

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVI.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1938.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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 in June.

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, 1937.

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.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in 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.

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 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 Scotland 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 become 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 organisation representing employers and an organisation representing 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 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 Ireland.

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 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 period.

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 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 Western.

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 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 48 hours.

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 on page 331 of this GAZETTE.

In the event of objections being made to the Draft Special Order, on or before 12th September, and not being met or withdrawn, it will be necessary, before the Order is made, for a Public Enquiry to be held. In this event public notice will be given.

ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT, 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 following work:—

- (i) driving or assisting in the driving or control of a goods 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 employment 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 establishment 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 representatives 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 one member from each side of each Area Board in England and Wales 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, of whom 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 goods.

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 workers 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 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 back to the Board for reconsideration. The Scottish Board has a further power of making recommendations to the Central Board.

The effect of a Minister's Order is to fix the proposed remuneration which then becomes "statutory remuneration" and is legally

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 remuneration 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 settlement and can only be referred to the Industrial Court at the request of both sides.

The 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 in 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 operation of Parts I and II, and deals generally with the enforcement of Orders made under Part I and decisions of the Industrial Court under Part II.

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 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 compared 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).

* 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.

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 :

Age group.	Males.				Females.			
	Apr. 1927.	Feb. 1931.	Nov. 1932.	Feb. 1938.	Apr. 1927.	Feb. 1931.	Nov. 1932.	Feb. 1938.
16-17	—	—	4.6	4.1	—	—	3.1	5.5
18-20	—	15.8	16.3	8.2	—	13.3	7.9	8.3
21-24	8.8	23.3	23.5	12.5	5.1	18.4	9.1	10.6
25-29	11.0	21.3	22.7	11.1	4.3	20.5	9.3	10.7
30-34	9.3	22.0	21.9	11.4	4.1	24.1	11.8	11.7
35-39	9.2	22.3	21.4	13.0	4.5	27.2	10.9	12.8
40-44	9.5	22.3	22.4	13.5	4.3	26.5	9.4	13.8
45-49	10.8	24.4	23.1	15.1	4.5	27.8	17.3	15.1
50-54	11.3	27.1	26.5	17.6	5.2	30.4	18.3	17.3
55-59	13.0	28.5	26.9	19.9	4.8	32.9	20.6	19.8
60-64	15.1	34.5	32.0	23.6	5.5	30.6	16.4	24.5
Totals	10.2	23.1	22.9	13.6	4.8	20.3	10.4	11.6
18-64	—	—	21.8	13.0	—	—	9.5	10.6

A comparison of the figures in respect of men for April, 1927, 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 in 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 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 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 Authorities.

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.

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 ascertainment 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 the number of man-shifts worked was 51,650,347. The average output per man-shift worked was 23.40 cwt., 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 :—

District.	Jan.-Mar., 1938.		Jan.-Mar., 1937.	
	Average cash earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average cash earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.
Scotland	s. d. 10 10.87	d. 0.63	s. d. 10 1.16	d. 0.58
Northumberland	9 5.32	13.94	8 8.29	13.18
Durham	9 4.77	14.22	8 7.89	14.38
South Wales and Mon.†	10 10.11	3.04	9 10.71	3.03
Yorkshire	12 4.21	4.05	11 5.81	3.84
North Derbyshire and Notts.	13 3.54	3.93	12 1.58	3.86
South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire	11 8.78	4.72	11 3.70	4.46
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs.	10 9.91	0.43	10 6.43	0.43
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, 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 ¼d. (formerly 1d.), a ton of saleable coal produced, and a levy of 1s. in the £ on mining royalties.

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.

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 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. (1d. 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 QUARTER 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 :—

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.†	Number of Persons	
	Relieved on account of unemployment.	Relieved for other causes.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	3,609	7,114
Wives and dependent children of such persons	6,426	15,520
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	17,318	2,121
Wives and dependent children of such persons	23,557	3,135
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	4,191	170,326
4. Total of above three classes	253,317	183,226
5. All other persons	658,327	—
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.	
	Relieved on account of unemployment.	Relieved for other causes.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	855	1,363
Dependent wives and children of such persons	4,860	5,127
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	1,504	2,603
Dependent wives and children of such persons	25,029	50,857
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation :—	92,198	126,631
(i) Able-bodied unemployed	—	—
Dependent wives and children of such persons	—	—
(ii) Other persons	—	—
Dependent wives and children of such persons	—	—
4. Total of above three classes	92,198	126,631
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 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 1s. 5d.

* 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 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 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 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.

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 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 in any industry.

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 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 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 provided that, should any part of the Act be declared invalid, the rest of the Act shall not be 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 of enactment.

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 may 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 during the period of employment on which the title to a holiday is based, 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, 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 occupational 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 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 eighty times the average daily earnings in the locality during an eight-hour working day for work of the 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 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 Commission, 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 Unemployment 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 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 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.

* 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.

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 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 basis* there was a decrease of about 300,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 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 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 there was an increase of about 3.5 between these dates.

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, 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 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 18th July, 1938, was 1,875,093 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 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 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.

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 manufacture employment during July continued fairly good.

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

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 fishing industry.

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 remained slack.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 18TH JULY, 1938.

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

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men	957,610	305,666	58,853	1,322,129
Boys	35,386	11,065	178	46,629
Women	215,917	139,232	1,833	356,982
Girls	35,548	11,810	18	47,376
Total	1,244,461	467,773	60,882	1,773,116
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men	1,007,648	309,958	61,437	1,379,043
Boys	38,416	11,395	178	49,989
Women	244,302	147,850	1,849	394,001
Girls	59,241	12,791	18	72,050
Total	1,329,607	481,994	63,482	1,875,083

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 :-

Table with columns for Divisions, No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts, and various percentage changes (Per cent. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a). Rows include DEPARTMENTS (Open Hearth Melting Furnaces, etc.), DISTRICTS (Northumberland, Durham, etc.), and a TOTAL row.

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 July, 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 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 June, 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 year before :-

Table with columns for Works, Number of Works Open (Week ended 23rd July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before), and Number of Mills in Operation (Week ended 23rd July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before). Rows include Tinplate and Steel Sheet.

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 † 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 worked 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 principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

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† :-

Table with columns for Divisions, Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 18th July, 1938, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before. Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, and a TOTAL row.

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 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† :-

Table with columns for Divisions, Insured Workpeople aged 16-64, Unemployed at 18th July, 1938, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a Month before, Year before, Percentages* Unemployed at 18th July, 1938, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a Month before, Year before. Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, and a TOTAL row.

* 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 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 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 :-

Table with columns for Departments, Number of Workpeople (Week ended 23rd July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before), and Total Wages paid to all Workpeople (Week ended 23rd July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before). Rows include DEPARTMENTS (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, etc.), DISTRICTS (Ashton, Stockport, Glossop, etc.), and a TOTAL row.

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 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 principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 18th July, 1938 :-

Table with columns for Department, Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 18th July, 1938, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before. Rows include Card and Blowing, Room, Spinning, Beaming, Winding and Warping, Weaving, and Other Processes.

* 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.

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 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 6½ hours.

Among woollsorters 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.

Woolen 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 6½ hours each. In the spinning department 31½ per cent. were on short time, losing 11½ hours each and 19 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were short time†, 39½ per cent. and 12 hours; overtime, 4 per cent. and 5½ 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 :-

Table with columns for Departments, Number of Workpeople (Week ended 23rd July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Index Figure, (Jan., 1926=100)), and Total Wages paid to all Workpeople (Week ended 23rd July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Index Figure, (Jan., 1926=100)). Rows include WORSTED SECTION (Wool Sorting and Combing, Spinning, Weaving, etc.), WOOLEN SECTION (Wool Sorting, Spinning, Weaving, etc.), and CARPET SECTION.

* 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 the 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.

Table with columns for Districts, Week ended 23rd July 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before, Index (Jan., 1926* = 100), Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, etc.

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:—

Table showing percentage increases and decreases in numbers employed by district and department.

Table showing 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:—

Table showing numbers (excluding casuals) on the registers at 18th July, 1938, categorized by Department and status (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped).

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT 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:—

Table summarizing employment and wages in the Boot and Shoe Industry by districts.

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 3 1/2 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 and was bad.

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 centres.

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, 1938:—

Table showing numbers of men and women on registers in boot and shoe industry by department.

* 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.

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:—

Table summarizing employment and wages in the Brick Industry by districts.

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 13,099 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3 1/2 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average. The amount of short-time 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†:—

Table showing numbers and percentages of unemployed workpeople by occupation and division.

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, 1937.

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

Table summarizing employment and wages in the Pottery Industry by districts.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,723 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,146, or nearly 32 1/2 per cent., were working on an average about 6 1/2 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 as compared with the previous month and was 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 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.

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

Table summarizing returns from various trade unions.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 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.

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.

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. Columns include Period, By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, etc., At Wharves making Returns, Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Table showing Number of Seamen shipped in Principal Ports. Columns include Principal Ports, July, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, July, 1938, July, 1937.

* 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.

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.

Large table showing Number of persons on Register at 18th July, 1938, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 13th June, 1938, and 26th July, 1937. Columns include Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, 13th June, 1938, 26th July, 1937.

* See footnote * on page 305. † Comparable figures are not available. ‡ The figures for Rutherglen are included. [Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index".]

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 18TH JULY, 1938.

Table showing Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain. Columns include Men (18 years and over), Boys (under 18 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), Total. Rows include A. Insured on Register, B. Others on Register, C. Total on Register, D. Insured Unemployed.

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.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—18TH JULY, 1938.

Table showing Divisional Analysis of Applicants for Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances. Columns include Division, Men 18-64, Boys 16 & 17, Women 18-64, Girls 16 & 17, Total 16-64. Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain.

* 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.

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.

Table showing Analysis in respect of persons applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances. Columns include 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. Rows include Men 18-64, Boys 16-17, Women 18-64, Girls 16-17, Total.

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:—

Table showing Income and Expenditure of the Unemployment Fund. Columns include Five weeks ended 30th July, 1938, Four weeks ended 25th June, 1938, Five weeks ended 31st July, 1937. Rows include (1) General Account, (2) Agricultural Account.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 30th 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, 1935, 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.

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 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 exempted 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 exempted. 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 exempted, 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

be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on 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 the GAZETTE for November, 1938, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

Table with 14 columns: INDUSTRY, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, and sub-columns for Males, Females, Total. Includes sections for Fishing, Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., and Construction and Repair of Vehicles.

* 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.

Table with 14 columns: INDUSTRY, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, and sub-columns for Males, Females, Total. Includes sections for Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, etc., Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

* 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 GAZETTE). Estimates of the total numbers of persons in these categories are not yet available but the numbers aged 16-64, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 18th July, 1938, were 278 males and 4 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 275 males and 4 females in Great Britain.

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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	144,000	191,000	£ 9,000	£ 22,300
Textile ...	77,900	—	4,900	—
Transport ...	5,700	116,100	800	5,750
Other ...	18,500	4,500	2,400	650
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 ascertainment. 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. 8d. 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 representatives, including nearly £100 which was accounted for by an increase 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 negotiation.

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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	273,500	92,000	£ 19,950	£ 2,290
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	47,400	100	9,550	5
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	90,750	100	9,500	5
Iron and Steel ...	99,100	16,200	20,100	3,150
Engineering ...	17,550	—	1,400	—
Shipbuilding ...	107,350	—	10,650	—
Other Metal ...	85,950	4,800	11,350	600
Textile ...	127,850	1,800	5,200	720
Clothing ...	95,600	—	8,200	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	24,600	2,300	2,500	175
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	16,700	—	1,950	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,100	—	50	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	895,300	—	93,850	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	9,550	150	800	10
Transport ...	269,400	500	37,500	30
Public Administration Services ...	74,150	1,450	7,750	140
Other ...	123,250	6,550	19,000	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 ¼ 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 ...	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.†
			Female workers (except casual workers).	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.†
Coal Mining	Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1 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.§
	Northumberland ...	1st making-up day after 13 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.§
	Nottinghamshire ...			Decrease of 11.37 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 66.81 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.51 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 3.28 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	South Derbyshire ...			Decrease of 5.29 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36.15 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 ...	1 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.§	
Cannock Chase ...			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.

¶ 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.)
Coal Mining—contd.	Warwickshire ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 73 per cent. above the basis rates at these collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per shift (7s. 8½d. to 7s. 8½d.)*
	Scotland ...			Decrease of 8.38 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 119.80 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decrease for workpeople (e.g., enginemmen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.†
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham‡ ...	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 53 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Cumberland... ..	1st bargain day in July.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increase of 4d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 2d. per shift for those under 18 years; miners' minimum wage increased from 10s. to 10s. 2d. per shift. Special payment of 3d. per shift discontinued. Rates after change: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 12s. 4d. per shift; winding enginemmen, joiners and blacksmiths, 12s. 1d.; mineral shot borers, 12s. 1d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemmen, loco drivers and crane drivers, 11s. 7d.; underground miners' bargain price, 12s. 1d.; underground leading labourers, 11s. 5d.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Furness and district	9 July	Iron ore miners ...	Increase of 2d. per shift for adult day workers and a proportionate increase for pieceworkers: miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 4d. per shift. Rates after change: underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 4d. per shift; repairs and men on special day work, 11s. 4d. per shift; engine drivers, 10s. 7d. per shift.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and district.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August, 11 July.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 1.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), West Cumberland ...	Limestone quarrymen ...		Increase of 3d. per shift for those 18 years and over, and of 1½d. per shift for those under 18 years.	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Manufacture.	Cornwall ...	1 July	Granite quarryworkers ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for quarrymen and polishers and of ¼d. per hour for masons and cutters. Rates after change: masons and cutters, 1s. 6½d.; quarrymen and polishers, 1s. 1½d.
	England and Wales	1st full pay day in July.	Kiln firemen and boiler firemen whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Joint Council for the Clay Industries, Engineers, etc., employed in the cement industry.	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	Engineers, etc., employed in the cement industry.	Increase of 1d. per hour for dayworkers, of 7s. per week for shift workers and of 5s. per week for apprentices and youths.
Glass Working	Liverpool ...	28 May	Workpeople employed in the decorative glass trade.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: brilliant cutters, 1s. 10d.; silverers, 1s. 9d.; bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 8d.; examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 7½d.; machine bevellers 21 years and over, 1s. 5d.; labourers and packers, 1s. 4d.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire, South Staffordshire	2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople (excluding those on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 79 per cent. above the standard rates.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	1st full pay period after 11 July.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 37 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Leicester, Loughborough, Coalville, Rugby, Stamford, Kettering, and Northampton.	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 amounted to 3s. or more, one half of the increase was paid in June and the remainder from the date shown.
Engineering	Oldham ...	1st full pay week after 16 July.	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.
	Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark.	Pay period starting in week commencing 11 July.	Skilled coremakers ...	Increase of 2s. per week in basic rate. Rate after change: 44s., plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Typefoundry	Loughborough ...	1st full pay period following 5 June.	Blacksmiths and maintenance electricians.	Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Minimum rate after change, 45s., plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	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 hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners, and for millwrights, 1d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners on starting, rising to a differential of 2d. per hour after 6 months' continuous service. Weekly rates after change: toolmakers, 57s. 3½d.; millwrights, 51s. 5d. rising to 55s. 4d.; plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Hosiery Manufacture, Silk Manufacture.	Camborne ...	1st pay day following 8 July.	All classes of adult male workers...	Increase of 2s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change include: fitters, turners and moulders, 43s.; patternmakers, 48s.; labourers, 28s. 6d.; plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	London ...	22 July	Workpeople employed in typefoundries.	Increase of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Hinckley ...	27 June	Hosiery countermen ...	Revised piece price list adopted resulting in decreases in some cases.
	Macclesfield ...	1st pay day in June	Male night-workers employed in the hard or thrown silk section.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for adult workers, 46s. per week.**
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.††	1st pay day in Aug.‡‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 54 to 59 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 43½ to 47½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 32½ to 35½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§: adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years 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 6s. 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.

¶ The agreement also provides for a 56-hour week, and that for shifts worked between 10 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday time-and-a-half be paid. It does not apply to workers whose earnings are already 69s. or more for a 56-hour week comprising 7 shifts of 8 hours. Where the workers concerned are paid a rate exceeding 9s. per shift but their total earnings for 7 shifts are less than 69s., this rate per shift may be reduced to an amount not less than 9s. so that their earnings for 7 shifts including time-and-a-half for week-end work may be brought up to 69s.

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

†† This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry. A further increase of similar amount is to operate from 1st pay day in August, 1938.

‡‡ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers, who do their own dyeing and finishing.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§§ 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.

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).
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.—contd.	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.).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. per 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, 27s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 11s. 3d.
	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.	Increase† of 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 55s. 8d.
	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. per week for men 21 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 menders; and from 42 to 46 per cent. for other pieceworkers.
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reellers).	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: men 21 years and over, 32s. plus 59 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 18s. 11d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 11s. 3d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	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. for women; and by proportional amounts for youths.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ...	25 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased† from 12s. to 12s. 6d. in the £.
Baking	Inverness ...	23 July	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 67s. 6d.
Mill Sawing	Nottingham, Derby and Burton - on - Trent.	1 Apr.‡	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of †d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.)||
	Scotland ...	1 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of †d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7d.
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Coast¶	1st full pay week after 1 July.	Cabinet makers, machine men, wood carvers and polishers.	Increase of †d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. plus †d. per hour "tool money" for woodworkers).
Building	London ...	1 July	Tile, faience and mosaic fixers ...	Decrease of †d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11d.).
	Isle of Man:—Eastern district	1 July	Building trade operatives ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for craftsmen, and †d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d. per hour, labourers, 1s. 1½d.
	Other districts ...	1 July	Building trade craftsmen ...	Increase of †d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.).
	Kincardineshire ...	1 July	Building trade craftsmen (except masons).	Increase of †d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Electricity Supply.	Scotland (certain firms).	1 July	Tubular scaffolders ...	Increase of †d. per hour. Rates after change: groundsmen, 1s. 3d. per hour; fixers, 1s. 4½d.; charge hands, 1s. 7d.**
	Certain undertakings in the Yorkshire Area.	1 July	Manual workers employed by Zone C undertakings.	Increase of †d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: indoor, 1s. 1½d.; outdoor, 1s. 2d.††
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	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. 2½d.; fitters' mates, 1s. 2½d.; overhead power line men, 1s. 6½d.††
	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.§§
Railway Service.	Great Britain ...	1 July	Certain workers in Conciliation Grades and most workers employed under conciliation conditions at docks and on dredgers, tugboats and passenger steamers. Female wages staff (except part-time employees). Female crossing keepers (wives of company's servants). Female part-time employees ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week, or such less amount as will reduce the rate now being paid to the standard scale or base rate. Decrease† of 1s. per week for adults and of 6d. per week for juniors. Decrease† of 6d. per week. Decrease† of 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 3s. 11d. per week, and of 9d. per week for those on basis rates of 10s. and over per week.
	Great Britain ...	1 July	Hotel and refreshment room staff not covered by separate agreements between the railway companies and the National Union of Railwaymen.	Decrease of the appropriate amount of bonus in respect of a decrease of 5 points in the governing cost of living figure, or such less amount as will reduce the rate now being paid to the standard scale or base rate.
	Great Britain ...	1st full pay period following 23 June.	Railway police force (constables, sergeants, detective constables, detective sergeants, and inspectors).	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.||||

* 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, 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. Weekly rates after change: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity not exceeding 30 cwt., 52s.; over 30 cwt. and not exceeding 2 tons, 57s.; over 2 tons and not exceeding 3½ tons, 61s. 6d.; over 3½ tons carrying capacity and not exceeding 12 tons gross laden weight, 64s.; over 12 tons gross laden weight, 69s.; attendants, 55s.; youths, not over 21 years, when employed as drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity not exceeding 30 cwt.: 1st year, 34s. 6d.; 2nd year, 39s. 6d.; 3rd year, 47s.*
	Scotland ...	1 July	Horse carters employed by certain firms of railway contractors.	Decrease† of 1s. per week at Class II stations. Rate after change, 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 change: 53s. per week, plus a bonus of 20s. per week.
	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 scavengers, 65s. 3d. inclusive of bonus.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	3 July	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Decrease† of †d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers, 1s. 2½d.; road labourers, 1s. 3½d.; sweepers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
	Ilkeston ...	7 July	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Decrease|| of †d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; road paviers and masons, 1s. 7d.
	Battersea ...	1 July	Manual workers (excluding road paviers and masons) employed by the Corporation.	Increase of amounts varying from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 5d. per week. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, 64s. 6d.; road scavengers, 61s. 7d.; refuse collectors, 65s.
Leather Manufacture.	Bromley (Kent) ...	6 July	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change include: general yard labourers and road scavengers, 56s.; road labourers, 58s.; refuse collectors, 58s. to 62s.
	Yorkshire ...	1st 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 proportional amounts for women and youths. The provision that pieceworkers' rate shall be such as to enable an average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. above time rates to remain. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male timeworkers: 1s. 2½d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 0½d. respectively.¶
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 July	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 82½ and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Retail Distribution.	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 Distributive Trades Section of the Road Transport Industry.	Increase of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. for youths, on the scale as laid down by the Joint Council.**
	Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire districts.	1st pay day after 25 July.	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-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates resulting in increases 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 rates after change: male assistants 23 years and over, 65s.; female assistants, 36s. 6d. and 37s. at 22 years and 23 years and over respectively.
	Bristol, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorset.	1 Mar.††	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except mutual collectors, boot repairers, transport workers, dairy workers and bakers).	Increase of 5 per cent. on weekly rates for workers in the Bristol and Bath districts and of 2½ per cent. for workers in other districts. ††
Boiler and Pipe Covering.	London ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in the boiler and pipe covering industry.	Increase of †d. per hour for qualified men (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.) and of proportional amounts for shop hands, improvers and boys.††
Entertainments	Birmingham ...	18 July	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 67s. 6d. to 105s., others, 22s. 6d. to 75s.; house electricians, 90s. to 105s.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 62s. 6d.; male attendants and receptionists—20 years and over, 42s. to 50s.; under 20 years, 25s. to 35s.; cashiers, 20s. to 37s. 6d.; female attendants, 15s. to 25s.§§
	Rhondda Valley ...	2 May	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 50s. to 65s., others, 17s. 6d. to 30s.; cashiers, 10s. to 15s.; usherettes and 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, and affected London and the Metropolitan Police Area and Grade I 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."

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 41	2 Aug. 1938.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	553	585	575	579	588	June 9 '37
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	18	19	14	...	9	May '37
Finland† ...	755	809	792	870	859	June 1938
France (Paris) ...	391	325	362	500	588	July 1938
Germany (other towns) ...	3708	3058	3528	4778	543	May 1937
Germany (Vienna) ...	20	23	24	25	24	July 1937
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	23	18	19	30	32	May 1938
Norway ...	33	40	45	61	65	May 1938
Portugal† ...	1,805	1,899	1,963	2,444	2,511	July 1938
Sweden† ...	25	32	35	41	45	July 1938
Switzerland ...	15	15	20	31	30	June 1938
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia†† ...	19	25	27	31	37	June 1938
Canada ...	1	3	9	17	17	June 1938
Éire ...	34	40	45	54	56	May 1938
New Zealand ...	11	18	25	36	41	June 1938
South Africa ...	3	2	1	2	9	June 1938

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 56	2 Aug. 1938.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	655	July 1938
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	651	June 1938
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	73	74	80	82	July 1938
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	32	May 1938
Finland† ...	A,B,C,D,E	867	896	888	952	965	Apr. 1938
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	411††	369††	404††	530††	592	2nd Qr. 1938
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	26	June 1938
Netherlands (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	4	July 1938
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	40	36	31	39	39	May 1938
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	391	Feb. 1938
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	71	May 1938
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	66	July 1938
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	29	28	30	37	37	June 1938
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	30	2nd Qr. 1938
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	28	30	32	June 1938
Éire ...	A,B,C,D,E	52	56	59	70	71	May 1938
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	29	33	37	47	51	June 1938
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	16	16	16	18	24	June 1938

* 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.
§§ 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.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURE ...	
Brakemen, Goods Guards ...	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching ...	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	...	and Dyeing ...	...
Firemen ...	...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Food and Drink ...	9
Permanent Way Men ...	8	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	4
Porters ...	1	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Shunters ...	1	Rubber ...	...
Mechanics ...	1	Gas Works ...	2
Labourers ...	1	Electric Generating Stations ...	1
Other Grades ...	2	Other Industries ...	...
Contractors' Servants ...	...	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14		
MINES.		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Underground ...	50	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	4
Surface ...	59	Buildings ...	12
TOTAL, MINES	109	Warehouses and Railways ...	1
		Works of Engineering Construction ...	1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT...	63
		Construction or Repair of Tramway ...	1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		Total (excluding Seamen)	191
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	2		
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	4	SEAMEN.	
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	3	Trading Vessels—Steam and Motor ...	29
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	3	Fishing Vessels—Steam and Motor ...	5
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	5	TOTAL, SEAMEN	34
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	2	Total (including Seamen)	225
Shipbuilding ...	3		
Other Metal Trades ...	5		
Cotton ...	1		
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 deaths† reported was 2.

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch ...	10
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Tar ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering ...	1	Paraffin ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	...	Oil ...	2
Printing ...	...	TOTAL	14
Tinning of Metals ...	...	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
White and Red Lead Works ...	...	Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Pottery ...	...	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Chromium Plating ...	4
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1	Other Industries ...	1
Paint and Colour Works	1	TOTAL	5
India-rubber Works ...	...	Total, Cases	26
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	
Shipbuilding ...	...	II. Deaths.	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...	LEAD POISONING.	
Other Industries ...	...	Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
TOTAL	5	Oil ...	1
OTHER POISONING.		Total, Deaths...	2
Aniline ...	2		

* 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.

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 Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with July, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
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. and Cheshire	557,900	42,200	520,700	114,200	119,400	1,354,400 - 6.0
North and West-Midland Counties	1,501,800	155,200	182,000	260,500	270,000	2,369,500 - 3.3
South-Midland Counties	239,500	13,900	36,400	27,700	91,100	408,600 - 32.5
Eastern Counties	778,400	171,400	81,400	63,800	220,100	1,315,100 - 42.0
Outer London†	447,700	6,200	36,700	33,700	44,600	568,900 - 28.6
South-Eastern Counties	53,200	12,400	—	110,600	20,300	196,500 - 11.9
South-Western Counties	53,600	5,400	21,700	34,500	32,500	147,700 - 25.5
Wales and Mon.	588,800	13,000	48,800	19,900	104,300	774,800 + 50.0
SCOTLAND						
TOTAL, July, 1938	5,183,200	471,500	1,341,900	1,093,800	1,073,200	9,163,600 + 4.2
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 Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Apr.-June, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Northern Counties (974)	£ 822,500	£ 183,200	£ 118,900	£ 120,400	£ 187,700	£ 1,432,700 - 24.5
Yorkshire (2,494)	3,023,100	68,500	287,300	264,900	349,100	3,992,900 + 8.8
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	2,006,300	199,500	227,900	572,400	360,200	3,366,300 - 2.5
North and West-Midland Counties (3,213)	4,045,100	297,400	543,800	226,400	633,500	5,746,200 - 12.2
South-Midland Counties (697)	513,200	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 - 14.5
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,538,100	27,100	75,800	61,600	270,800	1,973,400 - 8.7
South-Western Counties (452)	448,500	500	11,400	161,800	104,100	726,300 + 16.0
Wales and Mon. (830)	428,300	32,300	23,700	56,400	50,200	590,900 - 25.5
SCOTLAND (2,234)	832,700	197,000	82,700	915,600	448,600	2,476,600 - 19.3
TOTALS (17,864):—						
April, 1938	5,336,900	505,400	731,500	745,800	1,039,200	8,358,800
May, 1938	6,181,900	389,900	630,700	996,500	1,005,600	9,204,600
June, 1938	5,779,000	544,800	583,300	1,046,300	906,800	8,860,200
April-June, 1938	17,297,800	1,440,100	1,945,500	2,788,600	2,951,600	26,423,600
April-June, 1937	18,581,700	2,289,200	2,835,300	2,430,400	3,553,600	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); Lancs. 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 Months of		
			1936	1937	1938
Men (18 years and over):—					
Transfers through Govern-ment Training Centres ...	5,760	4,057	3,251	2,464	1,185
Transfers through Instru-ctional Centres ...	1,512	997	1,354	483	415
Other Transfers ...	12,819	12,531	6,267	7,403	4,761
Total	20,091	17,585	10,872	10,350	6,361
Women (18 years and over):—					
Trainees ...	218	123	147	90	20
Other Trans					

"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 performed differ according as to whether the insured contributor's employment has or has not terminated before the payments are made.

"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' notwithstanding 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 effect.

"The present case is indistinguishable from Case 6710/32, and as the Court of Referees' decision accords with the decision in that case it cannot be disturbed.

"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 wages."

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 Selected Decisions, p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 45).

† See Vol. IV " " " " p. 304 (" " 12/1925).

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

§ 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 1d. net (1½d. post free).

‡‡ i.e., the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1935, with which the above Regulations may be cited together as the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1935 and 1938.

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.

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 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 in 1937, when an increase of ½d. 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 ½d. 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 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 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 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 ¼d. an hour.

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) Order 1935.

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 the 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 must state:—

- the specific grounds of objection; and
- 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.

(L.S.)

T. W. PHILLIPS,

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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 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 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 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:—

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.

- (1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Rubber Manufacturing) 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 of _____, 1938.

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

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:—

- (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;
 - the rubberising of fabrics;
 - the regeneration of used or waste rubber;
 - all work incidental to the operations specified in subparagraphs (a) to (c) of this paragraph.
- Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations are not operations in the Rubber Manufacturing Trade:—
 - 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;
 - the making up from rubberised fabrics of articles other than vulcanised articles;
 - work performed by dental mechanics;
 - the manufacture of articles made from asbestos;
 - 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 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 articles.

"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.

QUARRIES 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.

* 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.

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 1st August:—

The Laundries (Overtime) Regulations, 1938, modifying the 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, to 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 of the Act.

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, London, S.W.1.

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. 5802; price 2s.]

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 metalliferous 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 Association, 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, JULY, 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.—**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 Cardie & 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., Birmingham.—**Boiler Parts**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Bollards, Hydraulic**: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boxes, Junction**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Brushes, Tooth**: "Addis," Hertford.—**Buoys**: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford; Andrew Barclay Sons & 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 & 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 & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cases**: 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.—**Compass Gear**: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; George Kent, Ltd., Luton; P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford; Sperry Gyroscope 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: Britains, 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; 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. **Cranks shafts**: 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., Long Eaton.—**Indicators, Water Level**: W. N. Baines & 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; Chas. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; James Keiler & 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 Asbestos 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., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Metropolitan-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. Sub-contractors 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. Sub-contractors 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 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, 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., Braiford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & 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., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motor: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Starters: Allen West & 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. 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 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. Sub-contractors for India Rubber: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., 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 Hawasers, 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 Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Dust Exhausting Plant: Matthews & Yates, Swinton.—**Searchlight Gear**: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Shoes**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds. Sub-contractors 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., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Motors: Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. **Trucks and Vans**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**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., 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., Ipswich; 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.—**Vests**: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham.—**Winches**: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; James Robertson & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood.—**Windlasses, etc.**: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**Works and Civil Engineering Contracts**: Milliken Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; E. E. Boughton, Lytchett Matravels; Baldry, Yerburgh & Hutcheson, 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; Cochrans (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Pressure Piling (Parent) Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Neath Steel Sheet & Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; Mills Scaffold 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.

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.—**Cable, 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.—**Colls, Secondary Portable**: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Chairs**: W. Birch

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., 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 Cables, Ltd., Dagenham; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**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., Beh.), 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**: Bratt 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; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; 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 & 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**: Bonella 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., 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; Gonrock 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.

Bag-Cleaning Plant: Bristol Station S.O.: Sovex, Ltd., Erith.—**Batteries**: Oxford, T.E.: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester. Cardiff T.E.: Pritchett and Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cabling**: Sawston-Haverhill: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-contractors for Sawston-Haverhill: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Norwich-Cromer (No. 2): Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E. London-Camberley-Bracknell No. 2: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for London-Camberley-Bracknell No. 2: Salford Electrical Instruments, Salford, for Loading Coils. Manchester-Northwich: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Manchester-Northwich: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils. Thurso-Wick: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Thurso-Wick: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Inverness-Wick (Dingwall-Tain portion): United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Inverness-Wick (Dingwall-Tain portion): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils.—**Carrier Cables Scheme**: London-Salisbury: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for London-Salisbury Carrier Cables Scheme: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Balancing Equipment.—**Conduit-Laying, etc.**: Chigwell (Manor Road): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Pontardulais-Llanely: Bennett Bros. (Contra.) Ltd., Swansea. Deptford, etc., Battersea (Disconnected): Wentworth (Surrey): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Shotley Bridge and Prudhoe, Leeds New Repeater Station (Section II), Underground: G. H. Bramwell, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Elgin: Glasgow, Cook Street-Wallace Street, Oban, Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Sections XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV): Christie & Middleton, Banchory. Lynton (Hants), Christchurch (Hants), Eynsham-Witney, Bournemouth-Weymouth-Dorchester Main, Vange and North Benfleet (Essex), C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Watton (Norfolk), Huntingdon-Warboys-Ramsey: A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Portsmouth-Fareham-Lee-on-Solent (Sections I, II): J. Collier & Co. (Electrical Engineers), Ltd., Manchester. Acocks Green (Birmingham), Tile Hill (Coventry), Stonegate (Leicester), Wm. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Preston (Lancs.), Church Street, Liverpool, Stretford (Manchester): J. E. Cull, Belfast. Edinburgh, Turnhouse, Adam Duncan, Glasgow. Harrow Road-Bridge Widening, Devonshire Street (London, W.), Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Hayes-Uxbridge Road Widening (Church Road-Angel Lane), Buckhurst Exchange Area Underground, W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Waterend-Little Gaddesden (Eastern Dist.): W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Chester-Sealand: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd.,

Warrington. St. Buryan (Cornwall), Kings Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter. West Drayton (Covley Road), Wimbledon (Coombe Lane): Lavender McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey. Wilmslow (Manchester), Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport. Hereford-Ludlow (Section III): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Aylesbury-Leighton Buzzard (S. Midland Portion) (Section I), Costessey (Norfolk), May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Aberdeen (North) J. McAdam & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen. Bristol-Clevedon-Portishead (Section I) A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Rubery Priory (Birmingham), Kidderminster-Worcester Road, Birmingham-Erdington-Sutton Coldfield-Four Oaks, Bristol-Clevedon-Portishead (Section III) Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Leeds New Repeater Station (Section I), Underground: E. W. Moulson, Bradford. Bourne End (Bucks), Biester (R.A.F.) Underground: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester. Lostwithiel (Cornwall): W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Arnold (Nottingham), Ilminster (Somerset), Wenwoe, Netheringham-Spilsby (N. Mid. District), Manningham, Langport (Somerset), Pett-Hastings, Hereford-Ludlow (Section V), Southwold (Suffolk), Poynton (Cheshire), Stafford, Cannock Road, Huddersfield, Coddham and Mendlesham (Suffolk): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Hereford-Ludlow (Sections I, IV), Dollis Hill (London), Blackburn (N.W. Area), Merthyr-Brecon-Llandrindod (N. Wales District) (Section XI), Ormerod & Shields, Preston. Hereford-Ludlow (Section II), Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone. Atleborough-Great Ellingham and New Beckenham: F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton. Kingston (Wood Street), Weybridge and Byfleet, Bromley (Hastings Road)-Orpington (Crofton Road), Ealing St. Marys Road, Foxhall (Ipswich), Portsmouth-Fareham-Lee-on-Solent (Section III), Willesden, etc., Disconnected: O. C. Summers, London, N. Combe Martin (Devon), Portsmouth-Fareham-Lee-on-Solent (Sections IV, V), Axbridge (Somerset), Neath-Glyn Neath, Eastbourne, Upperton Road, Puriton (Somerset), Exeter (West): A. Thomson & Co., (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Hayle and Perranporth (Cornwall): W. Trahern, Redruth. Chatham-Cooling, Ridgewell (Essex), Lavenham (Suffolk), Edgware, Road Widening, Woodbridge-Eyke Framlingham-Earl Soham & Eye Mellis (Suffolk), Newmarket, Newmarket-Cheveley and Strettham, Byfleet (Old Woking Road), Lerwick-Quarf: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Electric Lighting**: Scunthorpe P.O. and T.E.: Newman & Wat-son, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Electric Lighting and Power Wiring**: Slough T.E. S.O. and Garage: A. Hawkins & Sons, London, S.E.—**Lifts**: Guildford S.O. and T.E.: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Low Tension Switchgear A.C. and D.C.**: Birmingham P.O. Stores Factory: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: South (Reading), Holborn (London) Extension No. 7, Carlton (Notts) Extension No. 1, Metropolitan (London) Extension No. 1, National (London) Extension No. 2, Great Crosby (Liverpool) Power Plant, Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Alton Battery Co., Alton, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machine. Bradford New Automatic Equipment, Armley Automatic Extension No. 2, Shrewsbury Extension No. 8, Worcester Extension No. 2: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Thornton (Blackpool)—Power Plant: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. Ropley (Hants) Unit, Holmwood (Dorking) Extension No. 1, Birchfields Extension No. 2, Holmwood Extension No. 1, Enniskillen—Power Plant: Ericsson Tele-uro Extension No. 1, Enniskillen—Power Plant: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Newcastle Joint Trunk Telephone Exchange—Extension No. 4, Eaglescliffe, Dingwall Unit, Portishead (Bristol) Unit—Power Plant, Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: D. P. Battery Co., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Kingskerswell (Torquay) Unit—Power Plant: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Kensington (London) Extension No. 3, Spalding (Lincs.) Power Plant: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. North (Dunfermline) Extension No. 1, Bell (Glasgow) Power Plant, Highbury (Birmingham) Extension No. 1, Renfrew (Glasgow) Power Plant, Wimbledon (London), Keighley Extension No. 5, Exeter Automatic Extension No. 8, Sale (Cheshire) (Manchester) Extension No. 2, Manningham, Middlesbrough Extension No. 5, Shipley, East (Dunfermline) Extension No. 1: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Atleborough, Norfolk, South Shore (Blackpool) Extension No. 2, Craiglockhart (Edinburgh) Extension No. 2, Dawlish (Devon) Unit, Tulse Hill (London) Extension No. 2, Failsworth (Glasgow) Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W., P.A.B.X. Extension No. 1, Failsworth (Lancs.) Extension No. 1, Keynsham (Somerset) Unit, Naim Unit, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Ashford (Middlesex) Automatic Extension No. 1, London Toll "A" Extension No. 6, Ryde (Isle of Wight) Extension No. 5, Rochdale (Lancs.) Extension No. 5, Welbeck (London) Extension No. 2. Barming (Kent) (Maid-

stone) Extension No. 1, Calthorpe (Birmingham) Extension No. 2, Erith Extension No. 1, Chester—Power Plant: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Glasgow Trunk Telephone Exchange—Pneumatic Ticket Tubes for Trunk and Directory Enquiry Positions: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Erection of Wooden Masts**: U.S.W. Radio Stations, W. J. Anderson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Long Ditton T.R.S.—Power Plant, Oxford T.R.S. Extension No. 6—Power Plant: Austin-lite, Ltd., Birmingham. Leeds New T.R.S. Extension No. 1, Blackpool T.R.S. Extension No. 3, Kirkwall T.R.S. (Orkneys), Southampton T.R.S. Extension No. 10, General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment**: Belfast T.R.S. Extension No. 3, Birmingham H.P.O. Extension No. 13, Birmingham T.R.S. Extension No. 16, Glasgow T.R.S. Extensions Nos. 12 and 15, Aberdeen T.R.S. Extension No. 2, Faraday Building S. (London) V.F., Terminal Extensions Nos. 31 and 32, Leeds T.R.S. Extensions Nos. 10, 15 and 16, Sheffield T.E. Extension No. 3, Middlesbrough H.P.O. (Middlesbrough-Leeds 18 Channel System), Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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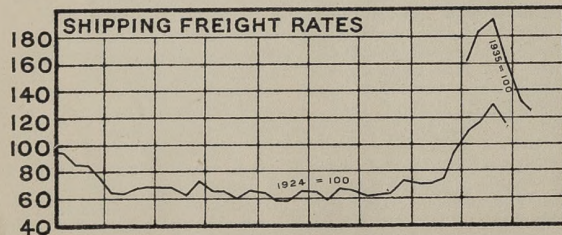
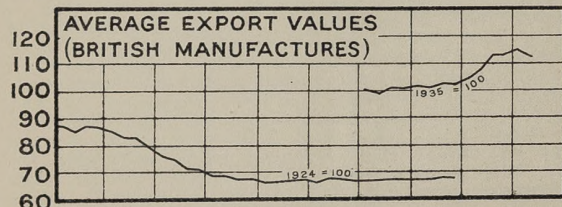
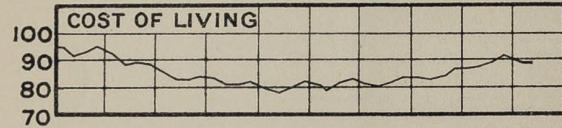
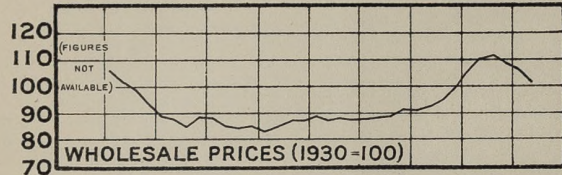
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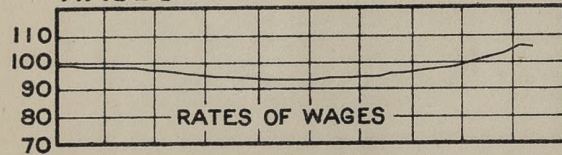
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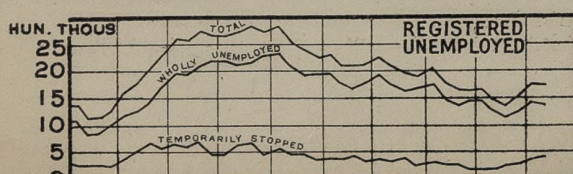
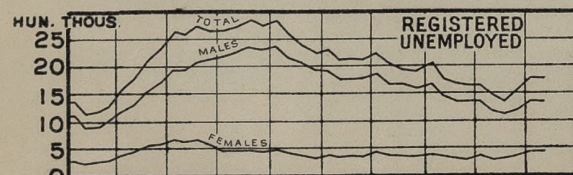
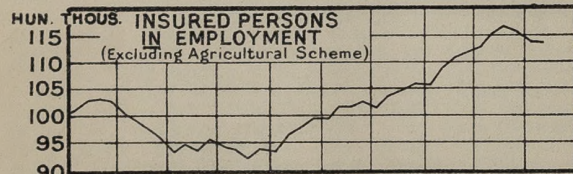
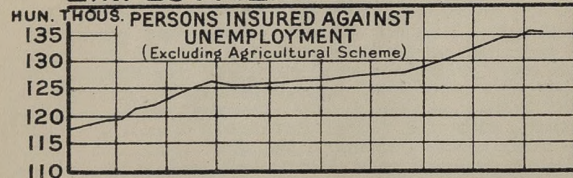
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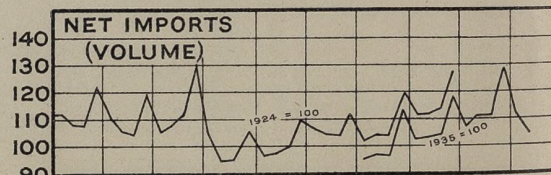
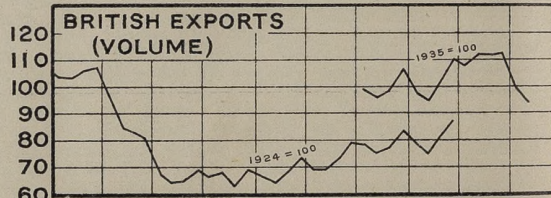
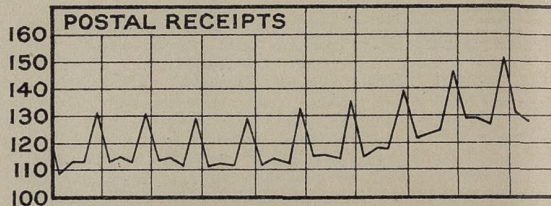
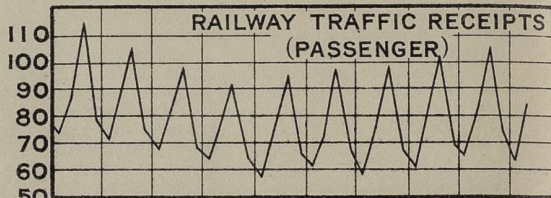
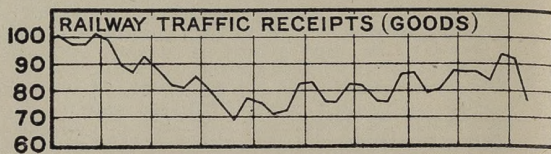
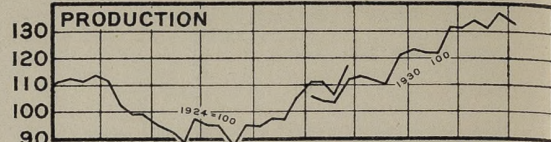
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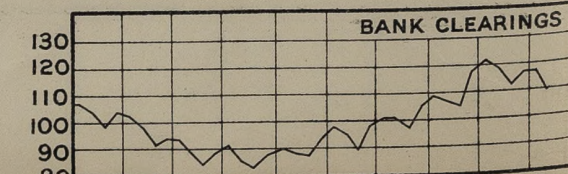
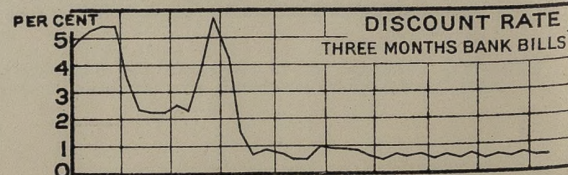
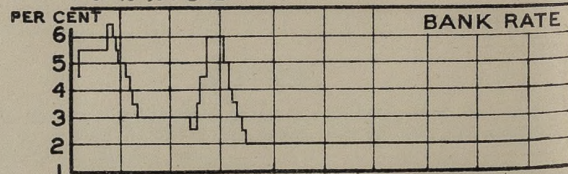
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



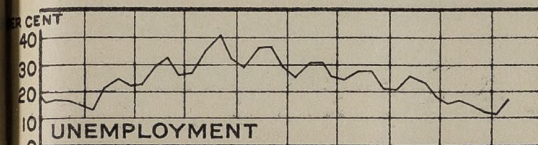
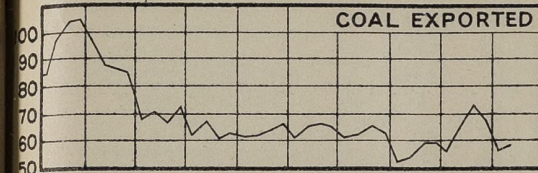
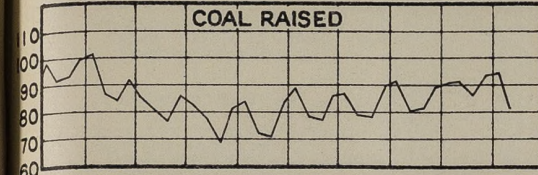
FINANCE



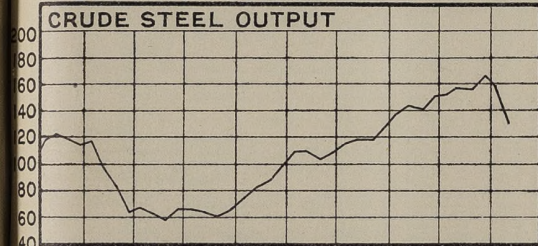
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

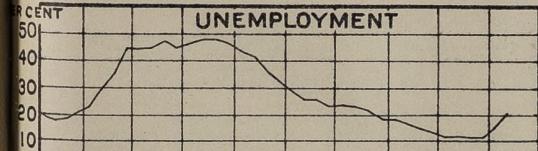
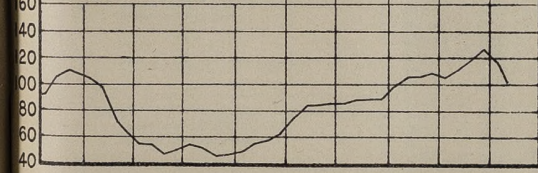
COAL MINING



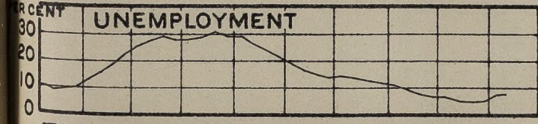
IRON AND STEEL



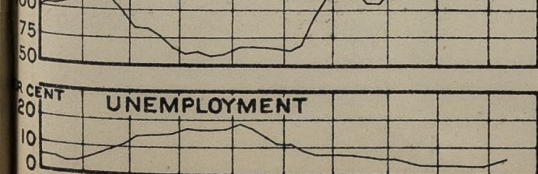
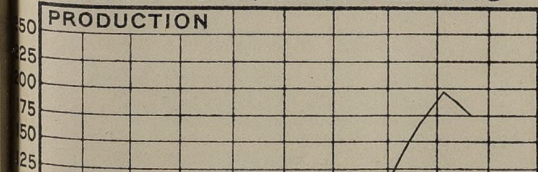
PIG IRON OUTPUT



GENERAL ENGINEERING



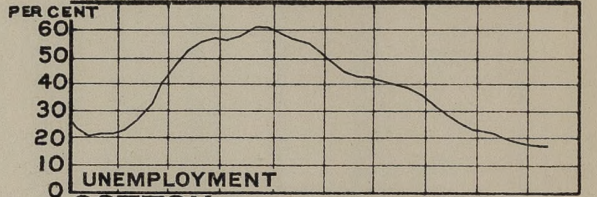
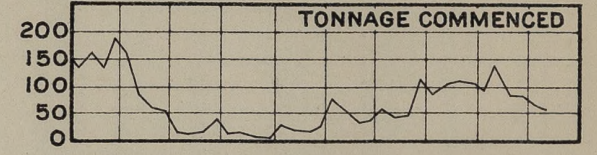
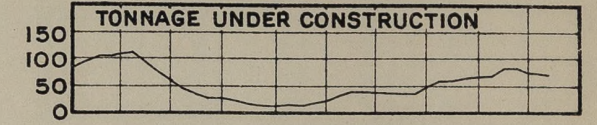
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



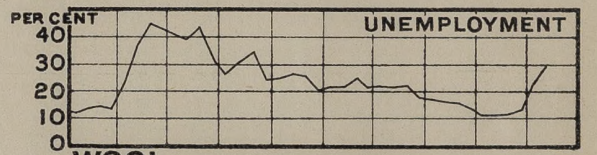
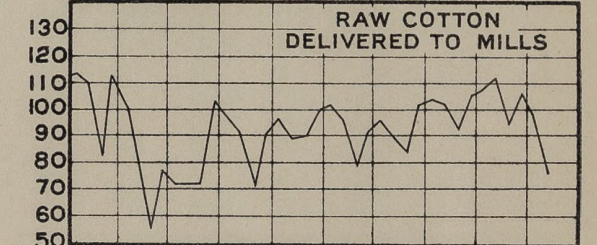
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

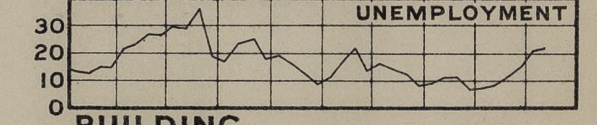
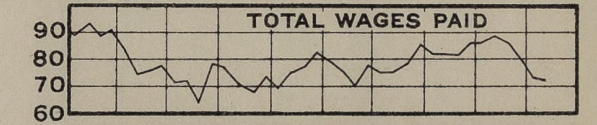
SHIPBUILDING



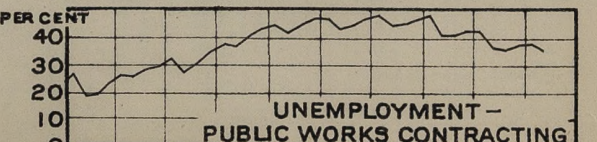
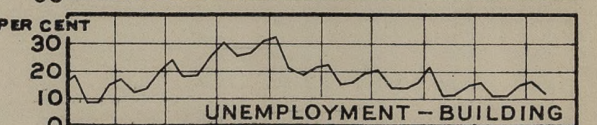
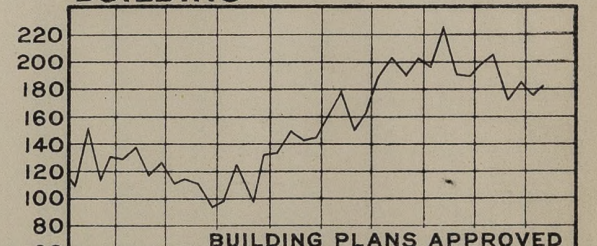
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Discount Rate.	1st Qr.	4.90	3.55	2.47	4.27	0.78	0.97	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.53
	2nd "	5.25	2.32	2.31	1.56	0.53	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.55
	3rd "	5.48	2.22	3.87	0.77	0.44	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.56	
	4th "	5.41	2.20	5.77	0.93	1.00	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country and Provincial (England and Wales)).	1st Qr.	22.0	21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4	25.2	24.2
	2nd "	21.4	20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1	24.5	22.7
	3rd "	20.5	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7	23.2	
	4th "	21.6	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.2	24.3	
Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	106.3	102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2	121.7	116.9
	2nd "	103.4	98.6	88.9	85.0	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8	118.4	109.7
	3rd "	99.0	90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8	112.1	
	4th "	104.3	93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	116.9	117.4	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4	20.1	21.0
	2nd "	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8	20.2	18.0
	3rd "	20.8	18.8	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.0	17.4	18.0	19.2	
	4th "	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.9	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised.	1st Qr.	98.9	101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6	90.1	94.2
	2nd "	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1	90.9	81.1
	3rd "	93.6	84.4	76.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9	86.2	
	4th "	99.8	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	89.6	93.9	
Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9
	2nd "	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0
	3rd "	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	
	4th "	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9	56.0	55.5
	2nd "	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7	64.5	58.0
	3rd "	104.0	85.8	67.1	60.6	64.2	68.1	65.3	59.3	73.4	
	4th "	104.7	85.1	72.2	63.2	66.3	65.0	62.6	59.2	68.0	
Coal Mining—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5	15.1	11.4†
	2nd "	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7	16.7	16.6†
	3rd "	16.7	24.9	33.0	40.6	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9	14.8	
	4th "	14.8	22.4	26.9	32.5	29.4	25.8	21.0	18.0	12.1†	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output.	1st Qr.	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.0	789.7	943.4	1,034.8	1,084.9
	2nd "	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.5	559.3	751.4	810.7	971.0	1,078.0	890.6
	3rd "	802.0	553.4	395.5	410.1	595.9	706.6	806.4	957.9	1,070.0	
	4th "	788.7	430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	1,027.0	1,138.6	
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0	151.4	158.8
	2nd "	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1	157.7	130.3
	3rd "	117.4	81.0	57.9	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2	156.6	
	4th "	115.4	62.9	65.5	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	150.3	166.6	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	55.8	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6	644.9	723.0
	2nd "	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	558.2	645.0	692.1	612.1
	3rd "	672.8	442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7	723.3	
	4th "	654.4	382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	661.6	771.9	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	91.6	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3	105.9	118.7
	2nd "	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9	113.6	100.5
	3rd "	110.5	72.6	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9	118.8	
	4th "	107.5	62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	108.7	126.8	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	18.8	22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9	28.7	23.8	18.8	11.7	14.5†
	2nd "	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9	11.6	11.6
	3rd "	18.6	35.5	47.2	48.2	35.9	25.3	21.2	14.9	10.2	
	4th "	20.5	44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8	10.2†	
General Engineering—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7	6.2	6.4†
	2nd "	9.1	15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8	5.3	7.2†
	3rd "	9.5	18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6	4.8	
	4th "	10.1	22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	6.6	5.1†	
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9	64.1	62.0	119.9	121.6	195.9	†
	2nd "	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8	65.2	69.0	121.6	145.1	186.8	†
	3rd "	107.6	109.4	75.7	56.8	64.8	92.2	105.5	168.2	174.9	†
	4th "	111.1	97.5	65.2	58.9	64.1	112.5	105.5	181.9	†	
Electrical Engineering—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6	3.5	4.5†
	2nd "	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	5.2†
	3rd "	4.0	9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6	2.7	
	4th "	4.2	10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	3.3	3.1†	
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	1.36	1.61	0.89	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84	1.01	1.09
	2nd "	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85	1.20	1.04
	3rd "	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93	1.18	
	4th "	1.56	0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	0.96	1.13	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5	70.5	75.7
	2nd "	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0	83.4	72.1
	3rd "	100.7	77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5	82.3	
	4th "	108.4	63.2	27.8	15.7	23.0	41.5	51.6	67.0	78.2	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter.	1st Qr.	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7	77.3	203.0	144.4	232.5	253.5	173.0
	2nd "	428.4	230.5	23.4	28.0	50.1	146.7	108.1	282.3	367.7	157.0
	3rd "	360.1	160.7	38.7	10.8	39.7	76.9	119.0	293.2	218.6	
	4th "	499.0	132.0	104.8	7.4	74.7	93.4	311.1	272.5	217.5	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4	77.3	55.0	88.6	96.5	65.9
	2nd "	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6	19.1	55.8	41.2	107.5	140.0	59.8
	3rd "	137.1	61.2	14.7	4.1	15.1	29.3	45.3	111.7	83.2	
	4th "	190.0	50.3	39.9	2.8	28.4	35.6	118.5	103.8	82.8	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter.	1st Qr.	23.5	22.4	46.8	57.2	59.6	50.1	42.1	32.8	22.2	17.7†
	2nd "	20.1	26.1	52.0	58.0	56.6	45.1	40.0	28.6	21.3	17.2†
	3rd "	20.5	31.9	55.8	60.9	55.0	43.1	38.8	25.7	19.2	
	4th "	21.0	40.2	57.7	60.4	51.8	42.9	36.1	23.1	18.6†	
Shipbuilding—Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	134.6	118.7	85.1	117.1	112.9	120.1	113.1	123.0	128.0	115.1
	2nd "	129.7	90.8	85.4	108.6	104.5	113.1	105.3	120.8	131.7	89.7
	3rd "	98.3	65.1	85.5	83.0	106.1	93.5	98.9	108.9	110.8	
	4th "	135.5	90.8	122.1	106.2	118.2	107.1	120.3	124.6	125.2	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	114	101	72	99	96	102	96	104	108	98
	2nd "	110	77	72	92	89	96	89	102	112	76
	3rd "	83	55	72	70	80	79	84	92	94	
	4th "	113	77	103	90	100	91	102	106	106	
Cotton Industry—Unemployment.	1st Qr.	11.6	23.8	40.6	25.9	24.8	21.6	22.1	17.1	10.9	22.5†
	2nd "	13.8	37.3	38.8	30.2	26.5	22.1	21.5	16.4	10.5	29.8†
	3rd "	14.0	45.5	44.0	34.5	24.9	25.3	22.3	15.9	11.0	
	4th "	13.3	43.0	30.4	24.4	20.6	21.9	17.8	13.5	13.1†	
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	88.8	83.9	70.6	77.1	69.1	79.7	74.5	82.1	86.4	72.4
	2nd "	93.3	73.8	72.0	70.5	75.1	74.7	75.6	81.8	88.7	71.9
	3rd "	88.5	75.7	62.8	67.9	77.8	70.0	78.2	81.0	85.7	
	4th "	90.6	76.7	78.6	73.8	82.7	77.8	85.8	85.7	78.6	
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid.	1st Qr.	13.1	21.2	29.5	16.5	19.7	11.1	16.5	9.2	7.1	20.8†
	2nd "	12.0	22.8	28.6	23.5	16.0	17.0	14.6	10.2	8.6	22.0†
	3rd "	15.2	26.5	36.3	25.3	11.9	21.8	12.6	10.4	10.3	
	4th "	15.1	25.9	18.8							

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

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr.	106.5	89.7	88.5	83.7	88.7	87.8	91.7	104.7	105.9	
	2nd "	101.9	87.9	84.8	84.4	87.6	88.1	92.2	110.1	101.9	
	3rd "	98.4	84.8	84.4	87.3	88.2	88.7	95.0	111.4		
	4th "	93.6	88.8	84.9	87.6	87.7	91.3	98.9	108.9		
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	165.2	162.2	150.7	146.2	139.8	140.5	141.3	146.2	151.0	156.5
	2nd "	160.8	155.0	146.3	142.8	136.5	138.3	140.0	144.3	152.3	155.8
	3rd "	163.3	156.5	145.3	141.7	139.8	142.3	143.3	146.7	155.5	
	4th "	166.5	155.5	146.7	143.0	142.5	143.7	146.7	150.5	159.5	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	94.5	92.7	86.2	83.6	79.9	80.3	80.8	83.6	86.3	89.5
	2nd "	91.9	88.6	83.6	81.6	78.0	79.1	80.0	82.5	87.1	89.1
	3rd "	93.4	89.5	83.1	81.0	79.9	81.4	81.9	83.9	88.9	
	4th "	95.2	88.9	83.9	81.8	81.5	82.2	83.9	86.0	91.2	
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	145.1	128.6	78.4	70.2	69.1	72.4	82.3	82.8	93.8	95.8
	2nd "	138.9	110.5	72.0	72.8	65.9	73.3	78.3	79.1	101.3	87.7
	3rd "	146.2	105.0	70.7	63.9	71.6	77.6	82.2	87.7	105.3	
	4th "	143.5	96.8	71.0	68.7	75.2	81.6	86.0	91.1	104.5	
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	1st Qr.	124.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	90.4	82.1*	82.1	90.2	83.8	
	2nd "	110.3	79.2	87.8	82.5	89.8	79.2	78.5	93.7	78.1	
	3rd "	105.7	81.5	79.2	88.3	95.1	81.7	85.8	93.4		
	4th "	100.2	83.5	85.0	92.2	101.0	85.7	89.2	92.2		
Index Number of Average Values (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	1st Qr.	85.4	77.5	68.5	66.5	66.4	100.2*	100.8	100.0	114.4	
	2nd "	83.0	75.3	68.7	66.2	67.6	98.9	100.7	108.1	112.3	
	3rd "	82.3	71.9	66.8	67.1	67.6	100.6	102.2	112.7		
	4th "	80.0	70.4	66.9	67.6	66.9	100.3	102.2	113.3		
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index† (1924 = 100 for 1929-36; 1935 = 100 for 1937-38).	1st Qr.	93.6	63.6	67.0	65.4	62.0	63.3	60.2	69.5	161.5‡	131.7
	2nd "	85.1	61.7	66.8	64.0	59.4	59.4	60.6	69.0	183.1	126.9
	3rd "	83.4	66.2	62.4	59.9	59.1	66.9	62.6	75.3	193.3	
	4th "	75.0	66.8	72.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	73.7	94.2	164.6	
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99	98½	97½	95	94	94	95	97½	100	105½
	2nd "	99	98½	97	95	94	94½	95	98	101½	106
	3rd "	98½	98½	96	94½	94	94½	96	98½	102½	
	4th "	98½	98	95½	94½	94	94½	96	98½	103½	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,595	12,663	12,745	12,936	13,267	13,522
	2nd "	11,822	12,115	12,467	12,545	12,613	12,682	12,766	13,015	13,358	13,550
	3rd "	11,870	12,197	12,550	12,556	12,631	12,702	12,797	13,098	13,437	
	4th "	11,923	12,290	12,620	12,576	12,648	12,724	12,860	13,184	13,481	
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,332	9,961	10,128	10,535	11,241	11,338**
	2nd "	10,277	9,880	9,487	9,375	9,621	10,170	10,364	10,879	11,519	11,366**
	3rd "	10,309	9,724	9,353	9,200	9,807	10,191	10,453	11,071	11,652	
	4th "	10,245	9,552	9,525	9,396	9,966	10,231	10,564	11,163	11,566**	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,353	1,543	2,622	2,666	2,845	2,303	2,255	2,022	1,639	1,796**
	2nd "	1,133	1,762	2,574	2,714	2,573	2,110	2,030	1,746	1,421	1,776**
	3rd "	1,152	2,045	2,734	2,843	2,397	2,115	1,960	1,630	1,376	
	4th "	1,281	2,297	2,668	2,757	2,268	2,109	1,901	1,621	1,518**	
Males ...	1st Qr.	1,105	1,175	1,973	2,197	2,362	1,933	1,848	1,655	1,334	1,353**
	2nd "	916	1,302	1,956	2,251	2,157	1,773	1,686	1,436	1,162	1,343**
	3rd "	919	1,508	2,068	2,363	2,034	1,750	1,624	1,332	1,107	
	4th "	1,020	1,720	2,118	2,319	1,941	1,758	1,576	1,330	1,199**	
Females ...	1st Qr.	248	368	649	469	483	370	407	367	305	443**
	2nd "	217	460	618	463	416	337	344	310	259	433**
	3rd "	233	537	666	480	363	365	336	298	269	
	4th "	261	577	550	438	327	351	325	291	319**	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332	1,967	1,913	1,742	1,468	1,459**
	2nd "	885	1,260	1,966	2,102	2,079	1,737	1,711	1,488	1,242	1,368**
	3rd "	869	1,411	2,061	2,150	1,937	1,681	1,618	1,372	1,157	
	4th "	1,007	1,726	2,198	2,265	1,932	1,797	1,679	1,429	1,279**	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	269	364	629	469	513	336	342	280	171	337**
	2nd "	248	502	608	612	494	373	319	258	179	408**
	3rd "	283	634	673	693	460	434	342	258	219	
	4th "	274	571	470	492	336	312	222	192	239**	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1929-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-38§)	1st Qr.	110.6	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.8	106.0§	113.2	123.1	131.3	132.7
	2nd "	112.0	103.1	92.1	94.3	96.7	104.0	110.7	122.3	133.8	¶
	3rd "	110.7	99.5	89.3	87.4	96.8	102.6	109.9	121.3	130.4	
	4th "	114.0	99.0	97.3	95.0	105.0	112.0	120.7	131.7	136.6	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr.	2,018	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,518	1,669	1,648	1,736	1,746	1,824
	2nd "	1,963	1,809	1,657	1,493	1,413	1,526	1,530	1,592	1,759	1,554
	3rd "	1,955	1,748	1,627	1,396	1,452	1,521	1,516	1,616	1,673	
	4th "	2,016	1,861	1,709	1,548	1,657	1,655	1,730	1,762	1,868	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	100.3	99.6	87.5	80.3	75.5	83.0	81.9	86.3	86.8	90.7
	2nd "	97.6	90.0	82.4	74.2	70.3	75.9	76.1	79.2	87.5	77.3
	3rd "	97.2	86.9	80.9	69.4	72.2	75.6	75.4	80.4	83.2	
	4th "	100.2	92.5	85.0	77.0	82.4	82.3	86.0	87.6	92.9	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr.	1,257	1,205	1,163	1,090	984	1,038	1,007	1,035	1,113	1,080
	2nd "	1,505	1,504	1,390	1,270	1,289	1,257	1,345	1,383	1,428	1,447
	3rd "	1,963	1,841	1,693	1,566	1,623	1,664	1,700	1,748	1,814	
	4th "	1,355	1,300	1,184	1,114	1,130	1,151	1,160	1,200	1,246	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	73.3	70.2	67.8	63.5	57.3	60.5	58.7	60.3	64.9	62.9
	2nd "	87.7	87.6	81.0	74.0	75.1	73.3	78.4	80.6	83.2	84.3
	3rd "	114.3	107.3	98.7	91.3	94.6	97.0	99.1	101.9	105.7	
	4th "	79.0	75.8	69.0	64.9	65.9	67.1	67.6	69.9	72.6	
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	124.1	129.2	129.9	127.0	128.2	131.3	132.2	138.4	147.6	149.3
	2nd "	129.3	131.5	130.8	128.1	130.7	131.4	135.5	140.1	147.9	147.2
	3rd "	129.1	129.6	127.1	127.4	128.5	130.6	135.3	142.2	145.8	
	4th "	150.3	149.6	148.6	148.6	152.8	156.0	160.4	169.1	173.6	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	108.3	112.8	113.4	110.9	111.9	114.6	115.3	120.8	128.9	130.3
	2nd "	112.9	114.8	114.2	111.8	114.1	114.7	118.2	122.3	129.1	128.4
	3rd "	112.6	113.2	110.9	111.2	112.2	114.0	118.1	124.2	127.3	
	4th "	131.2	130.5	129.7	129.7	133.4	136.2	140.0	147.6	151.5	
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	181.2	164.1	103.3	92.3	89.7	94.7	105.5	106.1	121.1	120.9
	2nd "	177.6	140.7	95.8	94.7	85.6	95.0	101.0	101.8	130.1	112.3
	3rd "	184.7	136.3	93.2	84.1	93.1	99.3	105.3	112.2	134.4	
	4th "	185.9	129.7	98.2	93.9	99.5	106.9	114.0	120.5	135.9	
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	1st Qr.	158.9	110.9	109.7	109.7	115.4	105.4*	104.8	115.2	106.1	
	2nd "	140.2	105.6	112.4	105.9	115.0	102.0	100.7	119.2	100.4	
	3rd "	137.2	106.2	102.4	113.7	120.9	105.1	109.6	118.8		
	4th "	134.5	114.1	113.8	120.1	130.4	113.4	117.1	120.1		
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	1st Qr.										