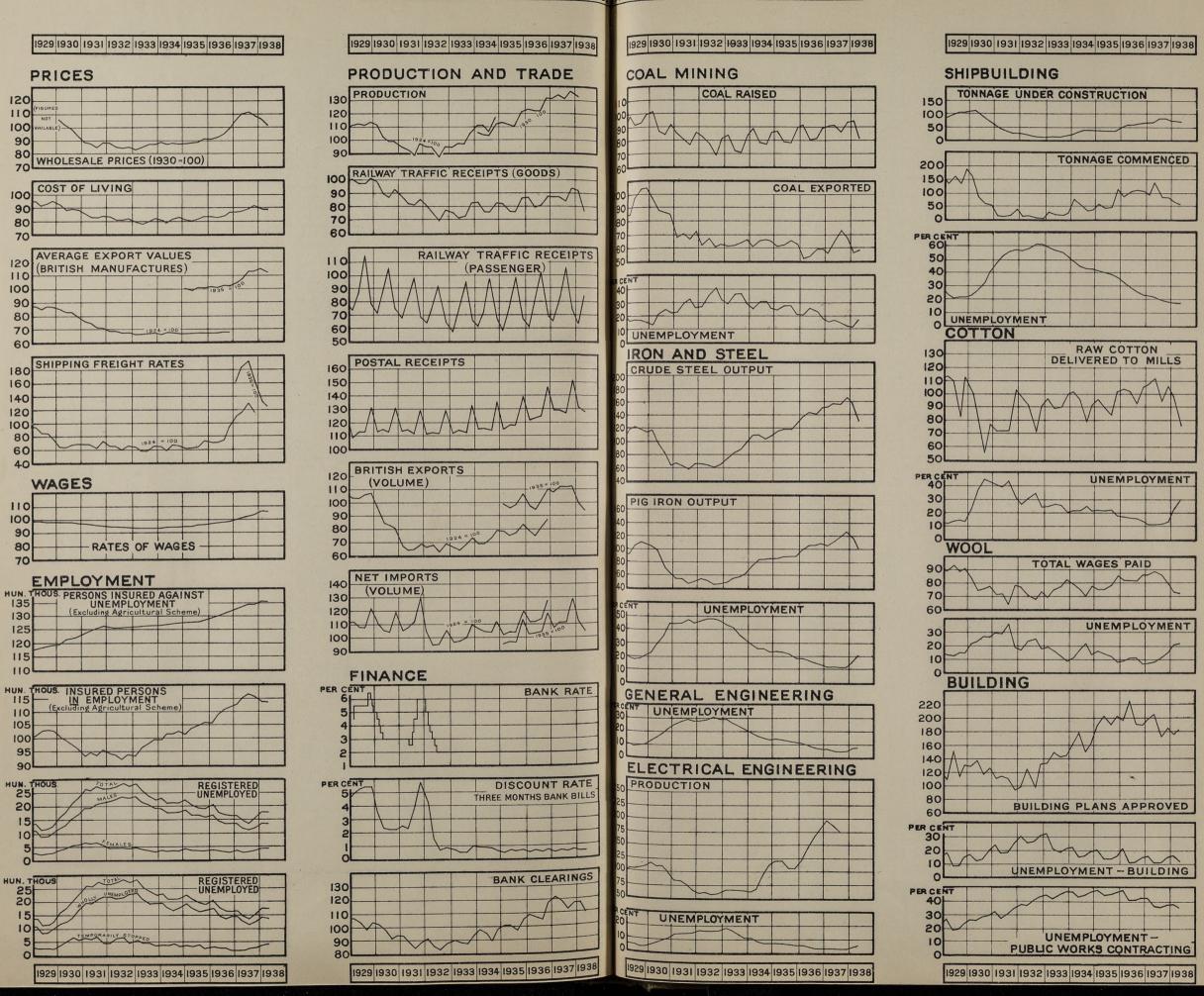
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(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)



& EMPLOYMENT.	103414	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932,	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
iscount 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	0·78 0·53 0·44 1·00	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 0·63	0·53 0·55
ank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England] and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	22·0 21·4 20·5 21·6	21·2 20·4 18·8 19·4	19·3 18·4 17·3 18·3	18·8 17·6 17·1 18·2	18.6 18.2 18.0 19.3	20·2 19·5 18·6 20·4	20·8 20·8 20·2 21·8	22·4 22·1 21·7 24·2	25·2 24·5 23·2 24·3	24 · 2 22 · 7
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·3 103·4 99·0 104·3	102·4 98·6 90·8 93·7	93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90·8 85·0 82·6 87·9	89·9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97.6 94.2 89.9 98.6	100·5 100·5 97·6 105·3	108·2 106·8 104·8 116·9	121·7 118·4 112·1 117·4	116.9
oal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	20·5 20·8 22·2 98·9	19·3 18·8 20·5	17·9 17·1 19·3 86·1	17·4 15·5 18·2 83·8	16·0 15·7 18·6 84·1	17.5 17.0 19.2	17·7 17·4 19·9 87·0	17·8 18·0 19·9 91·6	20·2 19·2 20·9	94.2
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	92·0 93·6 99·8	86·8 84·4 92·1 5·0	80·4 76·6 86·6 3·5	78·1 69·5 81·9	72·0 70·5 83·3	78·5 76·6 86·5	79·4 78·0 89·5	80·1 80·9 89·6	90·9 86·2 93·9	2.9
Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·0 5·3 5·4	4·5 4·4 4·4	3·6 3·4 3·7 67·6	3·5 3·1 3·2 61·4	3·2 3·3 3·4	3·4 3·4 3·3	3·2 3·4 3·2 61·0	2·8 3·0 3·0 51·9	3·3 3·8 3·5	3.0
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97·1 104·0 104·7	87·8 85·8 85·1	70·5 67·1 72·2	67·2 60·6 63·2 27·6	61·8 64·2 66·3	65·7 66·1 65·0	62·3 65·3 62·6	53·7 59·3 59·2 20·5	64·5 73·4 68·0	11.4
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. on and Steel—Crude Steel Output.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	17.6 16.7 14.8	20·8 24·9 22·4 793·5	29·8 33·0 26·9	35·3 40·6 32·5 457·7	36·1 36·7 29·4 501·6	30·6 30·5 25·8 751·0	27·4 28·2 21·0 789·7	25·7 22·9 18·0 943·4	16·7 14·8 12·1‡ 1,034·8	1,084
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	827·8 802·0 788·7	665·0 553·4 430·1	420·5 395·5 447·3	436·5 410·1 448·0	559·3 595·9 677·4	751·4 706·6 744·2	115.6	971·0 957·9 1,027·0	1,034·8 1,078·0 1,070·0 1,138·6	158 · 8
Percentage of 1924 average on and Steel—Pig Iron Output.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	121·1 117·4 115·4	97·3 81·0 62·9	61·5 57·9 65·5	63·9 60·0 65·6	81·8 87·2 99·1	109·9 103·4 108·9 453·1	118·6 118·0 127·9	142·1 140·2 150·3	157·7 156·6 166·6	723.0
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	641·3 672·8 654·4 91·6 105·3	598·7 442·2 382·6 105·2 98·3	331·2 280·3 303·7 55·4 54·4	314·5 270·8 275·9	336·7 355·4 385·8 48·7	513·0 510·6 516·1	538·2 540·1 544·4	645·0 650·7 661·6	692·1 723·3 771·9	118.7
Percentage of 1924 average on and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	110·5 107·5 18·8 17·8	72.6 62.8 22.9 29.1	46·0 49·9 44·1 45·0	51·7 44·5 45·3 46·5 48·2	55·3 58·4 63·3 43·9 40·9	84·2 83·9 84·7 28·7 25·5	88·4 88·7 89·4 23·8 23·1	105·9 106·9 108·7 18·8 16·9	113.6 118.8 126.8 11.7 11.6	14.5
workers unemployed in Great Britain. eneral Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	18.6 20.5 10.0 9.1	35·5 44·4 12·7 15·1	47·2 44·7 25·8 27·4	48·2 46·5 27·8 28·3	35.9 31.5 29.4 26.1	25·3 23·5 19·2 16·0	21·2 18·8	14·9 12·8 10·7 8·8	10·2 10·2‡ 6·2 5·3	6.4
workers unemployed in Great Britain. ectrical Engineering. Average of "BEAMA" Index of new	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	9·5 10·1 104·1 105·4	18·4 22·8 116·4 109·0	29·4 27·7 84·1 82·0	30·3 29·8 59·9 62·8	23·9 20·9 64·1 65·2	14·4 13·9 62·0 69·0	119·9 121·6	7·6 6·6 121·6	4·8 5·1‡ 195·9 186·8	1
orders expressed as percentage of 1924 average,†	3rd ,, 4th ,,	107.6	109.4 97.5	75·7 65·2	56.8 58.9	64·8 64·1	11.3	105.5	145·1 168·2 181·9	174·9 ¶	4.5
ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4·6 4·0 4·2	7·2 9·1 10·9	14·6 14·6 15·0	16·3 16·0 16·2	16·7 13·7 11·4	8·8 7·1 6·9	6·9 6·0 5·4	4·4 3·6 3·3	3·1 2·7 3·1‡	5.2
ipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1.61 1.39 1.12 0.91	0·69 0·56 0·42 0·40	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23	0·25 0·29 0·30 0·33	0·48 0·59 0·60 0·60	0·56 0·56 0·53 0·74	0·84 0·85 0·93 0·96	1·01 1·20 1·18 1·13	1.0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	112·2 96·7 77·6 63·2	48·2 38·6 29·0 27·8	25·9 19·5 16·6 15·7	17·5 20·0 21·1 23·0	33·4 40·8 42·0 41·5	38·6 38·9 36·9 51·6	58·5 59·0 64·5 67·0	70·5 83·4 82·3 78·2	75·7 72·1
ipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter, Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426·6 230·5 160·7 132·0	32·7 23·4 38·7 104·8	25·7 28·0 10·8 7·4	77·3 50·1 39·7 74·7	203·0 146·7 76·9 93·4	144·4 108·1 119·0 311·1	232·5 282·3 293·2 272·5	253·5 367·7 218·6 217·5	173·0 157·0
Percentage of 1924 average { ipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine {	lst Qr. 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	107·5 111·7 103·8	96.5 140.0 83.2 82.8	65·9 59·8
Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46 · 8 52 · 0 55 · 8 57 · 7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59·6 56·6 55·0 51·8	50·1 45·1 43·1 42·9	42·1 40·0 38·8 36·1	32·8 28·6 25·7 23·1	22·2 21·3 19·2 18·6‡	17·7 17·2
tton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lb.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	134·6 129·7 98·3 135·5	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·5 122·1	117·1 108·6 83·0 106·2	112·9 104·5 106·1 118·2	120·1 113·1 93·5 107·1	113·1 105·3 98·9 120·3	123·0 120·8 108·9 124·6	128·0 131·7 110·8 125·2	115·1 89·7
Percentage of 1924 average \dots \dots	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	108 112 94 106	98 76
tton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain,	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11·6 13·8 14·0 13·3	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	10·9 10·5 11·0 13·1‡	22·5 29·8
ool 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 71·9
ool Textile Industry — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	13·1 12·0 15·2 15·1	21·2 22·8 26·5 25·9	29·5 28·6 36·3 18·8	16.5 23.5 25.3 17.9	19·7 16·0 11·9 9·0	11·1 17·0 21·8 13·8	16·5 14·6 12·6 8·1	9·2 10·2 10·4 6·9	7·1 8·6 10·3 14·9‡	20 · 8
uilding—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain, Million£	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·7 22·1 16·4 18·9	18·8 20·2 17·2 18·4	16·3 16·9 16·3 13·6	14·5 18·1 14·3 19·4	19·6 21·9 20·8 21·4	23·5 26·2 22·0 23·8	27·6 29·6 27·6 29·5	28·7 32·8 27·8 27·7	29·0 30·0 25·1 27·1	25.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	107·5 151·4 112·3 129·5	128·8 138·4 117·8 126·0	111·6 115·8 111·6 93·2	99·3 124·0 97·9 132·9	134·2 150·0 142·5 146·6	161·0 179·5 150·7 163·0	189·0 202·7 189·0 202·1	196·6 224·7 190·4 189·7	198.6 205.5 171.9 185.6	174 · 0
uilding—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	19·1 9·0 9·3 15·2	17·5 12·9 14·5 20·4	24·9 18·2 19·1 26·5	31·3 26·3 27·6 30·6	32·8 20·8 19·3 22·0	22·9 15·6 16·1 19·3	21·2 14·2 14·1 16·5	20·8 11·2 11·3 14·9	16·3 10·8 10·9 15·4‡	16.4
ublic Works Contracting — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	26·9 19·5 19·8 23·8	26·9 26·0 28·5	32·9 27·8 30·0	37·8 36·9 40·8	45·0 42·2 45·6	47·2 43·8 45·4	48·4 44·7 45·6	48·3 41·0 41·1	42·2 36·8 35·8	38 · 3

^{*} Cal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included.

‡ See footnote ** overleaf.

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

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

Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100). Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100). Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average. Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values' (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	St Qr. 2nd , 3rd , 4th , 1st Qr. 2nd , 3rd , 4th , 1st Qr. 2nd , 3rd , 3rd , 4th , 1st Qr. 2nd , 3rd , 3rd , 4th , 3rd , 3	1929. Figures not available. 165.2 160.8 163.3 166.5 94.5 91.9 93.4 95.2 145.1 138.9 146.2 143.5 Figures not	1930.	1931. 89.7 87.9 84.8 88.8 150.7 146.3 145.3 146.7 86.2 83.6 83.1 83.9 78.4 72.0 70.7	1932. 88.5 84.8 84.4 84.9 146.2 142.8 141.7 143.0 83.6 81.6 81.0	1933. 83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6 139·8 136·5 139·8 142·5 79·9 78·0	88·7 87·6 88·2 87·7 140·5 138·3 142·3 143·7	1935. 87.8 88.1 88.7 91.3 141.3 140.0 143.3 146.7	91.7 92.2 95.0 98.9 146.2 144.3 146.7	1937. 104.7 110.1 111.4 108.9 151.0 152.3 155.5	1938. 105.9 101.9 156.5 155.8
Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100). Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Costof-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100). Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average. Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-33*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	not available. 165.2 160.8 163.3 166.5 94.5 91.9 93.4 95.2 145.1 138.9 146.2 143.5 Figures	101.9 98.4 93.6 162.2 155.0 156.5 155.5 92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9 128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	87.9 84.8 88.8 150.7 146.3 145.3 146.7 86.2 83.6 83.1 83.9 78.4 72.0 70.7	84·8 84·4 84·9 146·2 142·8 141·7 143·0 83·6 81·6 81·0	84·4 87·3 87·6 139·8 136·5 139·8 142·5	87.6 88.2 87.7 140.5 138.3 142.3 143.7	88·1 88·7 91·3 141·3 140·0 143·3	92·2 95·0 98·9 146·2 144·3 146·7	110·1 111·4 108·9 151·0 152·3	156.5
Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100). Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average. Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values' (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	160 · 8 163 · 3 166 · 5 94 · 5 91 · 9 93 · 4 95 · 2 145 · 1 138 · 9 146 · 2 143 · 5 Figures	155.0 156.5 155.5 92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9 128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	146·3 145·3 146·7 86·2 83·6 83·1 83·9 78·4 72·0 70·7	142·8 141·7 143·0 83·6 81·6 81·0	136·5 139·8 142·5	138·3 142·3 143·7	140·0 143·3	144·3 146·7	152-3	
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	91·9 93·4 95·2 145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	88.6 89.5 88.9 128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	83·6 83·1 83·9 78·4 72·0 70·7	81·6 81·0		90.7		150.5	159.5	
Value as declared, Million £ \ Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 3rd ,,	138 · 9 146 · 2 143 · 5	110·5 105·0 96·8	72·0 70·7	81.8	79·9 81·5	80·3 79·1 81·4 82·2	80·8 80·0 81·9 83·9	83.6 82.5 83.9 86.0	86·3 87·1 88·9 91·2	89·5 89·1
for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for { 1935-38*). Index Number of Average Values' (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = { 100 for 1935-38*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	1st Qr. 2nd ", 3rd ", 4th ", 1st Qr. 2nd ", 3rd "			71.0	70·2 72·8 63·9 68·7	69·1 65·9 71·6 75·2	72·4 73·3 77·6 81·6	82·3 78·3 82·2 86·0	82·8 79·1 87·7 91·1	93·8 101·3 105·3 104·5	95·8 87·7
(1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = { 100 for 1935-38*). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	L	105.7	83·8 79·2 81·5 83·5	84·9 87·8 79·2 85·0	86·0 82·5 88·3 92·2	90·4 89·8 95·1 101·0	82·1* 79·2 81·7 85·7	82·1 78·5 85·8 89·2	90·2 93·7 93·4 92·2	83·8 78·1
Average of Chamber of Shipping		availa- ble.†	85·4 83·0 82·3 80·0	77·5 75·3 71·9 70·4	68·5 68·7 66·8 66·9	66·5 66·2 67·1 67·6	66·4 67·6 67·6 66·9	100·2* 98·9 100·6 100·3	100·8 100·7 102·2 102·2	104·0 108·1 112·7 113·3	114.4
Index; $(1924 = 100 \text{ for } 1929-36; 1935 = 100 \text{ for } 1937-38).$	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93.6 85.1 83.4 75.0	63.6 61.7 66.2 66.8	67.0 66.8 62.4 72.6	65·4 64·0 59·9 64·6	62·0 59·4 59·1 64·6	63·3 59·4 66·9 65·4	60·2 60·6 62·6 73·7	69·5 69·0 75·3 94·2	161·5‡ 183·1 193·3 164·6	131·7 126·9
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 99 98½ 98½	98½ 98½ 98½ 98½ 98	97½ 97 96 95½	95 95 94 1 941	94 94 94 94	94 941 941 941	95 95 96 96	97½ 98 98½ 99	100 1011 1021 1031	105½ 106
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,556 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,631 12,648	12,663 12,682 12,702 12,724	12,745 12,766 12,797 12,860	12,936 13,015 13,098 13,184	13,267 13,358 13,437 13,481	13,522 13,550
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding 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	9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231	10,128 10,364 10,453 10,564	10,535 10,879 11,071 11,163	11,241 11,519 11,652 11,556**	La company
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	lst 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	2,303 2,110 2,115 2,109	2,255 2,030 1,960 1,901	2,022 1,746 1,630 1,621	1,639 1,421 1,376 1,518**	1,796** 1,776**
Males	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,105 916 919 1,020	1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720	1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118	2,197 2,251 2,363 2,319	2,362 2,157 2,034 1,941	1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,848 1,686 1,624 1,576	1,655 1,436 1,332 1,330	1,334 1,162 1,107 1,199**	
Females	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	248 217 233 261	368 460 537 577	649 618 666 550	469 463 480 438	483 416 363 327	370 337 365 351	407 344 336 325	367 310 298 291	305 259 269 319**	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,084 885 869 1,007	1,179 1,260 1,411 1,726	1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198	2,197 2,102 2,150 2,265	2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932	1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797	1,913 1,711 1,618 1,679	1,742 1,488 1,372 1,429	1,468 1,242 1,157 1,279**	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	269 248 283 274	364 502 634 571	629 608 673 470	469 612 693 492	513 494 460 336	336 373 434 312	342 319 342 222	280 258 258 258 192	171 179 219 239**	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1929-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-38§)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	111.0 103.1 99.5 99.0	94·6 92·1 89·3 97·3	95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0	94·8 96·7 96·8 105·0	106·0§ 104·0 102·6 112·0	113·2 110·7 109·9 120·7	123·1 122·3 121·3 131·7	131·3 133·8 130·4 136·6	132·7
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,548	1,518 1,413 1,452 1,657	1,669 1,526 1,521 1,655	1,648 1,530 1,516 1,730	1,736 1,592 1,616 1,762	1,746 1,759 1,673 1,868	1,824
Percentage of 1924 average {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2	99.6 90.0 86.9 92.5	87.5 82.4 80.9 85.0	80·3 74·2 69·4 77·0	75·5 70·3 72·2 82·4	83·0 75·9 75·6 82·3	81.9 76.1 75.4 86.0	86·3 79·2 80·4 87·6	86.8 87.5 83.2 92.9	77.3
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 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 58·7	1,035 1,383 1,748 1,200	1,428 1,814 1,246	1,447
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75·8	67.8 81.0 98.7 69.0	63·5 74·0 91·3 64·9	57·3 75·1 94·6 65·9	60·5 73·3 97·0 67·1	78·4 99·1 67·6	80·6 101·9 69·9	83·2 105·7 72·6	84.3
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	124·1 129·3 129·1 150·3	129·2 131·5 129·6 149·6	129·9 130·8 127·1 148·6	127·0 128·1 127·4 148·6	128·2 130·7 128·5 152·8	131·4 130·6 156·0	135.5 135.3 160.4	140·1 142·2 169·1	147.9 145.8 173.6 128.9	130.3
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	108·3 112·9 112·6 131·2	114·8 113·2 130·5	114·2 110·9 129·7	111·8 111·2 129·7	114·1 112·2 133·4	114·7 114·0 136·2	118·2 118·1 140·0	122·3 124·2 147·6	129·1 127·3 151·5	128.4
British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	164·1 140·7 136·3 129·7	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	94·7 84·1 93·9	85·6 93·1 99·5	95·0 99·3 106·9	101·0 105·3 114·0	101·8 112·2 120·5	130·1 134·4 135·9	112.3
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figures	$ \begin{cases} 158.9 \\ 140.2 \\ 137.2 \\ 134.5 \end{cases} $	110·9 105·6 106·2 114·1	109·7 112·4 102·4 113·8	109·7 105·9 113·7 120·1	115·0 120·9 130·4	102·0 105·1 113·4	100·7 109·6 117·1	119·2 118·8 120·1	100 · 4
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	avail- able.†	96·0 84·7 82·9 81·2	67·0 63·8 64·1 68·9	66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7	66·3 64·0 68·7 72·6	69·7 69·5 73·0 78·7	99·0* 95·8 98·7 106·5	98·4 94·6 102·9 110·0	108·2 112·0 111·6 112·8	99.7
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	275·9 268·3 268·6 298·3	259·0 233·4 224·9 239·8	192.5 189.6 191.0 224.3	177·3 154·2 149·7 169·5	146·5 148·6 155·6 175·2	168·8 164·3 164·1 182·9	164.5 166.0 168.4 201.9	184·3 185·9 192·1 224·7	210·8 232·1 239·6 271·4	207.3
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figures	$ \begin{cases} 240.4 \\ 230.1 \\ 226.6 \\ 260.0 \end{cases} $	227·8 231·2 241·5 283·9	226·1 205·0 205·9 227·5	209·1 212·3 217·2 239·0	233·3 227·1 224·8 242·5	165·8* 168·7 167·9 198·4	179.5 180.3 182.9 207.0	185·7 193·6 193·7 225·3	195·1 182·9
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	avail- able.†	110·6 105·8 104·2 119·6	104·7 106·3 111·1 130·5	104·0 94·2 94·7 104·6	96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9	107·3 104·4 103·4 111·5	94·6* 96·3 95·8 113·2	102·5 102·9 104·4 118·1	106·0 110·5 110·6 128·6	111.4
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent. * The series of figures compiled by the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 4½ 7 Feb. 5½ 26 Sep. 6½ 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 5½ 12 Dec. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \text{ Mch. } 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \text{ May } 3 \end{array}$	23 July 3½ 30 July 4½ 21 Sep. 6	17 Mch. 3½ 21 Apr. 3 12 May 2½ 30 June 2	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).

^{*}The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year, was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard.

† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.

† Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of index numbers was started, with 1935 as the standard year.

§ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1934. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1934, represent the new series, with 1930 as standard.

The figures not yet available

** The method of counting the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (see p. 379 of the October, 1937 issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette)

The change reduced the numbers counted as unemployed.