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.

* 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.

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).

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS, BY SAMPLE, FOR JULY, 1937.

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

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

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS.

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

Age Group.	Males.		Females.	
	Estimated Number.	Per cent. of total.	Estimated Number.	Per cent. of total.
	PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.			
14 and 15 years	492,000	4·9	402,000	10·1
16 and 17 ,, ...	677,000	6·7	550,000	13·8
18 – 20 ,, ...	710,000	7·0	549,000	13·8
21 – 24 ,, ...	1,163,300	11·5	675,200	16·9
25 – 29 ,, ...	1,414,100	13·9	565,200	14·2
30 – 34 ,, ...	1,280,900	12·6	388,000	9·7
35 – 39 ,, ...	1,044,100	10·3	285,900	7·2
40 – 44 ,, ...	855,400	8·4	208,100	5·2
45 – 49 ,, ...	763,500	7·5	151,000	3·8
50 – 54 ,, ...	673,800	6·6	104,800	2·6
55 – 59 ,, ...	598,700	5·9	70,900	1·8
60 – 64 ,, ...	477,200	4·7	37,900	0·9
Totals	10,150,000	100·0	3,988,000	100·0
	PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.			
14 and 15 years	29,000	4·4	3,000	7·3
16 and 17 ,, ...	42,000	6·4	4,500	11·0
18 – 20 ,, ...	43,000	6·6	4,500	11·0
21 – 24 ,, ...	67,500	10·3	5,250	12·8
25 – 29 ,, ...	85,000	13·0	9,150	22·3
30 – 34 ,, ...	76,400	11·7		
35 – 39 ,, ...	63,800	9·8	8,200	20·0
40 – 44 ,, ...	51,300	7·8		
45 – 49 ,, ...	51,500	7·9	4,050	9·9
50 – 54 ,, ...	51,400	7·9		
55 – 59 ,, ...	47,800	7·3	2,350	5·7
60 – 64 ,, ...	45,300	6·9		
Totals	654,000	100·0	41,000	100·0

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

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

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

Among males insured under the General Scheme at July, 1937, 44 per cent. were under 30 years of age, and a little over three-fourths were under 45 years. The proportion in each five-year age group shows a marked fall from age 30 onwards; the age group 25–29 included 13·9 per cent. of the total as compared with only 4·7 per cent. in the age group 60–64.

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

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

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

Comparison with Results of Previous Enquiries.

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

Age Group.	Males.				Females.			
	July 1925.†	July 1930.	July 1932.	July 1937.	July 1925.†	July 1930.	July 1932.	July 1937.
Years.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16–17	6·8	7·0	6·1	7·0	13·1	13·4	12·6	15·3
18–20	23·5	10·8	9·9	7·4	40·8	20·5	17·7	15·3
21–24		13·5	11·8	12·0		21·7	19·3	18·8
25–29	13·0	13·7	14·3	14·6	15·9	15·6	16·7	15·8
30–34	11·0	10·9	12·7	13·3	9·4	9·3	11·3	10·8
35–39	10·2	9·2	9·7	10·8	6·6	6·1	7·4	8·0
40–44	9·0	8·7	9·0	8·9	4·9	4·9	5·4	5·8
45–49	8·4	8·0	7·9	7·9	3·8	3·5	4·0	4·2
50–54	7·8	7·3	7·5	7·0	2·7	2·4	2·8	2·9
55–59	6·0	6·3	6·4	6·2	1·7	1·5	1·8	2·0
60–64	4·2	4·2	4·7	4·9	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·1
Not stated.	0·1	0·4	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·0	0·0
Totals	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	Estimated total numbers insured (thousands).							
16–64	8,158	8,674	9,042	9,658	3,008	3,326	3,358	3,586

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

* *See* footnote * in previous column.

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

the men aged 16–64 insured under the General Scheme at July 1937, 73·6 per cent. were 25 years of age and over as compared with 69·7 per cent. at July, 1925. In the case of women, the figures for the various age groups above age 24 do not show marked differences between the four dates included in the Table, but there has been some increase in the percentages within the higher age groups, and a reduction in the proportions aged 18 and under 25 years.

Divisional Analysis.

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

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

Division.	General Scheme.				Agricultural Scheme.			
	Ages. 14-24	Ages. 25-44	Ages. 45-64	Total	Ages. 14-24	Ages. 25-44	Ages. 45-64	Total
London	31·6	46·3	22·1	100	21·3	44·7	34·0	100
South Eastern ...	30·9	45·8	23·3	100	24·0	43·0	33·0	100
South Western ...	29·6	45·7	24·7	100	24·0	43·6	32·4	100
Midlands	31·5	45·0	23·5	100	26·0	42·4	31·6	100
North Eastern ...	28·3	45·2	26·5	100	31·2	41·3	27·5	100
North Western ...	28·9	44·9	26·2	100	32·4	42·9	24·7	100
Northern ...	28·5	43·7	27·8	100	40·6	35·4	24·0	100
Scotland	30·4	44·8	24·8	100	33·3	41·9	34·8	100
Wales and Mon.	26·1	44·7	29·2	100	36·9	37·9	25·2	100
Great Britain ...	30·1	45·2	24·7	100	27·7	42·3	30·0	100

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

The analysis for the Agricultural Scheme shows marked differences, as between the various Divisions, in the age distribution of the men insured under the Scheme. The proportions of insured males under 25 years of age are well below the average in the Southern and Midlands Divisions and are well above the average in the Northern Counties, Scotland and Wales. To some extent the higher proportions in the older age groups in the Southern areas may be due to the inclusion of private gardeners, who are mainly employed in those areas and whose average age is above that of other classes insured under the Scheme. At the same time it is probable that in the areas where general industry has been markedly prosperous numbers of young men have been attracted from agriculture. While in London and the South Eastern Divisions less than 25 per cent. of the men insured under the Agricultural Scheme are under 25 years of age, the corresponding figure for the Northern Division is 40·6 per cent., and in the North Eastern, North Western, Scotland and Wales Divisions the percentages range from 31·2 to 36·9. These marked divergences between the percentages of young men employed in agriculture in different areas are no doubt associated to some extent with the variations in the demand for workers in other industries in those areas during recent years.

Rates of Unemployment in Various Age Groups.

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

It should be observed that the special analysis of unemployment by age groups at 28th February, 1938, related only to persons *registered* as unemployed at that date, exclusive of a number who had ceased to register as unemployed but whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books (*see* explanation on page 314). Consequently, the percentage rates of unemployment, shown below, obtained by relating the results of this analysis to the estimated numbers of insured persons, are not strictly comparable with those given in the monthly statistics regularly published in this Gazette relating to unemployment among insured persons generally, in which account is taken of persons whose books are in the "two-months file."* It should also be noted that the figures given in the Table below exclude persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

Age Group.	Males.			Females.		
	Estimated Numbers insured at July, 1937.	Numbers Unemployed at 28th February, 1938.†		Estimated Numbers insured at July, 1937.	Numbers Unemployed at 28th February, 1938.†	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
	Persons Insured under the General Scheme.					
16–17 ...	677,000	27,771	4·1	550,000	30,277	5·5
18–20 ...	710,000	58,143	8·2	549,000	45,804	8·3
21–24 ...	1,163,300	145,229	12·5	675,200	71,191	10·5
25–29 ...	1,414,100	157,137	11·1	565,200	60,597	10·7
30–34 ...	1,280,900	145,794	11·4	388,000	44,387	11·4
35–39 ...	1,044,100	135,836	13·0	285,900	36,533	12·8
40–44 ...	855,400	115,856	13·5	208,100	28,684	13·8
45–49 ...	763,500	115,327	15·1	151,000	22,826	15·1
50–54 ...	673,800	118,279	17·6	104,800	18,111	17·3
55–59 ...	598,700	119,404	19·9	70,900	14,008	19·8
60–64 ...	477,200	112,631	23·6	37,900	9,270	24·5
Total ...	9,658,000	1,251,407	13·0	3,586,000	381,688	10·6
	Persons Insured under the Agricultural Scheme.					
16–17 ...	42,000	1,465	3·5	4,500	767	17·0
18–20 ...	43,000	2,253	5·2	4,500	1,005	22·3
21–24 ...	67,500	3,499	5·2	5,250	1,329	25·3
25–29 ...	85,000	3,345	3·9	9,150	3,238	35·4
30–34 ...	76,400	2,948	3·9			
35–39 ...	63,800	2,695	4·2	8,200	2,821	34·4
40–44 ...	51,300	2,416	4·7			
45–49 ...	51,500	2,644	5·1	4,050	1,604	39·6
50–54 ...	51,400	3,083	6·0			
55–59 ...	47,800	3,715	7·8	2,350	726	30·9
60–64 ...	45,300	4,349	9·6			
Total ...	625,000	32,412	5·2	38,000	11,490	30·2

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

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

For women insured under the General Scheme the percentage rates of unemployment in the various age groups are not very different from the corresponding figures for men. The average rate of unemployment among women aged 16–64, taken as a whole (10·6 per cent.), is, however, considerably below the corresponding figure for men (13·0 per cent.). This is due to the fact that among women the proportion of the total number insured included in the younger age groups, with their lower rates of unemployment, is much larger than in the case of men.

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

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

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

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

Comparison with Results of Previous Enquiries. General Scheme only.

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

The Table below gives the figures for all four dates :

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	8·8	15·8	16·3	8·2	5·1	13·3	7·9	8·3
21–24		23·3	23·5	12·5		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	4·6	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 :—								
18–64	10·2	23·1	22·9	13·6	4·8	20·3	10·4	11·6
16–64	—	—	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 ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

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

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £43,295,356, equivalent to 15s. 4·93d. per ton, of which 10s. 2·67d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £48,784,365, equivalent to 17s. 4·38d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £5,489,009 or 1s. 11·45d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 752,642, and the number of man-shifts worked was 51,650,347. The average output per man-shift worked was 23·40 cwts., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 11s. 1·44d. The average value of allowances in kind was 5·11d. per shift.

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

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.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
Scotland	10 10·87	0·63	10 1·16	0·58
Northumberland	9 5·32	13·94	8 8·29	13·18
Durham	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 ½d. (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. (1½d. post free.)
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 30th April.
‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 10d. post free).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

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

POOR RELIEF: FIRST 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	
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.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	855
Dependent wives and children of such persons	1,363
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	4,860
Dependent wives and children of such persons	5,127
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation :—	
(i) Able-bodied unemployed	1,504
Dependent wives and children of such persons... ...	2,603
(ii) Other persons	25,029
Dependent wives and children of such persons... ...	50,857
4. Total of above three classes	92,198
5. All other persons	126,631
TOTAL	218,829

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

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

The Volume consists of (1) a detailed subject index in alphabetical order, which provides a ready means of ascertaining the nature of information available on any subject and the official publication in which it is contained; and (2) a list of official publications (with their prices), grouped according to the various Government Departments responsible for each.

The 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 eight 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 Commissioner, under powers conferred by the Decree for the Execution of the Four-Year Plan, dated 18th October, 1936. A summary of the relevant Orders is given below.

In order to ensure that the necessary labour is promptly available for urgent tasks of special national importance, under an Order dated 22nd June, 1938, all able-bodied German nationals are liable, as the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and 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 1,875,083 as compared with 1,894,548 at 13th June, 1938, On a comparable basis* there was an increase at 18th July, 1938, of about 486,000 as compared with 26th July, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

In the iron mining industry employment continued to decline and was moderate generally; at shale mines it remained fair. There was a marked improvement at limestone quarries in the Buxton area, while in the Cleveland area employment showed a further decline and was very slack. At slate quarries employment continued good; at tin mines it remained slack. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries declined and was slack; at china clay quarries 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; 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 millsawyers 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 unemployed 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	39,241	12,791	18	52,050
Total	1,329,607	481,994	63,482	1,875,083

* 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).

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Division.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).				Agricultural Scheme.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).
London... ...	8·3	6·2	7·6	− 0·1	3·1	8·2	3·8	+ 0·1
South-Eastern ...	7·1	5·4	6·7	− 0·2	2·3	4·5	2·4	− 0·3
South-Western ...	7·9	4·8	7·2	− 0·4	2·3	7·2	2·4	− 0·6
Midlands ...	11·7	11·5	11·6	+ 0·5	4·4	8·3	4·5	− 0·3
North-Eastern ...	15·1	14·0	14·8	+ 0·8	3·8	5·6	4·0	− 1·7
North-Western ...	17·5	18·1	17·7	− 2·4	6·3	8·6	6·3	− 1·3
Northern ...	21·6	9·0	19·7	+ 1·2	6·9	7·3	7·0	− 1·5
Scotland ...	18·1	12·6	16·6	+ 0·8	5·6	9 9	6·0	− 0·9
Wales	26·2	13·5	24·7	− 1·1	8·5	4·8	8·4	− 2·6
Special Schemes	2·1	0·5	1·5	− 0·1	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	13·6	10·9	12·8	− 0·2	3·8	6·8	4·0	− 0·7
N. Ireland ...	30·0	38·1	33·0	+ 4·3	16·3	23·2	16·6	− 2·7
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	13·9	11·7	13·3	− 0·1	4·3	7·1	4·5	− 0·8

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937.						
26 July ...	1,074,474	40,392	221,400	43,193	1,379,459	1,445,328
23 August	1,046,723	45,044	221,302	45,552	1,358,621	1,424,167
13 Sept.:— Old Basis†	1,069,652	43,133	230,997	44,818	1,388,600	1,454,006
New Basis†	1,034,809	39,793	222,905	41,697	1,339,204	1,403,506
18 October	1,074,482	36,641	239,177	39,949	1,390,249	1,460,080
15 November	1,133,418	37,276	284,938	43,571	1,499,203	1,579,914
13 December	1,277,454	37,125	309,858	40,970	1,665,407	1,755,491
1938.						
17 January	1,331,306	52,856	379,396	64,049	1,827,607	1,927,005
14 February	1,312,317	49,241	387,515	61,348	1,810,421	1,907,795
14 March ..	1,269,286	42,490	382,389	54,816	1,748,981	1,844,583
4 April ...	1,275,081	41,177	379,709	51,797	1,747,764	1,842,115
16 May ...	1,295,652	48,072	379,943	55,138	1,778,805	1,868,760
13 June ...	1,326,859	44,074	383,105	48,874	1,802,912	1,894,548
18 July ...	1,322,129	46,629	356,982	47,376	1,773,116	1,875,083

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

Date.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).‡					Agricultural Scheme.		
			Males and Females.					
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1937.								
26th July ...	11·2	7·2	8·3	1·8	10·1	2·6	4·2	2·7
23rd August ...	11·0	7·1	8·4	1·5	9·9	3·0	5·9	3·2
13th September:— Old Basis† ...	11·1	7·2	8·5	1·6	10·1	3·1	5·6	3·2
New Basis† ...	10·8	7·0	8·3	1·4	9·7	2·9	5·4	3·1
18th October ...	11·2	7·6	8·9	1·3	10·2	3·2	6·4	3·4
15th November ...	11·8	8·9	9·4	1·6	11·0	4·2	19·3	5·0
13th December ...	13·2	9·5	9·8	2·4	12·2	6·5	37·5	8·3
1938.								
17th January ...	13·8	11·8	10·7	2·6	13·3	7·2	39·5	9·0
14th February ...	13·7	12·0	10·7	2·5	13·2	6·7	37·2	8·4
14th March ...	13·2	12·0	10·4	2·5	12·9	5·6	19·8	6·4
4th April ...	13·3	11·8	10·2	2·7	12·9	5·3	13·9	5·7
16th May ...	13·4	11·8	10·0	3·0	13·0	5·8	20·5	6·6
13th June ...	13·8	12·1	9·9	3·5	13·4	5·0	10·2	5·3
18th July ...	13·9	11·7	9·8	3·5	13·3	4·3*	7·1*	4·5*

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

† The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (*see* article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the separate figures for September, 1937, given in the Tables, and by the two points for that month on the chart in the next column.

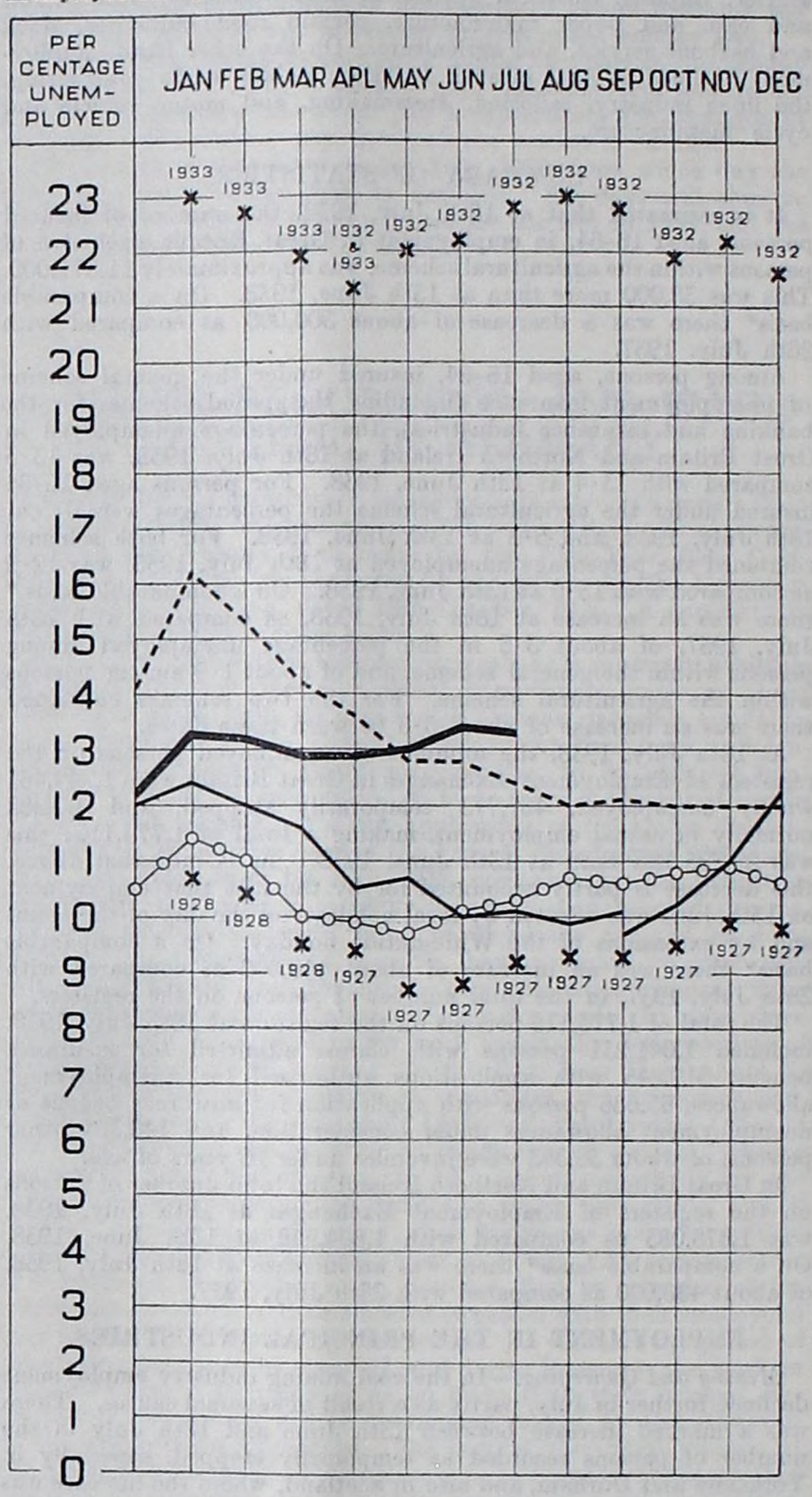
‡ The percentages for July, 1937, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1937, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to changes since that date in the numbers insured.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1938. ——— 1936. - - - - - - - - - -
1937.† ——— *Mean for* 1924–29.‡ ○—○—○—○—○—○

✕ The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentage unemployed during the years 1924–1936 ‡



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

—	Five weeks ended 25th July, 1938.		Period 26th July, 1937, to 25th July, 1938.			
			Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	152,666	138,559	1,645,588	− 129,959	1,510,698	− 111,056
Boys ...	28,906	21,771	346,626	− 28,911	263,908	− 18,655
Women	84,207	64,378	745,157	− 23,717	562,587	− 6,576
Girls ...	28,068	21,462	326,686	− 8,324	249,486	− 5,345
Total	293,847	246,170	3,064,057	− 190,911	2,586,679	− 141,632

* *See* footnote ‡ in previous column.
† *See* footnote † in previous column.
‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.
§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 25th July, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,297 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 22·0* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 18·0 at 13th June, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·5 (from 9·9 to 9·4), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 4·5 (from 8·1 to 12·6). On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5·4† in the total percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

Area.	Insured Persons (aged 16–64) recorded as Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.*				
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	Total.	Month before.	Year† before.
Great Britain ...	81,609	109,058	9·4	12·6	22·0	+ 4·0	+ 5·4
England and Wales	68,493	94,996	9·0	12·4	21·4	+ 3·2	+ 4·9
Scotland	13,116	14,062	12·5	13·4	25·9	+ 9·2	+ 7·8
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland	3,186	7,421	6·7	15·6	22·3	− 1·9	+14·3
Durham ...	10,784	16,284	8·8	13·2	22·0	+ 8·0	+12·3
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,511	167	17·8	2·0	19·8	− 2·1	− 5·3
Yorkshire ...	8,934	26,622	6·2	18·4	24·6	+ 8·7	+ 1·5
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	8,720	4,113	12·5	5·9	18·4	− 2·8	− 3·4
Derbyshire ...	2,017	6,299	3·8	11·9	15·7	+ 1·1	+ 2·6
Notts. and Leicester ...	3,168	14,882	5·8	27·1	32·9	+10·4	+14·3
Warwickshire...	805	98	5·7	0·7	6·4	− 1·7	+ 1·9
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	3,302	5,598	5·7	9·7	15·4	+ 1·9	+ 3·7
Glos. and Somerset	634	1,462	6·6	15·3	21·9	+ 7·7	+11·9
Kent	536	9	7·5	0·1	7·6	+ 2·1	+ 4·3
Wales and Monmouth ...	24,124	12,029	14·0	6·9	20·9	− 1·5	+ 4·0

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.‡		
	23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
England and Wales:						
Northumberland ...	44,645	− 0·4	− 0·7	4·67	−0·07	−0·59
Durham	114,076	− 1·8	− 0·8	4·56	−0·34	−0·64
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,551	− 1·8	+ 3·3	5·33	−0·20	−0·36
South Yorkshire ...	97,413	− 0·7	− 0·5	4·05	−0·58	+0·40
West Yorkshire ...	43,552	+ 0·0	+ 3·5	3·88	−0·37	+0·37
Lancs. and Cheshire...	57,790	− 0·4	− 2·4	4·41	−0·51	−0·37
Derbyshire	44,636	− 0·0	+ 1·6	3·39	−0·44	+0·16
Notts. and Leicester...	53,998	+ 0·2	+ 2·3	3·55	−0·60	−0·02
Warwick	16,560	+ 0·1	− 1·4	5·09	−0·46	−0·16
North Staffordshire ...	23,345	− 0·0	− 0·7	4·59	−0·18	−0·18
South Staffs.§, Worcs. and Salop	26,668	− 0·2	− 0·8	4·36	−0·42	−0·06
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,566	− 0·4	− 2·3	4·96	−0·45	−0·16
Kent	6,168	− 8·7	−12·6	5·50	+2·08	+0·04
North Wales... ...	9,618	− 2·4	− 2·4	5·37	−0·13	−0·18
South Wales and Mon.	134,596	+ 0·1	− 0·3	5·05	−0·24	−0·77
England and Wales	688,182	− 0·6	− 0·3	4·42	−0·35	−0·26
Scotland:						
Mid and East Lothians	13,111	− 0·9	+ 0·3	2·96	−1·91	+0·04
Fife and Clackmannan	23,297	− 0·5	+ 0·6	2·46	−2·65	−0·28
Rest of Scotland ...	52,357	− 0·7	− 1·2	2·70	−2·26	−0·27
Scotland	88,765	− 0·7	− 0·5	2·68	−2·31	−0·22
Great Britain ...	776,947	− 0·6	− 0·3	4·22	−0·58	−0·26

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938, was 1·55 days per week, of which 0·96 of a day was due to want of trade and 0·54 of a day to holidays. The figure for the week ended 18th June, 1938, was 0·96 of a day per week, of which 0·85 of a day was due to want of trade, and that for the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937, was 1·30 days per week, of which 0·61 of a day was due to want of trade, and 0·44 of a day to holidays. The average non-winding time, for each of the two later periods under review, was about one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week in the fortnight ended 24th July, 1937.

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

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

† *See* footnote * on page 305.

‡ *See* footnote ‡ in next column.

§ Including Cannock Chase.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July again declined and was moderate. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 14·3* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 13·6 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6·8† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines ‡		
	Fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,833	− 9·9	− 9·3	4·43	− 0·09	− 1·46
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,039	+ 0·3	+ 2·2	5·71	− 0·29	− 0·29
Other Districts ...	1,771	+ 2·7	+ 0·7	5·13	− 0·34	− 0·45
ALL DISTRICTS	6,643	− 3·7	− 3·4	5·01	− 0·18	− 0·83

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938, by firms making returns was 2,063, a decrease of 0·4 per cent. as compared with June, 1938, but an increase of 6·8 per cent. as compared with July, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week‡ at the mines making returns was 6·00 in July, 1938, the same as in June, 1938; in July, 1937, the average was 5·88.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July continued to decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 16·7* at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 16·3 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 8·3† in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 14,248 workpeople at the end of July, 1938, showed a decrease of 4·4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with June, 1938, and of 10·6 per cent. compared with July, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
	July, 1938.	June, 1938.	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	24	26	36	−2	−12
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	8	9	10	−1	−2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire...	7	8	8	−1	−1
Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants	22	21	29	+1	−7
Lincolnshire	11	12	13	−1	−2
Staffs. Shrops. Worcs. and Warwick	4	6	9	−2	−5
South Wales and Mon. ...	4	4	6	...	−2
England and Wales ...	80	86	111	−6	−31
Scotland	10	11	15	−1	−5
Great Britain	90	97	126	−7	−36

The production of pig iron in July, 1938, amounted to 507,800 tons compared with 541,500 tons in June, 1938, and 729,300 tons in July, 1937.

* *See* footnote * in previous column.

† *See* footnote * on page 305.

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

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT 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 :—

—	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts ‡		
	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	5,687	+ 0·7	−21·5	33,156	+ 2·7	−22·1
Puddling Forges...	432	−29·8	−41·1	1,589	−39·3	−58·3
Rolling Mills ..	18,676	− 0·2	−16·2	94,432	+ 0·5	−22·6
Forging and Pressing	1,511	− 5·7	− 5·7	8,215	+ 7·9	− 4·4
Founding ..	8,698	− 1·4	− 2·1	44,491	− 9·7	−13·5
Other Departments	9,432	− 4·8	−14·9	52,039	− 6·4	−17·5
Mechanics, Labourers ...	12,685	− 0·7	− 7·9	73,015	+ 2·0	− 8·8
TOTAL ...	57,121	− 1·7	−13·0	306,937	− 1·9	−17·4
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	10,829	− 4·8	−18·2	59,354	− 6·8	−22·7
Sheffield, Rotherham	23,480	− 0·6	− 0·7	125,461	+ 0·1	− 6·2
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	315	−22·6	−27·6	1,509	−14·7	−38·7
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,977	+ 3·9	−14·7	24,967	− 1·1	−19·7
Staffordshire ..	5,079	− 1·5	−18·0	27,735	+ 0·4	−20·3
Other Midland Counties ...	6,055	− 1·6	− 2·4	32,559	− 1·3	− 7·3
Wales and Mon. ...	6,386	− 2·9	−36·6	35,352	− 2·7	−38·5
Total, Eng. & Wales	57,121	− 1·7	−13·0	306,937	− 1·9	−17·4
Scotland	§	§	§	§	§	§
TOTAL ...	57,121	− 1·7	−13·0	306,937	− 1·9	−17·4

The average number of shifts‡ during which the works were open was 5·4 in the week ended 23rd July, 1938, the same as in June, 1938, compared with 5·7 in July, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 683,200 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 :—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	47	+ 6	−22	260	+48	−131
Steel Sheet	7	...	− 5	59	−11	− 47
TOTAL ...	54	+ 6	−27	319	+37	−178

ENGINEERING.

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

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 307.
† *See* footnote * 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, age 16—64, at 18th July, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before† :—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16–64, Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.							
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a	
							Month before.	Year† before.
London ...	4,261	844	57	409	4,633	10,204	+ 33	+ 4,980
South-Eastern	1,660	288	125	141	1,730	3,944	+ 262	+ 1,650
South-Western	993	121	280	121	2,695	4,210	+ 835	+ 890
Midlands ...	5,440	1,880	26	967	15,180	23,493	+ 1,040	+ 13,700
North-Eastern	7,388	282	151	376	877	9,074	− 319	+ 4,080
North-Western	13,866	1,507	119	694	2,168	18,354	− 1,960	+ 7,820
Northern ...	3,747	470	1,829	825	535	7,406	+ 298	+ 1,730
Scotland ...	7,868	226	1,315	1,295	1,019	11,723	+ 1,444	+ 950
Wales ...	1,166	123	19	262	574	2,144	− 9	+ 930
Northern Ireland	1,188	116	558	110	515	2,487	+ 315	+ 680
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	47,577	5,857	4,479	5,200	29,926	93,039	+ 1,939	+ 37,410
	Percentages* Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.							
London ...	3·6	4·5	16·3	6·9	6·5	4·8	+ 0·1	+ 2·3
South-Eastern	3·6	2·6	3·3	15·5	4·0	3·8	+ 0·3	+ 1·6
South-Western	2·9	3·7	3·6	10·7	5·5	4·4	+ 0·9	+ 1·0
Midlands ...	5·5	5·1	26·0	9·5	13·0	9·0	+ 0·4	+ 5·3
North-Eastern	8·5	5·2	10·1	16·1	5·5	8·1	− 0·3	+ 3·6
North-Western	12·4	5·9	13·7	14·7	7·3	10·6	− 1·2	+ 4·5
Northern ...	10·4	5·5	12·0	13·7	11·6	10·5	+ 0·4	+ 2·4
Scotland ...	11·1	6·1	7·4	18·2	7·1	10·3	+ 1·3	+ 0·9
Wales ...	21·1	15·8	5·4	16·9	17·4	18·7	...	+ 8·2
Northern Ireland	19·0	26·4	9·2	73·3	15·6	15·3	+ 1·9	+ 4·2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	7·7	5·1	8·3	13·0	8·5	7·9	+ 0·1	+ 3·1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with :—								
June, 1938	− 0·3	−0·4	+0·2	+2·1	+0·8	+ 0·1	—	—
July, 1937†	+ 2·9	+2·5	+0·3	+3·2	+4·1	+ 3·1	—	—

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

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

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

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

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

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16–64, Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages* Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year† before.		Month before.	Year† before.
London ...	1,456	+ 232	+ 170	14·5	+ 2·3	+ 1·7
South-Eastern	421	+ 50	+ 60	7·4	+ 0·9	+ 1·0
South-Western	2,636	− 193	− 200	9·2	− 0·7	− 0·8
Midlands ...	87	+ 3	+ 20	30·0	+ 1·0	+ 6·1
North-Eastern	1,374	+ 219	+ 160	25·3	+ 4·0	+ 3·1
North-Western	6,214	+ 413	+ 320	24·0	+ 1·6	+ 1·3
Northern ...	10,261	+ 381	+ 210	27·7	+ 1·1	+ 0·6
Scotland ...	10,559	+ 627	− 1,240	23·3	+ 1·4	− 2·8
Wales ...	1,546	− 150	+ 50	31·3	− 3·0	+ 0·9
Northern Ireland	2,352	+ 242	− 10	24·5	+ 2·5	− 0·1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	36,906	+ 1,824	− 460	21·4	+ 1·1	− 0·2

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

COTTON INDUSTRY.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Preparing ...	8,933	+ 4·5	−20·2	15,435	+ 9·4	−22·0
Spinning ...	16,555	+ 5·0	−25·1	27,462	+ 9·0	−27·9
Weaving ...	15,508	− 1·6	−20·0	26,070	+ 2·6	−27·2
Other	5,996	− 0·2	−11·7	12,863	+ 2·6	−15·9
Total	46,992	+ 2·0	−21·0	81,830	+ 5·9	−24·9
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	2,520	+ 1·9	−34·7	4,107	+17·2	−39·9
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,273	+23·2	−23·9	6,622	+23·5	−32·9
Oldham	9,315	− 4·6	−12·6	17,495	+ 1·4	−16·1
Bolton and Leigh	8,595	+ 2·0	−23·2	14,521	+ 1·6	−27·5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	4,801	+14·6	−21·6	9,191	+26·3	−22·4
Manchester ...	3,235	+ 5·2	− 5·8	5,890	+ 8·9	− 4·6
Preston and Chorley	3,539	− 3·8	−15·8	5,635	− 9·8	−25·0
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	1,939	+ 3·4	−15·1	3,591	+13·5	−17·0
Burnley and Padiham	1,850	− 1·1	−30·5	3,469	+11·4	−37·0
Colne and Nelson	1,647	−10·0	−19·7	3,611	−11·0	−21·9
Other Lancashire Towns ...	1,760	− 5·3	−41·9	2,482	− 3·4	−42·3
Yorkshire Towns	1,075	− 2·8	−25·0	1,567	+ 6·7	−33·2
Other Districts ...	2,443	− 0·3	−15·7	3,649	+ 3·2	−23·4
Total	46,992	+ 2·0	−21·0	81,830	+ 5·9	−24·9

Returns from firms employing about 45,900 workpeople in the week ended 23rd July, 1938, showed that about 15 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15½ hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, *e.g.*, reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde employment continued bad on the whole; at Stockport, however, there was some improvement but employment was considerably worse than a year ago.

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

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

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

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

Woollen Section. — Employment showed some improvement as compared with June. Returns from employers for the week ending 23rd July, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole, 34 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time‡ in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 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 :—

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100*).	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926§ = 100*).
Departments:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	7,690	+ 0·7	86·4	17,952	+ 2·1	69·3
Spinning	33,687	− 0·2	80·1	50,333	+ 0·8	75·6
Weaving	13,813	− 4·2	73·1	25,137	− 3·0	64·4
Other Depts. ...	9,737	− 0·9	93·2	20,805	+ 0·5	76·8
Not Specified ...	1,307	+ 2·0	75·7	2,289	+ 1·3	50·6
Total—Worsted	66,234	− 1·0	80·1	116,516	+ 0·1	71·2
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	880	+ 4·5	73·2	1,908	+ 7·2	75·4
Spinning	11,495	+ 2·2	83·2	24,658	+ 8·1	90·6
Weaving	19,661	+ 1·7	86·2	34,582	+ 7·3	85·5
Other Depts. ...	13,256	+ 1·6	81·8	29,273	+ 6·7	82·5
Not Specified ...	1,717	− 1·3	72·7	3,523	+ 9·0	70·6
Total—Woollen	47,009	+ 1·7	83·4	93,944	+ 7·4	84·8
CARPET SECTION ...	10,130	− 0·0	126·0	17,745	− 5·8	118·1
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	123,373	+ 0·1	83·9	228,205	+ 2·5	79·2

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 307.
† *See* footnote * on page 305.
‡ The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case of 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.

—	Number of Workpeople. Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100*).	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926* = 100*).
Districts: †		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	27,764	− 0·9	78·5	50,403	− 0·4	64·9
Huddersfield ...	6,388	− 4·2	80·3	11,798	− 2·7	68·8
Halifax	7,522	− 0·1	71·3	12,487	+ 3·1	66·1
Leeds	6,817	− 0·9	82·2	11,896	− 1·6	80·8
Keighley ...	6,445	− 1·3	81·3	11,426	+ 0·6	82·2
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,108	− 3·9	94·2	4,358	− 4·7	86·2
Total — West Riding ...	58,044	− 1·4	79·0	102,368	− 0·5	69·3
West of England and Midlands	4,348	+ 0·9	86·6	7,751	+ 4·2	79·3
Lancashire ...	342	...	118·9	634	− 0·5	121·5
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,500	+ 2·7	96·1	5,763	+ 6·4	126·6
Total—Worsted	66,234	− 1·0	80·1	116,516	+ 0·1	71·2
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,332	+ 2·8	89·4	26,339	+ 11·0	83·6
Dewsbury, Batley etc. ...	8,050	+ 4·2	77·0	15,639	+ 16·1	85·1
Leeds	7,040	+ 1·9	87·1	15,313	+ 8·1	95·1
Halifax and Calder Vale	2,611	+ 2·5	103·5	5,745	+ 2·5	95·9
Bradford ...	1,109	− 1·7	88·0	2,179	+ 1·7	71·6
Total — West Riding ...	31,142	+ 2·8	87·0	65,215	+ 10·3	89·7
Lancashire ...	3,935	− 0·3	82·8	7,858	+ 1·6	81·7
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,402	+ 0·9	79·2	6,421	+ 3·5	93·8
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,530	− 0·7	76·5	14,450	+ 0·1	71·0
Total—Woollen	47,009	+ 1·7	83·4	93,944	+ 7·4	84·8
CARPET SECTION ...	10,130	− 0·0	126·0	17,745	− 5·8	118·1
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	123,373	+ 0·1	83·9	228,205	+ 2·5	79·2

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

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (−, *without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned."*)				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford	− 0·5	− 0·1	− 3·5	− 2·0	− 0·9
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 3·4	− 1·0	− 5·6	− 0·9	− 1·8
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 5·1	+ 3·2	+ 0·8	− 0·2	+ 1·6
TOTAL	+ 0·7	− 0·2	− 4·2	− 0·9	− 1·0
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield	—	+ 5·5	+ 1·6	+ 3·0	+ 2·8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 3·1	+ 5·3	+ 3·9	+ 4·2
Leeds	—	+ 1·3	+ 3·0	+ 0·4	+ 1·9
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	− 0·2	+ 2·6	+ 0·3	+ 1·2
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	− 0·1	− 0·8	− 0·2	− 0·3
TOTAL	—	+ 2·2	+ 1·7	+ 1·6	+ 1·7

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 18th July, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 18th July, 1938. Wholly Unemployed. Men.	Wholly Unemployed. Women.	Temporarily Stopped. Men.	Temporarily Stopped. Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting	125	8	334	7	474
Wool Washing and Preparing	399	217	458	181	1,255
Wool Combing	363	317	925	556	2,161
Wool Carding	515	72	598	120	1,305
Woollen Spinning	373	201	448	368	1,390
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	305	1,709	446	3,974	6,434
Woollen Winding and Warping	121	88	261	130	600
Worsted Winding and Warping	88	394	327	1,205	2,014
Woollen Weaving	211	953	475	2,150	3,789
Worsted Weaving	120	984	264	4,020	5,388
Other Processes	700	126	871	282	1,979
TOTAL	3,320	5,069	5,407	12,993	26,789

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

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:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople. Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople. Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.‡	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.‡
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales:—						
London	1,730	− 5·2	− 1·9	3,707	− 1·5	− 5·1
Leicester	8,416	− 1·0	− 1·2	19,560	+ 3·8	− 0·0
Leicester Country District...	4,888	− 2·2	− 3·4	10,729	+ 4·3	− 3·1
Northampton... ...	3,932	+ 1·5	− 0·3	9,167	+ 7·5	− 1·1
Higham, Rushden and District	5,658	− 1·3	− 5·1	14,471	+ 0·7	− 1·8
Kettering and District	4,765	− 0·6	− 3·4	11,790	− 1·4	− 1·2
Rest of Northants ...	1,384	− 0·6	+ 1·2	3,416	+ 0·2	+14·5
Stafford and District...	2,279	− 4·6	− 9·2	3,346	−14·2	−36·6
Norwich and District	5,755	− 7·6	−11·8	11,624	− 4·1	−10·8
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,300	+11·3	− 4·3	2,524	+25·2	− 8·0
Leeds and District ...	1,379	+ 1·3	− 3·8	3,208	− 1·4	− 4·6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	7,132	+ 0·8	− 3·2	15,096	+ 2·7	− 1·0
Birmingham and District...	861	+ 1·1	+ 4·1	1,735	+21·0	− 1·4
Other parts of England and Wales	3,697	+ 3·9	− 1·5	8,030	+ 7·9	− 2·2
England and Wales ...	53,176	− 1·0	− 3·9	118,403	+ 2·1	− 3·8
Scotland	1,846	+ 0·9	− 1·7	4,189	+ 7·5	− 0·0
Great Britain	55,022	− 1·0	− 3·8	122,592	+ 2·2	− 3·7

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

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

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

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

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 18th July, 1938. Wholly Unemployed. Men.	Wholly Unemployed. Women.	Temporarily Stopped. Men.	Temporarily Stopped. Women.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a month before.
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						
Preparing Dept. ...	147	24	146	56	373	+ 17
Rough Stuff Dept.	315	22	314	15	666	+ 124
Clicking Dept. ...	688	9	1,273	7	1,977	− 521
Closing Dept. ...	35	1,140	12	2,029	3,216	− 161
Making Dept. ...	1,478	51	1,627	79	3,235	− 258
Finishing Dept. ...	1,086	557	1,128	836	3,607	+ 297
Slipper Making ...	163	173	692	574	1,602	− 751
Clog Making ...	15	—	5	1	21	− 12
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	657	5	57	2	721	+ 8
TOTAL	4,584	1,981	5,254	3,599	15,418	− 1,257

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued fairly good.

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 :—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Midland and Eastern Counties ...	9,285	+ 0·4	+ 0·4	26,658	− 2·9	+ 2·3
Rest of Great Britain	3,870	+ 0·5	− 1·9	10,558	− 0·3	− 1·7
Total	13,155	+ 0·4	− 0·3	37,216	− 2·2	+ 1·1

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 13,099 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3½ 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† :—

—	Estimated Numbers aged 16–64 Insured at July, 1937.	Numbers aged 16–64 Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.†
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	146,150	9,990	375	6·8	+ 0·7	+ 1·8
Bricklayers ...	102,300	7,076	306	6·9	+ 0·2	+ 3·0
Masons... ...	21,700	1,567	106	7·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·1
Slaters and Tilers	9,060	1,019	75	11·2	+ 0·6	+ 2·2
Plasterers ...	36,100	3,308	145	9·2	− 0·1	+ 3·6
Painters ...	138,940	19,157	665	13·8	+ 4·0	+ 4·5
Plumbers ...	42,930	3,925	203	9·1	+ 0·4	+ 2·1
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	299,580	35,957	1,290	12·0	+ 0·2	+ 2·5
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,520	31,665	768	29·7	+ 1·7	+ 6·7
All other occupations ...	132,010	28,756	1,463	21·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·7
Total ...	1,035,290	142,420	5,396	13·8	+ 1·2	+ 3·0
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	240,230	34,978	93	14·6	+ 1·2	+ 4·9
South-Eastern	139,500	14,319	92	10·3	+ 1·5	+ 3·5
South-Western	114,030	10,442	177	9·2	+ 0·8	+ 2·5
Midlands ...	128,290	13,942	1,174	10·9	+ 1·4	+ 3·5
North-Eastern	86,760	10,247	1,103	11·8	+ 1·0	+ 3·1
North-Western	124,540	21,697	1,103	17·4	+ 1·0	+ 2·6
Northern ...	50,370	8,270	412	16·4	+ 0·7	...
Scotland ...	96,190	12,481	1,053	13·0	+ 0·8	− 0·3
Wales	34,010	8,013	168	23·6	+ 1·7	+ 2·0
Northern Ireland	21,370	8,031	21	37·6	+ 1·5	+ 6·2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,035,290	142,420	5,396	13·8	+ 1·2	+ 3·0

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China	1,607	− 9·5	−15·6	2,887	−10·9	−16·9
Earthenware ...	5,934	+ 0·6	+ 0·0	11,692	+ 2·1	− 4·4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,182	− 0·5	− 4·3	4,176	+ 1·5	− 7·4
TOTAL ...	9,723	− 1·5	− 3·9	18,755	− 0·2	− 7·2
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	7,213	− 1·9	− 4·0	12,634	− 2·3	− 7·3
Other Districts ...	2,510	− 0·2	− 3·7	6,121	+ 4·3	− 6·9
TOTAL ...	9,723	− 1·5	− 3·9	18,755	− 0·2	− 7·2

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and was moderate generally.

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

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a slight improvement 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 card-board 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 :—

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1938.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a	
		July, 1938.	June, 1938.	July, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London	36,981	2·8	2·7	2·6	+0·1	+0·2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,045	4·5	4·9	4·3	−0·4	+0·2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,973	2·6	2·1	2·7	+0·5	−0·1
Scotland	5,300	1·5	1·8	2·4	−0·3	−0·9
Other Districts ...	11,342	2·2	1·8	2·6	+0·4	−0·4
Total	75,641	2·9	2·8	2·9	+0·1	...
Lithographic Printing	12,083	4·2	4·6	3·7	−0·4	+0·5
Bookbinding	8,286	5·2	5·2	5·3	...	−0·1
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	34,472	2·0	2·0	1·4	...	+0·6

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

London.—Employment declined compared with last month, and was worse than in the corresponding period last year. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

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

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

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

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

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th July, 1938, was 11,428, compared with 11,217 in June, 1938, and with 12,036 in July, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £30,762 in the four weeks ended 29th July, 1938, compared with £29,197 in June, 1938, and with £32,878 in July, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff improved somewhat, and was fair; at Swansea there was a slight decline. At Bristol and Avonmouth the improvement at the end of last month was maintained and employment was fairly good. At Plymouth employment was fair; at Southampton it showed some improvement, and was fairly good.

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

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed little change during July and remained slack generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16—64, in shipping service, was 22·5† at 18th July, 1938, as compared with 22·7 at 13th June, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3·1* in the percentage as compared with 26th July, 1937.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen‡ shipped in				
	July, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Seven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1938.	July, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool§	8,897	− 496	− 1,218	60,138	62,755
Manchester	678	+ 68	+ 79	4,603	4,205
London	8,423	− 2,142	− 963	57,778	58,313
Southampton ...	5,610	+ 1,210	− 1,348	34,464	37,884
Tyne Ports	2,140	+ 560	+ 359	12,597	12,055
Sunderland	179	− 23	− 238	1,658	1,595
Middlesbrough ...	433	+ 194	− 16	1,765	1,973
Hull	965	+ 90	− 282	6,668	6,521
Bristol‖	795	+ 75	− 13	5,161	5,303
Newport, Mon. ...	421	+ 159	− 17	3,407	3,259
Cardiff¶	2,249	+ 310	+ 391	14,168	13,223
Swansea	1,220	+ 394	− 15	5,935	6,263
SCOTLAND :					
Leith...	398	+ 126	+ 4	2,079	1,773
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	437	+ 123	+ 21	1,925	2,200
Glasgow	3,657	− 690	− 314	19,577	20,334
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	331	+ 139	+ 144	1,487	1,675
Total for above Ports	36,833	+ 97	− 3,426	233,410	239,331

* *See* footnote * on page 305.
† *See* footnote * in first column on page 307.
‡ It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
§ Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‖ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
¶ Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 18th July, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	13th June, 1938.	26th July, 1937. *
London Division ...	*155,870*	*46,511*	*6,384*	*208,765*	*− 4,398*	*+ 64,310*
South-Eastern Division ...	*59,516*	*12,292*	*3,150*	*74,958*	*− 3,798*	*+ 22,140*
Brighton ...	3,469	860	143	4,472	+ 180	+ 1,260
Chatham ...	1,769	496	209	2,474	− 121	+ 530
Ipswich	2,359	306	104	2,769	+ 131	+ 1,010
Norwich... ...	5,411	1,448	184	7,043	− 11	+ 1,440
Reading ...	1,692	315	57	2,064	− 392	− 10
Rest of Division	44,816	8,867	2,453	56,136	− 3,585	+ 17,910
South-Western Division ...	*59,480*	*9,593*	*3,347*	*72,420*	*− 4,835*	*+ 13,670*
Bristol ...	10,626	1,968	399	12,993	− 2,454	+ 1,200
Plymouth ...	3,993	967	143	5,103	+ 167	− 140
Portsmouth ...	3,715	448	246	4,409	− 696	− 50
Southampton ...	5,035	559	224	5,818	− 1,421	+ 1,080
Swindon ...	1,155	109	261	1,525	+ 25	+ 710
Rest of Division	34,956	5,542	2,074	42,572	− 456	+ 10,870
Midlands Division	*168,763*	*58,560*	*8,399*	*236,722*	*+ 10,525*	*+ 97,570*
Birmingham ...	25,291	11,585	560	37,436	+ 2,062	+ 20,670
Coventry ...	5,116	1,520	302	6,938	− 96	+ 3,690
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	2,577	1,135	87	3,799	− 820	+ 2,490
Derby	2,931	990	430	4,351	+ 541	+ 2,180
Leicester ...	7,473	5,090	231	12,794	− 768	+ 4,800
Northampton ...	2,838	1,053	97	3,988	+ 377	+ 1,220
Nottingham ...	11,432	3,523	412	15,367	+ 1,727	+ 4,510
Smethwick ...	2,017	1,302	85	3,404	+ 144	+ 2,210
Stoke-on-Trent	14,728	7,629	558	22,915	+ 1,581	+ 3,620
Walsall	5,626	1,407	279	7,312	+ 367	+ 3,650
West Bromwich	2,077	539	93	2,709	− 73	+ 1,750
Wolverhampton	4,180	1,569	185	5,934	− 62	+ 2,550
Rest of Division	82,477	22,218	5,080	109,775	+ 5,545	+ 44,230
North-Eastern Division ...	*158,492*	*49,084*	*9,008*	*216,584*	*+ 10,633*	*+ 66,050*
Barnsley ...	7,306	559	443	8,308	+ 223	− 840
Bradford ...	11,304	9,438	681	21,423	+ 1,096	+ 11,010
Dewsbury ...	2,560	1,082	96	3,738	+ 136	+ 360
Doncaster ...	8,568	429	587	9,584	+ 3,983	+ 5,920
Grimsby ...	4,896	402	379	5,677	− 581	+ 870
Halifax	2,734	1,990	124	4,848	+ 382	+ 2,910
Huddersfield ...	3,550	3,169	408	7,127	− 720	+ 3,900
Hull	11,718	1,483	732	13,933	− 921	+ 2,230
Leeds	15,890	7,218	320	23,428	+ 2,403	+ 7,890
Lincoln	1,798	254	158	2,210	− 102	+ 140
Rotherham ...	5,736	290	366	6,392	+ 1,826	+ 1,530
Sheffield... ...	18,420	3,834	719	22,973	+ 665	+ 5,860
Wakefield ...	4,299	765	212	5,276	+ 1,538	+ 1,020
York	2,227	485	79	2,791	− 111	− 50
Rest of Division	57,486	17,686	3,704	78,876	+ 816	+ 23,300
North-Western Division ...	*247,997*	*117,719*	*18,738*	*384,454*	*− 51,393*	*+ 102,430*
Accrington ...	2.905	2,798	323	6,026	− 627	+ 3,290
Ashton-u-Lyne...	3,252	2,031	182	5,465	− 2,007	+ 1,970
Barrow	2,054	275	99	2,428	− 328	+ 1,060
Birkenhead ...	6,295	668	458	7,421	− 616	− 1,550
Blackburn ...	7,199	9,049	607	16,855	− 73	+ 7,160
Blackpool ...	2,788	471	65	3,324	− 639	+ 350
Bolton ...	7,802	5,372	607	13,781	− 670	+ 6,490
Burnley ...	5,959	5,837	543	12,339	+ 2,262	+ 6,430
Bury	2,832	2,241	223	5,296	− 2,364	+ 2,920
Chorley	1,943	1,928	211	4,082	+ 386	+ 920
Liverpool ...	59,055	9,650	5,428	74,133	− 1,772	+ 130
Manchester ...	28,770	12,798	979	42,547	− 1,468	+ 9,200
Nelson ...	2,686	2,275	218	5,179	+ 996	†
Oldham ...	12,080	6,196	476	18,752	− 11,449	+ 9,480
Preston	4,384	4,001	268	8,653	+ 42	+ 3,710
Rochdale ...	4,796	2,690	290	7,776	− 8,212	+ 4,410
St. Helens ...	5,546	461	579	6,586	− 231	+ 420
Salford	8,764	4,193	281	13,238	− 1,399	+ 4,000
Stockport ...	4,615	3,720	231	8,566	− 2,897	+ 3,490
Warrington ...	3,611	888	283	4,782	− 249	+ 1,080
Wigan	8,226	2,764	573	11,563	+ 182	− 400
Rest of Division	62,435	37,413	5,814	105,662	− 20,260	+ 37,110
Northern Division...	*143,201*	*9,290*	*11,917*	*164,408*	*+ 8,112*	*+ 32,950*
Darlington ...	2,030	215	186	2,431	− 217	+ 90
Gateshead ...	5,931	825	492	7,248	− 234	− 100
Hartlepools ...	5,282	349	557	6,188	− 291	+ 1,800
Middlesbrough ...	10,828	527	747	12,102	+ 623	+ 4,330
Newcastle-on-Tyne	13,135	2,124	908	16,167	− 493	− 1,230
South Shields ...	8,645	401	694	9,740	+ 748	+ 2,080
Stockton-on-Tees	5,280	326	564	6,170	− 236	+ 980
Sunderland ...	13,394	1,158	1,361	15,913	+ 483	+ 1,120
Rest of Division	78,676	3,365	6,408	88,449	+ 7,729	+ 23,880
Scotland Division...	*188,876*	*44,537*	*20,236*	*253,649*	*+ 13,802*	*+ 15,110*
Aberdeen ...	6,002	1,346	727	8,075	+ 727	+ 740
Clydebank ...	1,691	555	404	2,650	+ 171	− 60
Dundee	8,099	6,551	857	15,507	− 2,054	− 11,850
Edinburgh ...	13,900	3,019	1,000	17,919	− 197	+ 950
Glasgow‡ ...	57,598	14,336	5,684	77,618	+ 3,978	+ 650
Greenock ...	5,022	727	582	6,331	+ 496	− 690
Motherwell ...	5,621	557	559	6,737	+ 1,283	+ 890
Paisley	3,482	1,163	560	5,205	+ 313	+ 1,040
Port Glasgow ...	1,725	298	214	2,237	+ 110	+ 360
Rest of Division	85,736	15,985	9,649	111,370	+ 8,975	+ 23,080
Wales Division ...	*139,934*	*8,396*	*12,826*	*161,156*	*− 8,444*	*+ 34,060*
Cardiff	9,841	1,420	803	12,064	− 183	+ 830
Llanelly ...	4,863	311	542	5,716	− 1,395	+ 2,880
Newport ...	6,967	423	488	7,878	− 603	+ ,2890
Swansea... ...	10,641	901	1,287	12,829	− 2,051	+ 3,730
Rest of Division	107,622	5,341	9,706	122,669	− 4,212	+ 23,730
Northern Ireland ...	*56,914*	*37,019*	*8,034*	*101,967*	*+ 10,331*	*+ 37,400*
Belfast	27,420	21,041	4,889	53,350	+ 6,821	+ 19,760
Londonderry ...	3,586	1,727	488	5,801	− 192	+ 570
Lurgan	1,784	1,762	210	3,756	+ 337	+ 1,540
Lisburn	1,323	1,618	139	3,080	+ 929	+ 1,740
Newry	2,067	546	149	2,762	− 144	+ 800
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	20,734	10,325	2,159	33,218	+ 2,580	+ 12,990
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*1,379,043*	*394,001*	*102,039*	*1,875,083*	*− 19,465*	*+ 485,690*

* *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 Unmployment Index".]

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 18TH JULY, 1938.

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

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

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—18TH JULY, 1938.

Division.	Men 18–64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18–64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16–64.
CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.‡					
General Scheme.					
London ...	107,590	1,526	35,011	992	145,119
South-Eastern ...	37,465	720	8,061	596	46,842
South-Western...	37,548	684	5,981	535	44,748
Midlands ...	116,751	2,862	50,316	2,798	172,727
North-Eastern	100,204	2,634	41,276	2,719	146,833
North-Western	128,214	4,259	88,782	4,397	225,652
Northern ...	59,105	2,558	5,065	1,057	67,785
Scotland ...	75,854	3,572	24,987	3,308	107,721
Wales	64,583	2,952	4,888	1,043	73,466
Great Britain ...	727,314	21,767	264,367	17,445	1,030,893
Agricultural Scheme.					
London... ...	382	8	109	—	499
South-Eastern	1,862	55	205	11	2,133
South-Western...	1,115	36	49	7	1,207
Midlands ...	1,080	25	55	—	1,160
North-Eastern...	912	23	178	12	1,125
North-Western...	566	23	29	—	618
Northern ...	483	40	41	7	571
Scotland ...	1,801	123	219	13	2,156
Wales	812	47	8	2	869
Great Britain ...	9,013	380	893	52	10,338
APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.§					
London ...	32,733	5	3,237	7	35,982
South-Eastern ...	14,341	22	854	18	15,235
South-Western...	14,486	9	811	11	15,317
Midlands ...	40,619	32	2,390	32	43,073
North-Eastern...	47,969	40	2,320	97	50,426
North-Western...	100,678	574	14,195	343	115,790
Northern ...	68,666	401	1,744	478	71,289
Scotland ...	89,134	835	11,499	891	102,359
Wales	67,610	439	1,810	515	70,374
Great Britain ...	476,236	2,357	38,860	2,392	519,845

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,067 at 18th July, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† *See* explanation on page 314.

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

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16–64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 18th July, 1938. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons registered as unemployed who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

—	Applicants, aged 16–64, who had been on Register.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
NUMBERS.						
Men, 18–64	752,228	123,304	86,343	56,300	256,466	1,274,641
Boys 16–17	23,940	2,131	697	379	352	27,499
Women 18–64	234,064	39,680	20,092	8,586	20,414	322,836
Girls 16–17	19,675	1,678	609	271	211	22,444
Total ...	1,029,907	166,793	107,741	65,536	277,443	1,647,420
PERCENTAGES.						
Men 18–64	59·0	9·7	6·8	4·4	20·1	100·0
Boys, 16–17	87·1	7·7	2·5	1·4	1·3	100·0
Women 18–64	72·5	12·3	6·2	2·7	6·3	100·0
Girls 16–17	87·7	7·5	2·7	1·2	0·9	100·0
Total ...	62·5	10·1	6·5	4·0	16·9	100·0

Of the 1,029,907 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 849,000, or 51·5 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

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

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, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,006,259.

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 excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 18th July, 1938, are, however, given on page 318.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to 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 this GAZETTE for November, 1938, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain only.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PERSONS, AGED 16–64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.*												
Fishing	5,657	95	5,752	156	11	167	**5,813**	**106**	**5,919**	5,805	106	5,911
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	81,316	325	81,641	108,886	172	109,058	**190,202**	**497**	**190,699**	190,170	497	190,667
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,081	—	1,081	528	—	528	**1,609**	—	**1,609**	1,598	—	1,598
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	822	1	823	18	—	18	**840**	**1**	**841**	837	1	838
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,656	11	4,667	1,624	3	1,627	**6,280**	**14**	**6,294**	5,211	13	5,224
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ...	457	—	457	8	—	8	**465**	—	**465**	462	—	462
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	552	127	679	496	65	561	**1,048**	**192**	**1,240**	1,025	191	1,216
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,738	2	1,740	836	1	837	**2,574**	**3**	**2,577**	2,416	3	2,419
Total, Mining	*90,622*	*466*	*91,088*	*112,396*	*241*	*112,637*	*203,048*	*707*	*203,725*	*201,719*	*705*	*202,424*
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,619	11	1,630	516	2	518	**2,135**	**13**	**2,148**	2,128	13	2,141
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,699	180	2,879	796	19	815	**3,495**	**199**	**3,694**	3,438	197	3,635
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	777	19	796	142	1	143	**919**	**20**	**939**	862	20	882
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	*5,095*	*210*	*5,305*	*1,454*	*22*	*1,476*	*6,549*	*232*	*6,781*	*6,428*	*230*	*6,658*
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	6,613	618	7,231	1,581	115	1,696	**8,194**	**733**	**8,927**	7,896	733	8,629
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,996	3,137	6,133	2,870	5,443	8,313	**5,866**	**8,580**	**14,446**	5,843	8,576	14,419
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,070	452	2,522	1,031	212	1,243	**3,101**	**664**	**3,765**	3,076	664	3,740
Glass Bottles	2,097	215	2,312	861	25	886	**2,958**	**240**	**3,198**	2,958	240	3,198
Total, Glass	*4,167*	*667*	*4,834*	*1,892*	*237*	*2,129*	*6,059*	*904*	*6,963*	*6,034*	*904*	*6,938*
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—												
Chemicals	6,098	1,022	7,120	1,246	150	1,396	**7,344**	**1,172**	**8,516**	7,236	1,168	8,404
Explosives	600	306	906	17	100	117	**617**	**406**	**1,023**	613	405	1,018
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	937	227	1,164	127	12	139	**1,064**	**239**	**1,303**	1,049	237	1,286
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,299	903	4,202	763	158	921	**4,062**	**1,061**	**5,123**	4,018	971	4,989
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	*10,934*	*2,458*	*13,392*	*2,153*	*420*	*2,573*	*13,087*	*2,878*	*15,965*	*12,916*	*2,781*	*15,697*
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,136	9	2,145	734	5	739	**2,870**	**14**	**2,884**	2,861	14	2,875
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	14,587	137	14,724	30,304	110	30,414	**44,891**	**247**	**45,138**	44,869	247	45,116
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,650	243	2,893	1,038	39	1,077	**3,688**	**282**	**3,970**	3,643	280	3,923
Tin Plates	3,982	383	4,365	6,439	699	7,138	**10,421**	**1,082**	**11,503**	10,416	1,081	11,497
Iron and Steel Tubes...	2,375	126	2,501	3,880	108	3,988	**6,255**	**234**	**6,489**	6,219	234	6,453
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,417	258	1,675	2,250	122	2,372	**3,667**	**380**	**4,047**	3,639	379	4,018
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	*27,147*	*1,156*	*28,303*	*44,645*	*1,083*	*45,728*	*71,792*	*2,239*	*74,031*	*71,647*	*2,235*	*73,882*
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	30,514	2,224	32,738	13,273	1,566	14,839	**43,787**	**3,790**	**47,577**	42,620	3,769	46,389
Electrical Engineering	3,770	1,155	4,925	626	306	932	**4,396**	**1,461**	**5,857**	4,292	1,449	5,741
Marine Engineering, etc.	3,920	21	3,941	532	6	538	**4,452**	**27**	**4,479**	3,894	27	3,921
Constructional Engineering	4,197	50	4,247	935	18	953	**5,132**	**68**	**5,200**	5,022	68	5,090
Total, Engineering	*42,401*	*3,450*	*45,851*	*15,366*	*1,896*	*17,262*	*57,767*	*5,346*	*63,113*	*55,828*	*5,313*	*61,141*
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15,783	1,777	17,560	10,833	1,533	12,366	**26,616**	**3,310**	**29,926**	26,110	3,301	29,411
Carriages, Carts, etc....	1,313	127	1,440	130	93	223	**1,443**	**220**	**1,663**	1,363	220	1,583
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,020	26	2,046	926	5	931	**2,946**	**31**	**2,977**	2,925	31	2,956
Total, Vehicles	*19,116*	*1,930*	*21,046*	*11,889*	*1,631*	*13,520*	*31,005*	*3,561*	*34,566*	*30,398*	*3,552*	*33,950*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	33,632	207	33,839	2,996	71	3,067	**36,628**	**278**	**36,906**	34,279	275	34,554

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

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). Males.	Females.	Total.	Temporary Stoppages. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total. Males.	Females.	Total.	Great Britain only. Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals. Males.	Females.	Total
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,035	726	7,761	6,415	341	6,756	**13,450**	**1,067**	**14,517**	13,369	1,066	14,435
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,580	71	4,651	320	5	325	**4,900**	**76**	**4,976**	4,652	75	4,727
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,909	5,871	11,780	850	831	1,681	**6,759**	**6,702**	**13,461**	6,667	6,695	13,362
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,791	959	2,750	2,196	594	2,790	**3,987**	**1,553**	**5,540**	3,965	1,553	5,518
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	919	1,262	2,181	1,232	493	1,725	**2,151**	**1,755**	**3,906**	2,142	1,755	3,897
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,212	1,161	2,373	622	246	868	**1,834**	**1,407**	**3,241**	1,791	1,406	3,197
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,193	47	1,240	90	19	109	**1,283**	**66**	**1,349**	1,239	66	1,305
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,207	1,016	2,223	584	518	1,102	**1,791**	**1,534**	**3,325**	1,774	1,531	3,305
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,295	8,529	20,824	5,904	3,220	9,124	**18,199**	**11,749**	**29,948**	17,848	11,727	29,575
Total, Other Metals	*36,141*	*19,642*	*55,783*	*18,213*	*6,267*	*24,480*	*54,354*	*25,909*	*80,263*	*53,447*	*25,874*	*79,321*
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,222	12,419	20,641	12,641	22,122	34,763	**20,863**	**34,541**	**55,404**	20,863	34,541	55,404
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,944	22,773	29,717	8,658	19,467	28,125	**15,602**	**42,240**	**57,842**	15,586	42,226	57,812
Total, Cotton	*15,166*	*35,192*	*50,358*	*21,299*	*41,589*	*62,888*	*36,465*	*76,781*	*113,246*	*36,449*	*76,767*	*113,216*
Woollen and Worsted	5,754	9,664	15,418	10,763	21,554	32,317	**16,517**	**31,218**	**47,735**	16,399	31,032	47,431
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	1,442	2,410	3,852	1,551	4,350	5,901	**2,993**	**6,760**	**9,753**	2,991	6,717	9,708
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	997	658	1,655	1,629	1,517	3,146	**2,626**	**2,175**	**4,801**	2,614	2,169	4,783
Linen	7,219	21,414	28,633	3,127	7,104	10,231	**10,346**	**28,518**	**38,864**	790	3,475	4,265
Jute	2,332	4,964	7,296	315	669	984	**2,647**	**5,633**	**8,280**	2,645	5,630	8,275
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	786	1,576	2,362	268	944	1,212	**1,054**	**2,520**	**3,574**	863	2,112	2,975
Hosiery	1,050	5,030	6,080	1,239	5,850	7,089	**2,289**	**10,880**	**13,169**	2,259	10,773	13,032
Lace	364	528	892	1,160	1,083	2,243	**1,524**	**1,611**	**3,135**	1,522	1,608	3,130
Carpets	348	778	1,126	1,421	3,535	4,956	**1,769**	**4,313**	**6,082**	1,766	4,313	6,079
Other Textiles	1,298	3,323	4,621	340	1,874	2,214	**1,638**	**5,197**	**6,835**	1,468	3,969	5,437
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,518	2,498	8,016	12,506	4,335	16,841	**18,024**	**6,833**	**24,857**	16,086	6,163	22,249
Total, Textiles	*42,274*	*88,035*	*130,309*	*55,618*	*94,404*	*150,022*	*97,892*	*182,439*	*280,331*	*85,852*	*154,728*	*240,580*
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,953	1,037	3,990	2,271	476	2,747	**5,224**	**1,513**	**6,737**	5,212	1,513	6,725
Leather Goods	850	934	1,784	342	483	825	**1,192**	**1,417**	**2,609**	1,164	1,413	2,577
Total, Leather	*3,803*	*1,971*	*5,774*	*2,613*	*959*	*3,572*	*6,416*	*2,930*	*9,346*	*6,376*	*2,926*	*9,302*
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	9,598	7,350	16,948	2,314	11,225	13,539	**11,912**	**18,575**	**30,487**	11,434	16,896	28,330
Dress Making and Millinery... ...	723	4,291	5,014	56	3,665	3,721	**779**	**7,956**	**8,735**	776	7,846	8,622
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	842	1,301	2,143	554	2,683	3,237	**1,396**	**3,984**	**5,380**	1,394	3,979	5,373
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	631	8,369	9,000	168	6,669	6,837	**799**	**15,038**	**15,837**	535	7,600	8,135
Other Dress Industries	455	819	1,274	495	572	1,067	**950**	**1,391**	**2,341**	942	1,383	2,325
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,609	3,175	9,784	6,358	4,633	10,991	**12,967**	**7,808**	**20,775**	12,673	7,769	20,442
Total, Clothing	*18,858*	*25,305*	*44,163*	*9,945*	*29,447*	*39,392*	*28,803*	*54,752*	*83,555*	*27,754*	*45,473*	*73,227*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8,422	3,966	12,388	577	536	1,113	**8,999**	**4,502**	**13,501**	8,305	4,338	12,643
Grain Milling	1,674	176	1,850	207	46	253	**1,881**	**222**	**2,103**	1,600	202	1,802
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,089	4,012	6,101	277	1,697	1,974	**2,366**	**5,709**	**8,075**	2,334	5,663	7,997
Other Food Industries	5,903	6,184	12,087	481	1,023	1,504	**6,384**	**7,207**	**13,591**	6,127	7,096	13,223
Drink Industries	5,704	2,046	7,750	340	276	616	**6,044**	**2,322**	**8,366**	5,635	2,281	7,916
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	572	1,126	1,698	13	240	253	**585**	**1,366**	**1,951**	535	1,167	1,702
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	*24,364*	*17,510*	*41,874*	*1,895*	*3,818*	*5,713*	*26,259*	*21,328*	*47,587*	*24,536*	*20,747*	*45,283*
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,195	135	6,330	655	35	690	**6,850**	**170**	**7,020**	6,446	169	6,615
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,208	225	1,433	218	70	288	**1,426**	**295**	**1,721**	1,342	293	1,635
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	12,820	1,952	14,772	2,413	581	2,994	**15,233**	**2,533**	**17,766**	14,817	2,497	17,314
Other Woodworking	1,891	558	2,449	589	291	880	**2,480**	**849**	**3,329**	2,363	828	3,191
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	*22,114*	*2,870*	*24,984*	*3,875*	*977*	*4,852*	*25,989*	*3,847*	*29,836*	*24,968*	*3,787*	*28,755*
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	1,916	662	2,578	2,985	1,490	4,475	**4,901**	**2,152**	**7,053**	4,771	2,038	6,809
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	952	2,364	3,316	124	772	896	**1,076**	**3,136**	**4,212**	1,019	2,935	3,954
Wall Paper Making	246	257	503	45	31	76	**291**	**288**	**579**	290	288	578
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	198	325	523	48	110	158	**246**	**435**	**681**	242	435	677
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	11,453	4,823	16,276	635	637	1,272	**12,088**	**5,460**	**17,548**	11,719	5,298	17,017
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	*14,765*	*8,431*	*23,196*	*3,837*	*3,040*	*6,877*	*18,602*	*11,471*	*30,073*	*18,041*	*10,994*	*29,035*
Building and Contracting :—												
Building	136,741	283	137,024	5,376	20	5,396	**142,117**	**303**	**142,420**	134,100	289	134,389
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	111,491	39	111,530	3,255	1	3,256	**114,746**	**40**	**114,786**	110,998	40	111,038
Total, Building and Contracting	*248,232*	*322*	*248,554*	*8,631*	*21*	*8,652*	*256,863*	*343*	*257,206*	*245,098*	*329*	*245,427*
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber	2,793	2,424	5,217	789	753	1,542	**3,582**	**3,177**	**6,759**	3,567	3,172	6,739
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	913	70	983	104	6	110	**1,017**	**76**	**1,093**	1,015	76	1,091
Brushes and Brooms	692	324	1,016	253	334	587	**945**	**658**	**1,603**	893	653	1,546
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	842	459	1,301	77	74	151	**919**	**533**	**1,452**	900	527	1,427
Musical Instruments	985	366	1,351	245	76	321	**1,230**	**442**	**1,672**	1,226	441	1,667
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	525	763	1,288	144	150	294	**669**	**913**	**1,582**	664	913	1,577
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	*6,750*	*4,406*	*11,156*	*1,612*	*1,393*	*3,005*	*8,362*	*5,799*	*14,161*	*8,265*	*5,782*	*14,047*
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	16,921	189	17,110	610	8	618	**17,531**	**197**	**17,728**	16,938	191	17,129
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service	10,728	188	10,916	578	14	592	**11,306**	**202**	**11,508**	10,953	195	11,148
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	3,958	439	4,397	293	46	339	**4,251**	**485**	**4,736**	4,037	481	4,518
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	4,085	116	4,201	250	4	254	**4,335**	**120**	**4,455**	4,090	108	4,198
Goods Transport by Road	18,416	81	18,497	1,549	3	1,552	**19,965**	**84**	**20,049**	18,814	83	18,897
Shipping Service	29,405	417	29,822	327	51	378	**29,732**	**468**	**30,200**	28,856	464	29,320
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—												
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	39,472	84	39,556	907	3	910	**40,379**	**87**	**40,466**	38,728	87	38,815
Harbour, River and Canal Service	2,276	16	2,292	224	8	232	**2,500**	**24**	**2,524**	2,312	24	2,336
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	*41,748*	*100*	*41,848*	*1,131*	*11*	*1,142*	*42,879*	*111*	*42,990*	*41,040*	*111*	*41,151*
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	2,611	201	2,812	116	91	207	**2,727**	**292**	**3,019**	2,664	291	2,955
Total, Transport, etc.	*110,951*	*1,542*	*112,493*	*4,244*	*220*	*4,464*	*115,195*	*1,762*	*116,957*	*110,454*	*1,733*	*112,187*
Distributive Trades	119,663	43,392	163,055	6,830	3,885	10,715	**126,493**	**47,277**	**173,770**	118,967	45,178	164,145
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	8,338	1,066	9,404	239	29	268	**8,577**	**1,095**	**9,672**	8,169	1,070	9,239
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government Service ...	15,517	919	16,436	337	31	368	**15,854**	**950**	**16,804**	14,960	912	15,872
Local Government Service	55,779	829	56,608	1,560	42	1,602	**57,339**	**871**	**58,210**	55,299	849	56,148
Professional Services	4,562	1,931	6,493	245	71	316	**4,807**	**2,002**	**6,809**	4,591	1,944	6,535
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	15,400	5,765	21,165	533	937	1,470	**15,933**	**6,702**	**22,635**	15,419	6,586	22,005
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	23,455	28,686	52,141	417	1,070	1,487	**23,872**	**29,756**	**53,628**	22,873	28,712	51,585
Laundry Service	1,577	5,627	7,204	72	1,576	1,648	**1,649**	**7,203**	**8,852**	1,565	6,873	8,438
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	690	791	1,481	47	78	125	**737**	**869**	**1,606**	719	814	1,533
Other Industries and Services ...	22,573	3,779	26,352	1,635	720	2,355	**24,208**	**4,499**	**28,707**	22,602	4,421	27,023
Total, Miscellaneous	*139,553*	*48,327*	*187,880*	*4,846*	*4,525*	*9,371*	*144,399*	*52,852*	*197,251*	*138,028*	*51,111*	*189,139*
TOTAL (aged 16–64)*	1,061,107	277,402	1,338,509†	320,406	160,163	480,569	**1,381,513**	**437,565**	**1,819,078**	1,325,686	395,333	1,721,019
II. PERSONS, AGED 16–64, INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.‡												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	20,392	1,512	21,904	483	145	628	**20,875**	**1,657**	**22,532**	16,896	1,452	18,348
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc....	2,470	995	3,465	89	74	163	**2,559**	**1,069**	**3,628**	2,475	1,066	3,541
Private Gardening	3,164	25	3,189	138	1	139	**3,302**	**26**	**3,328**	3,157	25	3,182
Other Gardening	1,312	21	1,333	43	2	45	**1,355**	**23**	**1,378**	1,299	23	1,322
TOTAL (Aged 16–64)‡	27,338	2,553	29,891	753	222	975	**28,091**	**2,775**	**30,866**	23,827	2,566	26,393

* *See* footnote * on page 314.

† Including 63,101 casuals (males, 61,288; females, 1,813).

‡ Excluding persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (*see* page 130 of the April 1938, issue of this 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 273 males and 4 females in Great Britain.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Aged 16–64, at July, 1937. Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages at 18th July 1938.* Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). Males	Females.	Total.	Temporary Stoppages. Males	Females.	Total.	Total. Males	Females.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages as compared with 13th June, 1938.	26th July, 1937.†	Great Britain only. Total percentages at 18th July, 1938.*
I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.‡															
Fishing	33,380	870	34,250	16·9	10·9	16·8	0·5	1·3	0·5	**17·4**	**12·2**	**17·3**	− 4·8	+ 1·5	17·4
Mining :—															
Coal Mining	864,510	3,850	868,360	9·4	8·4	9·4	12·6	4·5	12·6	**22·0**	**12·9**	**22·0**	+ 4·0	+ 5·4	22·0
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,260	—	11,260	9·6	—	9·6	4·7	—	4·7	**14·3**	—	**14·3**	+ 0·7	+ 6·8	14·2
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,450	10	4,460	18·5	10·0	18·5	0·4	—	0·4	**18·9**	**10·0**	**18·9**	− 1·4	+ 6·0	18·8
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	48,560	420	48,980	9·6	2·6	9·5	3·3	0·7	3·4	**12·9**	**3·3**	**12·9**	+ 0·9	+ 3·9	11·5
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ...	9,730	10	9,740	4·7	—	4·7	0·1	—	0·1	**4·8**	—	**4·8**	− 0·8	+ 0·6	4·7
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,820	1,200	11,020	5·6	10·6	6·2	5·1	5·4	5·1	**10·7**	**16·0**	**11·3**	+ 0·1	+ 1·1	11·1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,650	210	18,860	9·3	1·0	9·2	4·5	0·4	4·5	**13·8**	**1·4**	**13·7**	+ 1·2	+ 8·3	13·1
Total, Mining	*966,980*	*5,700*	*972,680*	*9·4*	*8·2*	*9·4*	*11·6*	*4·2*	*11·5*	*21·0*	*12·4*	*20·9*	*+ 3·5*	*+ 5·2*	*20·9*
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—															
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,660	90	14,750	11·0	12·2	11·1	3·6	2·2	3·5	**14·6**	**14·4**	**14·6**	+ 0·9	+ 4·4	14·5
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	26,410	2,230	28,640	10·2	8·1	10·1	3·0	0·8	2·8	**13·2**	**8·9**	**12·9**	+ 0·5	+ 4·3	12·8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,210	550	16,760	4·8	3·5	4·7	0·9	0·1	0·9	**5·7**	**3·6**	**5·6**	− 0·6	+ 1·9	5·4
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	*57,280*	*2,870*	*60,150*	*8·9*	*7·3*	*8·8*	*2·5*	*0·8*	*2·5*	*11·4*	*8·1*	*11·3*	*+ 0·3*	*+ 3·7*	*11·2*
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	100,060	6,400	106,460	6·6	9·7	6·8	1·6	1·8	1·6	**8·2**	**11·5**	**8·4**	− 0·4	+ 1·8	8·2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,580	41,310	74,890	8·9	7·6	8·2	8·6	13·2	11·1	**17·5**	**20·8**	**19·3**	+ 0·9	+ 2·5	19·3
Glass :—															
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	23,830	7,420	31,250	8·7	6·1	8·1	4·3	2·8	3·9	**13·0**	**8·9**	**12·0**	− 0·5	+ 4·1	12·0
Glass Bottles	17,480	2,470	19,950	12·0	8·7	11·6	4·9	1·0	4·4	**16·9**	**9·7**	**16·0**	− 0·7	+ 2·9	16·0
Total, Glass	*41,310*	*9,890*	*51,200*	*10·1*	*6·7*	*9·4*	*4·6*	*2·4*	*4·2*	*14·7*	*9·1*	*13·6*	*− 0·5*	*+ 3·7*	*13·6*
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—															
Chemicals	79,650	29,890	109,540	7·7	3·4	6·5	1·5	0·5	1·3	**9·2**	**3·9**	**7·8**	− 0·3	+ 2·0	7·7
Explosives	16,170	6,110	22,280	3·7	5·0	4·1	0·1	1·6	0·5	**3·8**	**6·6**	**4·6**	+ 0·3	+ 1·9	4·6
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,440	5,800	24,240	5·1	3·9	4·8	0·7	0·2	0·6	**5·8**	**4·1**	**5·4**	− 0·2	+ 1·3	5·3
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	55,240	20,430	75,670	6·0	4·4	5·6	1·4	0·8	1·2	**7·4**	**5·2**	**6·8**	− 1·5	− 0·4	6·6
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	*169,500*	*62,230*	*231,730*	*6·5*	*3·9*	*5·8*	*1·2*	*0·7*	*1·1*	*7·7*	*4·6*	*6·9*	*− 0·6*	*+ 1·1*	*6·8*
Metal Manufacture :—															
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,190	110	17,300	12·4	8·2	12·4	4·3	4·5	4·3	**16·7**	**12·7**	**16·7**	+ 0·4	+ 8·3	16·6
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	177,250	4,650	181,900	8·2	2·9	8·1	17·1	2·4	16·7	**25·3**	**5·3**	**24·8**	+ 0·5	+14·0	24·8
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	46,180	4,050	50,230	5·7	6·0	5·8	2·3	1·0	2·1	**8·0**	**7·0**	**7·9**	− 1·3	+ 3·6	7·9
Tin Plates	25,500	2,630	28,130	15·6	14·6	15·5	25·3	25·5	25·4	**40·9**	**41·1**	**40·9**	−12·9	+29·4	40·9
Iron and Steel Tubes...	30,370	2,340	32,710	7·8	5·4	7·6	12·8	4·6	12·2	**20·6**	**10·0**	**19·8**	− 0·1	+ 7·2	19·7
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	21,550	4,120	25,670	6·6	6·3	6·5	10·4	2·9	9·3	**17·0**	**9·2**	**15·8**	− 0·6	+ 8·3	15·7
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	*318,040*	*17,900*	*335,940*	*8·5*	*6·5*	*8·4*	*14·1*	*6·0*	*13·6*	*22·6*	*12·5*	*22·0*	*− 1·1*	*+12·3*	*22·0*
Engineering, etc. :—															
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	560,080	53,830	613,910	5·4	4·1	5·3	2·4	2·9	2·4	**7·8**	**7·0**	**7·7**	− 0·3	+ 2·9	7·6
Electrical Engineering	89,570	25,060	114,630	4·2	4·6	4·3	0·7	1·2	0·8	**4·9**	**5·8**	**5·1**	− 0·4	+ 2·5	5·0
Marine Engineering, etc.	52,870	910	53,780	7·4	2·3	7·3	1·0	0·7	1·0	**8·4**	**3·0**	**8·3**	+ 0·2	+ 0·3	8·2
Constructional Engineering	38,480	1,580	40,060	10·9	3·2	10·6	2·4	1·1	2·4	**13·3**	**4·3**	**13·0**	+ 2·1	+ 3·2	12·8
Total, Engineering	*741,000*	*81,380*	*822,380*	*5·7*	*4·2*	*5·6*	*2·1*	*2·4*	*2·1*	*7·8*	*6·6*	*7·7*	*− 0·1*	*+ 2·7*	*7·6*
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—															
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	319,330	32,300	351,630	4·9	5·5	5·0	3·4	4·7	3·5	**8·3**	**10·2**	**8·5**	+ 0·8	+ 4·1	8·4
Carriages, Carts, etc....	11,340	1,770	13,110	11·6	7·2	11·0	1·1	5·2	1·7	**12·7**	**12·4**	**12·7**	+ 1·5	+ 3·8	12·3
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	49,010	1,600	50,610	4·1	1·6	4·0	1·9	0·3	1·9	**6·0**	**1·9**	**5·9**	+ 0·6	+ 2·7	5·9
Total, Vehicles	*379,680*	*35,670*	*415,350*	*5·0*	*5·4*	*5·1*	*3·2*	*4·6*	*3·2*	*8·2*	*10·0*	*8·3*	*+ 0·8*	*+ 3·9*	*8·2*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	169,930	2,880	172,810	19·8	7·2	19·6	1·8	2·5	1·8	**21·6**	**9·7**	**21·4**	+ 1·1	− 0·2	12·2
Other Metal Industries :—															
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	95,030	9,560	104,590	7·4	7·6	7·4	6·8	3·6	6·5	**14·2**	**11·2**	**13·9**	− 1·0	+ 7·2	13·8
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	38,710	2,510	41,220	11·8	2·8	11·3	0·9	0·2	0·8	**12·7**	**3·0**	**12·1**	+ 1·2	+ 2·1	11·7
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	100,890	76,780	177,670	5·9	7·6	6·6	0·8	1·1	1·0	**6·7**	**8·7**	**7·6**	− 1·5	+ 4·0	7·5
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,090	11,000	34,090	7·8	8·7	8·1	9·5	5·4	8·2	**17·3**	**14·1**	**16·3**	− 0·3	+ 9·0	16·2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	15,930	12,280	28,210	5·8	10·3	7·7	7·7	4·0	6·1	**13·5**	**14·3**	**13·8**	+ 1·1	+ 8·0	13·8
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	18,270	12,070	30,340	6·6	9·6	7·8	3·4	2·1	2·9	**10·0**	**11·7**	**10·7**	− 0·5	+ 6·9	10·5
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	17,410	1,310	18,720	6·9	3·6	6·6	0·5	1·4	0·6	**7·4**	**5·0**	**7·2**	− 1·0	+ 2·8	7·3
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	21,750	17,210	38,960	5·5	5·9	5·7	2·7	3·0	2·8	**8·2**	**8·9**	**8·5**	− 0·3	+ 4·2	8·5
Metal Industries not separately specified	172,030	93,990	266,020	7·1	9·1	7·8	3·5	3·4	3·5	**10·6**	**12·5**	**11·3**	+ 0·2	+ 5·9	11·2
Total, Other Metals	*503,110*	*236,710*	*739,820*		*8·3*	*7·5*	*3·6*	*2·6*	*3·3*	*10·8*	*10·9*	*10·8*	*− 0·5*	*+ 5·5*	*10·8*
Textiles :—															
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	80,250	128,930	209,180	10·2	9·6	9·9	15·8	17·2	16·6	**26·0**	**26·8**	**26·5**	−11·8	+17·1	26·5
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	63,930	135,470	199,400	10·9	16·8	14·9	13·5	14·4	14·1	**24·4**	**31·2**	**29·0**	− 2·0	+18·6	29·0
Total, Cotton	*144,180*	*264,400*	*408,580*	*10·5*	*13·3*	*12·3*	*14·8*	*15·7*	*15·4*	*25·3*	*29·0*	*27·7*	*− 7·0*	*+17·8*	*27·7*
Woollen and Worsted	92,670	130,590	223,260	6·2	7·4	6·9	11·6	16·5	14·5	**17·8**	**23·9**	**21·4**	− 1·5	+11·7	21·3
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	20,160	31,680	51,840	7·2	7·6	7·4	7·6	13·7	11·4	**14·8**	**21·3**	**18·8**	+ 1·4	+ 9·2	18·8
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	18,260	10,640	28,900	5·5	6·2	5·7	8·9	14·2	10·9	**14·4**	**20·4**	**16·6**	+ 0·3	+10·4	16·6
Linen	23,010	53,310	76,320	31·4	40·2	37·5	13·6	13·3	13·4	**45·0**	**53·5**	**50·9**	+14·9	+34·4	32·7
Jute	11,580	18,450	30,030	20·1	26·9	24·3	2·8	3·6	3·3	**22·9**	**30·5**	**27·6**	− 5·6	−42·0	27·5
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	7,320	12,450	19,770	10·7	12·7	11·9	3·7	7·5	6·2	**14·4**	**20·2**	**18·1**	− 2·4	+ 6·4	17·2
Hosiery	27,150	92,720	119,870	3·9	5·4	5·1	4·5	6·3	5·9	**8·4**	**11·7**	**11·0**	− 2·0	+ 4·7	10·9
Lace	5,930	9,090	15,020	6·1	5·8	5·9	19·6	11·9	15·0	**25·7**	**17·7**	**20·9**	+ 2·4	+13·2	20·8
Carpets	12,950	18,520	31,470	2·7	4·2	3·6	11·0	19·1	15·7	**13·7**	**23·3**	**19·3**	+ 1·8	+14·6	19·3
Other Textiles	18,420	39,630	58,050	7·0	8·4	8·0	1·9	4·7	3·8	**8·9**	**13·1**	**11·8**	− 1·1	+ 3·8	10·0
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	72,310	30,140	102,450	7·6	8·3	7·8	17·3	14·4	16·5	**24·9**	**22·7**	**24·3**	− 5·3	+ 8·6	23·6
Total, Textiles	*453,940*	*711,620*	*1,165,560*	*9·3*	*12·4*	*11·2*	*12·3*	*13·2*	*12·9*	*21·6*	*25·6*	*24·1*	*− 2·5*	*+12·5*	*22·2*
Leather and Leather Goods :—															
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	36,370	11,990	48,360	8·1	8·6	8·3	6·3	4·0	5·6	**14·4**	**12·6**	**13·9**	− 1·3	+ 5·7	13·9
Leather Goods	11,860	15,040	26,900	7·2	6·2	6·6	2·9	3·2	3·1	**10·1**	**9·4**	**9·7**	− 0·4	+ 5·0	9·6
Total, Leather	*48,230*	*27,030*	*75,260*	*7·9*	*7·3*	*7·7*	*5·4*	*3·5*	*4·7*	*13·3*	*10·8*	*12·4*	*− 1·0*	*+ 5·4*	*12·4*
Clothing :—															
Tailoring	66,650	148,470	215,120	14·4	5·0	7·9	3·5	7·5	6·3	**17·9**	**12·5**	**14·2**	+ 2·2	+ 3·1	13·5
Dress Making and Millinery... ...	10,150	92,300	102,450	7·1	4·6	4·9	0·6	4·0	3·6	**7·7**	**8·6**	**8·5**	+ 2·4	+ 2·2	8·5
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	12,330	20,130	32,460	6·8	6·5	6·6	4·5	13·3	10·0	**11·3**	**19·8**	**16·6**	− 6·8	+ 2·3	16·6
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	10,170	92,750	102,920	6·2	9·0	8·7	1·7	7·2	6·7	**7·9**	**16·2**	**15·4**	+ 3·2	+ 5·6	9·7
Other Dress Industries	8,170	21,200	29,370	5·6	3·9	4·3	6·0	2·7	3·7	**11·6**	**6·6**	**8·0**	− 1·0	+ 4·3	7·9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	80,330	54,780	135,110	8·2	5·8	7·2	7·9	8·5	8·2	**16·1**	**14·3**	**15·4**	− 2·3	+ 5·2	15·2
Total, Clothing	*187,800*	*429,630*	*617,430*	*10·0*	*5·9*	*7·2*	*5·3*	*6·8*	*6·3*	*15·3*	*12·7*	*13·5*	*+ 0·8*	*+ 3·8*	*12·4*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	108,260	68,230	176,490	7·8	5·8	7·0	0·5	0·8	0·6	**8·3**	**6·6**	**7·6**	− 1·0	+ 0·9	7·4
Grain Milling	29,660	3,850	33,510	5·6	4·6	5·5	0·7	1·2	0·8	**6·3**	**5·8**	**6·3**	− 0·6	+ 0·4	5·6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	27,370	50,350	77,720	7·6	8·0	7·8	1·0	3·3	2·6	**8·6**	**11·3**	**10·4**	+ 0·2	+ 2·1	10·3
Other Food Industries	70,740	63,780	134,520	8·3	9·7	9·0	0·7	1·6	1·1	**9·0**	**11·3**	**10·1**	− 2·9	+ 0·4	10·0
Drink Industries	89,780	24,250	114,030	6·4	8·4	6·8	0·3	1·2	0·5	**6·7**	**9·6**	**7·3**	− 0·3	+ 0·9	7·1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,030	27,350	42,380	3·8	4·1	4·0	0·1	0·9	0·6	**3·9**	**5·0**	**4·6**	− 0·7	− 0·5	4·4
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	*340,840*	*237,810*	*578,650*	*7·1*	*7·4*	*7·2*	*0·6*	*1·6*	*1·0*	*7·7*	*9·0*	*8·2*	*− 1·1*	*+ 0·8*	*8·0*

* *See* last two paragraphs of text on page 314.

† For the purpose of comparison with 26th July, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (*see* page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

‡ *See* footnote * on page 314.

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Aged 16–64, at July, 1937.			Percentages at 18th July, 1938.*									Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages as compared with		Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 18th July, 1938.*
				Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	13th June, 1938.	26th July 1937.†	
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	60,040	3,130	63,170	10·3	4·3	10·0	1·1	1·1	1·1	11·4	5·4	11·1	− 0·2	+ 2·7	10·6
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,530	2,240	11,770	12·7	10·0	12·2	2·3	3·2	2·4	15·0	13·2	14·6	− 1·3	+ 1·9	14·2
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	124,290	25,620	149,910	10·3	7·6	9·9	2·0	2·3	2·0	12·3	9·9	11·9	− 0·1	+ 3·6	11·7
Other Woodworking	18,280	5,550	23,830	10·3	10·1	10·3	3·3	5·2	3·7	13·6	15·3	14·0	+ 0·1	+ 3·3	13·6
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	*212,140*	*36,540*	*248,680*	*10·4*	*7·9*	*10·0*	*1·9*	*2·6*	*2·0*	*12·3*	*10·5*	*12·0*	*− 0·2*	*+ 3·2*	*11·7*
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board	49,030	16,390	65,420	3·9	4·0	3·9	6·1	9·1	6·9	10·0	13·1	10·8	− 2·7	+ 7·4	10·5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	25,740	46,410	72,150	3·7	5·1	4·6	0·5	1·7	1·2	4·2	6·8	5·8	− 0·9	+ 2·3	5·6
Wall Paper Making	5,120	2,430	7,550	4·8	10·6	6·7	0·9	1·3	1·0	5·7	11·9	7·7	+ 0·2	+ 2·6	7·7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,830	5,190	9,020	5·2	6·3	5·8	1·2	2·1	1·7	6·4	8·4	7·5	− 1·4	+ 4·4	7·5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	190,320	94,230	284,550	6·0	5·1	5·7	0·4	0·7	0·5	6·4	5·8	6·2	− 0·4	+ 0·9	6·1
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	*274,040*	*164,650*	*438,690*	*5·4*	*5·1*	*5·3*	*1·4*	*1·9*	*1·6*	*6·8*	*7·0*	*6·9*	*− 0·8*	*+ 2·2*	*6·7*
Building and Contracting :—															
Building	1,022,950	12,340	1,035,290	13·4	2·3	13·2	0·5	0·2	0·6	13·9	2·5	13·8	+ 1·2	+ 3·0	13·3
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	292,660	1,450	294,110	38·1	2·7	37·9	1·1	0·1	1·1	39·2	2·8	39·0	+ 2·9	+ 3·4	38·7
Total, Building and Contracting	*1,315,610*	*13,790*	*1,329,400*	*18·9*	*2·3*	*18·7*	*0·6*	*0·2*	*0·6*	*19·5*	*2·5*	*19·3*	*+ 1·5*	*+ 3·1*	*18·9*
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber	38,580	26,230	64,810	7·2	9·2	8·0	2·1	2·9	2·4	9·3	12·1	10·4	...	+ 3·9	10·4
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,400	1,670	13,070	8·0	4·2	7·5	0·9	0·4	0·9	8·9	4·6	8·4	− 2·9	+ 3·2	8·3
Brushes and Brooms	5,880	5,430	11,310	11·8	6·0	9·0	4·3	6·1	5·2	16·1	12·1	14·2	+ 1·8	+ 3·8	13·8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	25,020	12,110	37,130	3·4	3·8	3·5	0·3	0·6	0·4	3·7	4·4	3·9	...	+ 1·7	3·9
Musical Instruments	11,000	4,090	15,090	9·0	8·9	9·0	2·2	1·9	2·1	11·2	10·8	11·1	− 4·5	+ 2·3	11·1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8,210	9,580	17,790	6·4	8·0	7·2	1·7	1·5	1·7	8·1	9·5	8·9	...	+ 3·1	8·9
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	*100,090*	*59,110*	*159,200*	*6·7*	*7·5*	*7·0*	*1·7*	*2·3*	*1·9*	*8·4*	*9·8*	*8·9*	*− 0·5*	*+ 3·1*	*8·8*
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	208,510	9,970	218,480	8·1	1·9	7·8	0·3	0·1	0·3	8·4	2·0	8·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·7	8·0
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service	166,080	10,920	177,000	6·5	1·7	6·2	0·3	0·1	0·3	6·8	1·8	6·5	...	+ 1·4	6·3
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	192,570	11,280	203,850	2·1	3·9	2·2	0·1	0·4	0·1	2·2	4·3	2·3	− 0·4	...	2·3
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	46,400	3,650	50,050	8·8	3·2	8·4	0·5	0·1	0·5	9·3	3·3	8·9	− 1·6	− 2·3	8·6
Goods Transport by Road	152,520	4,600	157,120	12·1	1·8	11·8	1·0	0·0	1·0	13·1	1·8	12·8	+ 0·4	+ 3·0	12·3
Shipping Service	127,240	6,840	134,080	23·1	6·1	22·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	23·4	6·8	22·5	− 0·2	+ 3·1	22·3
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	139,580	1,450	141,030	28·3	5·8	28·0	0·6	0·2	0·7	28·9	6·0	28·7	− 1·4	+ 3·4	28·3
Harbour, River and Canal Service	24,480	520	25,000	9·3	3·1	9·2	0·9	1·5	0·9	10·2	4·6	10·1	− 0·3	+ 0·1	9·8
Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	*164,060*	*1,970*	*166,030*	*25·4*	*5·1*	*25·2*	*0·7*	*0·5*	*0·7*	*26·1*	*5·6*	*25·9*	*− 1·3*	*+ 2·9*	*25·5*
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	19,470	3,080	22,550	13·4	6·5	12·5	0·6	3·0	0·9	14·0	9·5	13·4	...	+ 0·5	13·3
Total, Transport, etc.	*868,340*	*42,340*	*910,680*	*12·8*	*3·6*	*12·4*	*0·5*	*0·6*	*0·4*	*13·3*	*4·2*	*12·8*	*− 0·4*	*+ 1·6*	*12·6*
Distributive Trades	1,278,520	782,870	2,061,390	9·4	5·5	7·9	0·5	0·5	0·5	9·9	6·0	8·4	− 0·6	+ 1·0	8·1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	181,320	88,060	269,380	4·6	1·2	3·5	0·1	0·0	0·1	4·7	1·2	3·6	− 0·1	+ 0·4	3·5
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service ...	122,390	21,790	144,180	12·7	4·2	11·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	13·0	4·4	11·7	+ 1·1	+ 1·4	11·4
Local Government Service	347,860	24,930	372,790	16·0	3·3	15·2	0·5	0·2	0·4	16·5	3·5	15·6	− 0·6	+ 0·5	15·4
Professional Services	93,850	71,950	165,800	4·9	2·7	3·9	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·1	2·8	4·1	− 0·1	+ 0·4	4·0
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	85,000	54,620	139,620	18·1	10·6	15·2	0·6	1·7	1·0	18·7	12·3	16·2	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	16·0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	172,010	272,100	444,110	13·6	10·5	11·7	0·3	0·4	0·4	13·9	10·9	12·1	− 1·0	+ 2·0	11·8
Laundry Service	28,510	117,410	145,920	5·5	4·8	4·9	0·3	1·3	1·2	5·8	6·1	6·1	− 0·8	+ 1·3	5·9
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	9,910	18,060	27,970	7·0	4·4	5·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	7·4	4·8	5·7	− 0·2	+ 1·4	5·5
Other Industries and Services ...	104,540	61,610	166,150	21·6	6·1	15·9	1·6	1·2	1·4	23·2	7·3	17·3	− 1·7	+ 2·6	16·6
Total, Miscellaneous	*964,070*	*642,470*	*1,606,540*	*14·5*	*7·5*	*11·7*	*0·5*	*0·7*	*0·6*	*15·0*	*8·2*	*12·3*	*− 0·6*	*+ 1·3*	*12·0*
Total (Aged 16–64)‡	9,947,300	3,749,700	13,697,000	10·7	7·4	9·8	3·2	4·3	3·5	13·9	11·7	13·3	− 0·1	+ 3·5§	12·8
II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.‖															
Farming, Forestry, etc....	455,060	25,610	480,670	4·5	5·9	4·6	0·1	0·6	0·1	4·6	6·5	4·7	− 1·1	+ 1·9	4·0
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc....	62,490	12,400	74,890	4·0	8·0	4·6	0·1	0·6	0·2	4·1	8·6	4·8	− 1·0	+ 1·6	4·8
Private Gardening	103,820	410	104,230	3·0	6·1	3·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	3·2	6·3	3·2	+ 0·5	+ 1·8	3·1
Other Gardening	29,730	480	30,210	4·4	4·4	4·4	0·2	0·4	0·2	4·6	4·8	4·6	+ 0·1	+ 1·4	4·5
Total (Aged 16–64)‖	651,100	38,900	690,000	4·2	6·6	4·3	0·1	0·5	0·2	4·3	7·1	4·5	− 0·8	+ 1·9	4·0

* *See* last two paragraphs of text on page 314.
† *See* footnote † on page 316.
‡ *See* footnote * on page 314.
§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for July, 1937, used for this comparison, is the *revised* figure based on the estimated number insured *at that date*—*see* the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (*see* also footnote† on page 316). The percentages for June and July, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.
‖ *See* footnote ‡ on page 315.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the numbers insured, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 18th July, 1938, compared with 13th June, 1938.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	−10,225	−14,434	−24,659
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	− 817	− 3,144	− 3,961
Total Cotton	*−11,042*	*−17,578*	*−28,620*
Distributive Trades	− 8,753	− 2,279	−11,032
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (including Private Gardening) ...	− 4,584	− 1,206	− 5,790
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	− 3,666	− 1,771	− 5,437
Hotel, Public House, etc., Service ...	− 1,921	− 2,814	− 4,735
Other Food Industries...	− 948	− 2,962	− 3,910
Tin Plates	− 3,409	− 237	− 3,646
Tailoring	+ 1,079	+ 3,664	+ 4,743
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 8,611	...	+ 8,611
Linen	+ 2,779	+ 8,606	+11,385
Building	+11,682	− 34	+11,648
Coal Mining	+34,220	+ 52	+34,272

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JULY, 1938.

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London	1,083	2,399	3,482	1,190	1,712	2,902
South-Eastern ...	398	1,088	1,486	617	1,047	1,664
South-Western...	499	1,025	1,524	825	998	1,823
Midlands ...	798	3,326	4,124	842	3,433	4,275
North-Eastern ...	710	3,199	3,909	1,396	3,703	5,099
North-Western...	3,497	5,798	9,295	3,698	5,745	9,443
Northern ...	2,281	3,732	6,013	3,409	2,495	5,904
Scotland ...	4,322	5,621	9,943	4,949	5,344	10,293
Wales	2,536	4,317	6,853	3,303	2,670	5,973
Great Britain	16,124	30,505	46,629	20,229	27,147	47,376
N. Ireland ...	671	2,689	3,360	748	3,926	4,674
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	16,795	33,194	49,989	20,977	31,073	52,050

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

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London	1,321	3,027	4,348	1,391	2,392	3,783
South-Eastern	407	1,190	1,597	517	1,095	1,612
South-Western ...	300	1,002	1,302	351	896	1,247
Midlands	567	3,561	4,128	695	3,586	4,281
North-Eastern	440	3,184	3,624	655	3,625	4,280
North-Western ...	1,465	5,781	7,246	1,785	5,740	7,525
Northern	1,022	3,569	4,591	1,020	2,008	3,028
Scotland	1,615	5,440	7,055	1,623	5,100	6,723
Wales	761	3,867	4,628	470	1,778	2,248
Special Schemes ...	—	10	10	—	8	8
Great Britain ...	7,898	30,631	38,529	8,507	26,228	34,735
N. Ireland	643	2,889	3,532	708	4,183	4,891
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	8,541	33,520	42,061	9,215	30,411	39,626

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

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

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London	6,749	5,192	11,941	1,520	1,319	2,839
South-Eastern ...	1,668	1,231	2,899	194	223	417
South-Western ...	1,276	1,591	2,867	220	440	660
Midlands	2,401	2,308	4,709	747	1,082	1,829
North-Eastern ...	1,869	2,867	4,736	556	1,071	1,627
North-Western ...	3,255	3,535	6,790	1,051	905	1,956
Northern	1,191	1,466	2,657	222	497	719
Scotland	2,542	2,482	5,024	1,021	1,053	2,074
Wales	703	720	1,423	149	249	398
Great Britain ...	21,654	21,392	43,046	5,680	6,839	12,519

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

Division.	Week ended 27th July, 1938				Month ended 20th July, 1938.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1938.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	No. of Institutions.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	
London ...	2	—	85	39	—	—	—	895
S.-Eastern...	7	5	—	47	1	—	1	1,366
S.-Western...	7	1	103	126	1	—	2	1,815
Midlands ...	3	1	249	114	8	16	14	1,539
N.-Eastern...	11	6	636	604	3	12	8	5,114
N.-Western	28	1	2,697	1,084	2	16	39	15,605
Northern ...	34	—	2,280	2,057	2	2	11	14,660
Scotland ...	34	4	83	99	—	—	—	16,416
Wales ...	27	3	2,258	1,395	—	—	—	9,590
Great Britain ...	153†	21†	8,391	5,565	17	46	75	67,000

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

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

THE following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 18th July, 1938:—

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
Fishing	10	—	10	—
Mining :—				
Coal Mining	432	6	432	6
All other Mining, etc.	33	2	33	2
Total, Mining	*465*	*8*	*465*	*8*
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	38	9	39	9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	94	8	94	8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	25	45	25	45
Glass	19	33	19	33
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	58	176	61	180
Metal Manufacture	139	42	139	42
Engineering, etc. :—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	356	99	402	103
Other Engineering	100	39	101	39
Total, Engineering	*456*	*138*	*503*	*142*
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	156	27	169	27
Other Vehicles	31	8	31	8
Total, Vehicles	*187*	*35*	*200*	*35*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	191	4	198	4
Other Metal Industries :—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	113	174	113	175
All others	442	289	449	290
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	*555*	*463*	*562*	*465*
Textiles :—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	73	141	73	141
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	70	190	70	192
Total, Cotton	*143*	*331*	*143*	*333*
Woollen and Worsted	58	113	58	114
Hosiery	17	162	17	165
All other Textiles	109	536	217	816
Total, Textiles	*184*	*811*	*292*	*1,095*
Leather and Leather Goods	49	78	51	78
Clothing :—				
Tailoring	41	400	41	436
Dress Making and Millinery ...	10	224	10	232
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	7	264	12	438
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	77	77	77	77
Other Clothing	19	59	19	59
Total, Clothing	*154*	*1,024*	*159*	*1,242*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.... ...	120	267	124	291
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	45	313	46	316
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	9	14	9	24
All other Food and Drink	82	325	103	341
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	*256*	*919*	*282*	*972*
Woodworking, etc. :—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	211	94	218	96
All other Woodworking	186	71	194	72
Total, Woodworking, etc.	*397*	*165*	*412*	*168*
Paper, Printing, etc. :—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	13	121	16	128
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	123	234	130	244
Other Paper, Printing, etc.	21	64	22	64
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	*157*	*419*	*168*	*436*
Building and Contracting :—				
Building	389	13	410	13
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	80	1	81	1
Total, Building and Contracting ...	*469*	*14*	*491*	*14*
Other Manufacturing Industries :—				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	19	87	19	87
All Others	79	114	82	114
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	*98*	*201*	*101*	*201*
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	19	5	19	9
Transport and Communication ...	186	27	196	28
Distributive Trades	2,562	2,184	2,855	2,274
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	56	33	57	34
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—				
Professional Services	50	55	52	55
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	81	82	100	84
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	85	420	95	431
Laundry Service	83	324	91	332
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	45	56	46	57
All other Industries and Services ...	214	196	226	199
Total, Miscellaneous	*558*	*1,133*	*610*	*1,158*
Total	7,525	8,305	8,151	9,013
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
Farming, Forestry, etc	239	48	253	48
Market Gardening	64	66	66	66
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening)	44	3	45	3
Total	347	117	364	117

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

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

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) *Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.*

Claims allowed	194	21	1	216
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(*a*) General Scheme	11	2	2	15
(*b*) Agricultural Scheme	4	—	—	4
Not unemployed	232	60	7	299
Other grounds	539	123	15	677
Total Claims disallowed ...	786	185	24	995

(2) *Other Cases.*

Claims allowed	3,505	3,849	731	8,085
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(*a*) General Scheme	8	2	—	10
(*b*) Agricultural Scheme	—	—	—	—
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (*b*)—seasonal workers... ...	28	212	—	240
Class (*c*)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	66	85	8	159
Class (*d*)—married women ...	—	4,445	—	4,445
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	5,353	3,182	2,112	10,647
Employment lost through misconduct	2,669	895	1,011	4,575
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	895	1,626	406	2,927
Not unemployed	234	54	13	301
Not capable of work, or not available for work	549	1,224	120	1,893
Other grounds	445	172	267	884
Total Claims disallowed ...	10,247	11,897	3,937	26,081

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

—		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		2,264	3,279	5,543
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	Men ...	28	132	160
	Women	2	7	9
	Juveniles	—	8	8
Total Appeals		30	147	177

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	7,775	3,577	11,352
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	115	350	465
(2) Other cases	38	124	162

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—			
(1) Against allowances...	18	127	145
(2) Against disallowances	41	41	82
Appeals by Associations	23	106	129
Appeals by Claimants	43	79	122
Total	125	353	478

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

POOR RELIEF IN JULY.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in July in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 557,294, or 0·9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1·9 per cent. less than in July, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 339, 342 and 345 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in July was 441,813, a decrease of 0·9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 1·2 per cent. less than in July, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 115,481, or 0·8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4·5 per cent. less than in July, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July numbered 67,539, or 0·4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5·3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 489,755, or 0·9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1·4 per cent. less than in July, 1937.

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

—	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in July, 1938.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,907	72,445	93,352	228	− 1	− 8
Birkenhead ...	779	5,493	6,272	431	− 10	+ 1
Birmingham ...	4,341	14,237	18,578	180	− 2	+ 8
Blackburn ...	701	2,490	3,191	280	+ 12	+ 29
Bolton	815	3,537	4,352	255	− 2	+ 8
Bradford	1,025	6,351	7,376	255	− 5	+ 13
Brighton	579	2,154	2,733	186	− 1	+ 6
Bristol	1,976	7,135	9,111	219	− 1	+ 17
Burnley	322	2,402	2,724	304	+ 3	+ 34
Cardiff	1,052	8,334	9,386	426	− 5	− 4
Coventry	410	1,850	2,260	110	− 1	+ 8
Croydon	752	4,332	5,084	210	+ 2	+ 14
Derby	587	2,860	3,447	247	+ 2	+ 19
East Ham ...	660	3,427	4,087	312	+ 1	+ 10
Gateshead ...	548	5,797	6,345	540	+ 4	+ 22
Huddersfield ...	454	1,469	1,923	156	− 2	− 9
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,485	17,101	18,586	582	− 9	+ 37
Leeds	1,079	12,260	13,339	271	+ 2	+ 9
Leicester	822	4,243	5,065	193	+ 2	+ 9
Liverpool	3,660	46,032	49,692	594	− 12	− 50
Manchester ...	2,715	29,023	31,738	431	− 7	− 2
Middlesbrough ...	339	3,633	3,972	285	+ 3	...
Newcastle-on-Tyne	789	11,502	12,291	423	+ 2	+ 2
Norwich	777	4,488	5,265	428	− 2	+ 18
Nottingham ...	1,080	9,042	10,122	363	− 5	+ 3
Oldham	848	3,101	3,949	309	− 13	+ 8
Plymouth	434	4,470	4,904	233	− 2	− 20
Portsmouth ...	817	2,618	3,435	134	− 4	...
Preston	399	1,814	2,213	195	...	− 1
St. Helens ...	325	5,033	5,358	499	− 4	+ 24
Salford	521	5,792	6,313	313	− 6	− 13
Sheffield	1,312	19,819	21,131	408	− 8	− 28
Southampton ...	1,285	4,149	5,434	304	− 5	+ 5
Southend-on-Sea ...	320	2,330	2,650	193	− 3	+ 18
South Shields ...	414	4,338	4,752	428	− 4	+ 33
Stockport	459	1,680	2,139	160	+ 1	− 10
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,698	8,500	10,198	374	− 3	+ 7
Sunderland ...	739	11,006	11,745	642	− 18	− 4
Swansea	441	6,266	6,707	415	+ 1	+ 6
Wallasey	257	1,943	2,200	232	...	+ 9
Walsall	269	2,755	3,024	283	− 5	+ 15
West Ham ...	2,006	10,278	12,284	473	+ 7	− 16
Wolverhampton ...	574	2,512	3,086	214	− 3	+ 4
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	40,865	307,596	348,461	336	− 3	− 1
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	61,772	380,041	441,813	305	− 3	− 3
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	4,324	84,317	88,641	792	− 5	− 44
Edinburgh ...	712	12,815	13,527	289	− 2	− 24
Dundee	316	7,347	7,663	427	− 15	+ 41
Aberdeen	415	5,235	5,650	317	+ 6	+ 6
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,767	109,714	115,481	593	− 5	− 29
Total for all 47 areas above ...	67,539	489,755	557,294	339	− 3	− 6

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

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

* The numbers stated include dependants of persons relieved. The figures exclude casuals, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals in England and Wales, and lunatics and mental defectives in Scotland.

† 23rd July in England and Wales, and 15th July in Scotland.

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

(*See* Special Article on pages 300 to 302.)

NOTE.—The figures do not include persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries.

Sex and Age Group.	London.	S. Eastern.	S. Western.	Midlands.	N. Eastern.	N. Western.	Northern.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.
GENERAL SCHEME—PERSONS INSURED AT JULY, 1937—ESTIMATED NUMBERS.										
Males :— 14–15	100,400	41,400	35,700	79,700	53,900	71,500	34,700	53,200	21,500	492,000
16–17	139,900	57,900	51,300	105,200	70,600	96,700	48,200	73,800	33,400	677,000
18–20	150,800	59,300	51,600	111,900	73,200	98,100	48,400	79,500	37,200	710,000
21–24	262,800	103,400	88,000	191,700	112,900	164,500	68,100	118,200	53,700	1,163,300
25–34	592,900	229,400	206,700	410,400	285,000	387,800	166,300	280,200	136,300	2,695,000
35–44	363,400	158,100	144,500	285,900	211,100	282,600	140,300	199,100	114,500	1,899,500
45–54	264,000	111,400	110,800	209,600	165,200	224,800	108,300	149,000	94,200	1,437,300
55–64	193,300	85,800	79,200	155,000	126,300	165,400	86,400	114,900	69,600	1,075,900
Total, 14–64	2,067,500	846,700	767,800	1,549,400	1,098,200	1,491,400	700,700	1,067,900	560,400	10,150,000
Females :— 14–15	87,300	29,900	25,800	71,300	43,000	70,400	19,300	47,200	7,800	402,000
16–17	121,100	44,300	38,900	91,300	58,400	90,800	27,200	63,800	14,200	550,000
18–20	128,000	42,700	37,100	92,500	56,700	89,900	25,300	61,300	15,500	549,000
21–24	178,900	50,700	43,500	107,600	62,800	125,600	21,200	70,200	14,700	675,200
25–34	249,700	60,700	46,100	153,800	99,100	201,700	25,400	100,800	15,900	953,200
35–44	123,500	26,900	23,400	79,900	61,600	108,400	12,500	51,700	6,100	494,000
45–54	60,700	15,400	13,800	41,000	31,200	59,600	5,700	24,800	3,600	255,800
55–64	26,100	6,200	5,100	16,600	14,100	26,100	2,000	11,200	1,400	108,800
Total, 14–64	975,300	276,800	233,700	654,000	426,900	772,500	138,600	431,000	79,200	3,988,000
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME—PERSONS INSURED AT JULY, 1937—ESTIMATED NUMBERS.										
*Males :— 14–15	800	7,600	4,500	3,100	3,400	1,500	1,700	5,000	1,400	29,000
16–17	1,300	10,600	6,400	4,400	4,800	2,600	2,400	7,000	2,500	42,000
18–20	1,400	10,600	5,900	4,500	5,100	2,900	2,400	7,400	2,800	43,000
21–24	2,700	18,300	9,600	6,700	8,900	4,800	2,800	10,200	3,500	67,500
25–34	7,700	48,200	27,000	17,400	17,500	9,600	4,800	22,500	6,700	161,400
35–44	5,300	36,200	20,800	13,100	11,900	6,000	3,300	14,700	3,800	115,100
45–54	5,100	34,000	18,600	11,700	10,400	4,700	3,200	11,700	3,500	102,900
55–64	4,800	30,800	16,900	11,000	9,200	4,300	2,300	10,300	3,500	93,100
Total, 14–64	29,100	196,300	109,700	71,900	71,200	36,400	22,900	88,800	27,700	654,000
GENERAL SCHEME—PERSONS INSURED AT JULY, 1937—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.										
Males :— 14–15	4·8	4·9	4·7	5·1	4·9	4·8	5·0	5·0	3·8	4·9
16–17	6·8	6·8	6·7	6·8	6·4	6·5	6·9	6·9	6·0	6·7
18–20	7·3	7·0	6·7	7·2	6·7	6·6	6·9	7·4	6·7	7·0
21–24	12·7	12·2	11·5	12·4	10·3	11·0	9·7	11·1	9·6	11·5
25–34	28·7	27·1	26·9	26·5	26·0	26·0	23·7	26·2	24·3	26·5
35–44	17·6	18·7	18·8	18·5	19·2	18·9	20·0	18·6	20·4	18·7
45–54	12·8	13·2	14·4	13·5	15·0	15·1	15·5	14·0	16·8	14·1
55–64	9·3	10·1	10·3	10·0	11·5	11·1	12·3	10·8	12·4	10·6
Total, 14–64	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Females :— 14–15	9·0	10·8	11·0	10·9	10·1	9·1	13·9	10·9	9·8	10·1
16–17	12·4	16·0	16·7	14·0	13·7	11·8	19·6	14·8	17·9	13·8
18–20	13·1	15·4	15·9	14·1	13·3	11·6	18·3	14·2	19·6	13·8
21–24	18·3	18·3	18·6	16·5	14·7	16·3	15·3	16·3	18·6	16·9
25–34	25·6	21·9	19·7	23·5	23·2	26·1	18·3	23·4	20·1	23·9
35–44	12·7	9·7	10·0	12·2	14·4	14·0	9·0	12·0	7·7	12·4
45–54	6·2	5·6	5·9	6·3	7·3	7·7	4·1	5·8	4·5	6·4
55–64	2·7	2·3	2·2	2·5	3·3	3·4	1·5	2·6	1·8	2·7
Total, 14–64	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME—PERSONS INSURED AT JULY, 1937—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.										
*Males :— 14–15	2·7	3·9	4·1	4·3	4·8	4·1	7·4	5·6	5·1	4·4
16–17	4·5	5·4	5·8	6·1	6·7	7·1	10·5	7·9	9·1	6·4
18–20	4·8	5·4	5·4	6·3	7·2	8·0	10·5	8·3	10·1	6·6
21–24	9·3	9·3	8·7	9·3	12·5	13·2	12·2	11·5	12·6	10·3
25–34	26·5	24·6	24·6	24·2	24·6	26·4	21·0	25·3	24·2	24·7
35–44	18·2	18·4	19·0	18·2	16·7	16·5	14·4	16·6	13·7	17·6
45–54	17·5	17·3	17·0	16·3	14·6	12·9	14·0	13·2	12·6	15·8
55–64	16·5	15·7	15·4	15·3	12·9	11·8	10·0	11·6	12·6	14·2
Total, 14–64	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
GENERAL SCHEME—PERCENTAGES REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY, 1938†—AGES 16–64.										
Males :— 16–17	2·1	3·1	2·5	2·6	3·1	6·1	5·3	6·8	9·9	4·1
18–20	6·3	7·1	5·7	5·6	6·7	10·2	9·5	12·1	16·7	8·2
21–24	9·7	8·9	8·5	7·7	12·0	17·1	17·7	18·7	22·7	12·5
25–34	7·6	7·5	7·2	7·4	10·6	15·4	17·2	16·9	21·6	11·2
35–44	8·9	8·8	9·8	9·2	12·7	17·3	17·8	18·1	24·5	13·3
45–54	11·5	11·2	12·1	12·6	16·2	20·2	21·0	19·7	28·5	16·3
55–64	15·3	14·6	18·0	18·6	22·1	25·7	27·5	23·6	36·7	21·6
Total, 16–64	8·9	8·9	9·3	9·2	12·7	17·0	17·9	17·4	24·4	13·0
Females :— 16–17	1·7	4·5	4·7	3·4	6·7	7·6	10·7	8·5	15·3	5·5
18–20	3·0	6·6	6·9	6·6	10·4	11·1	13·6	13·2	19·8	8·3
21–24	5·5	7·0	6·6	11·1	13·5	15·1	13·3	14·0	19·6	10·5
25–34	6·1	6·8	7·1	11·5	13·3	16·3	10·4	13·6	14·6	11·0
35–44	6·4	9·4	9·0	12·1	14·9	21·4	12·0	15·6	17·6	13·2
45–54	8·5	11·3	10·4	12·7	18·1	25·6	14·9	20·3	16·1	16·0
55–64	12·8	17·0	18·1	16·6	20·6	32·6	21·2	27·6	20·0	21·4
Total, 16–64	5·3	7·2	7·2	9·7	12·8	16·5	12·2	13·9	17·3	10·6
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME—PERCENTAGES REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY, 1938†—AGES 16–64.										
*Males :— 16–17	1·9	3·2	1·5	1·6	3·2	3·2	5·6	6·0	5·5	3·5
18–20	4·8	4·9	2·9	2·5	4·4	5·6	7·7	8·2	7·4	5·2
21–24	4·3	4·3	2·9	3·4	4·1	7·5	9·2	7·4	9·8	5·2
25–34	2·8	2·9	2·0	2·6	4·5	6·4	9·0	5·5	8·8	3·9
35–44	3·3	3·9	2·6	3·4	5·2	7·2	7·6	5·4	12·2	4·4
45–54	3·9	4·6	3·3	5·1	7·5	10·4	7·7	6·9	13·1	5·6
55–64	5·3	7·3	5·5	9·1	11·5	14·6	14·6	10·0	16·5	8·7
Total, 16–64	3·7	4·4	3·0	4·2	5·9	7·9	8·7	6·7	10·6	5·2

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

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[*N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp.* 305-306 *to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.*]

GERMANY.‡

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

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

FRANCE.§

Unemployment continued to decline during July. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 370,688, as compared with 386,532 at the end of June, 1938, and 337,376 at the end of July, 1937.

At the beginning of June, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 4 per cent. as compared with June, 1937. In 8,199 undertakings employing 2,327,259 persons, in which, at 1st June, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 20·33, as compared with 6·54 per cent. at 1st June, 1937, when the 40-hour week was also in force in practically all the undertakings concerned.

BELGIUM.‖

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

NETHERLANDS.¶

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 485,477 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th May, 1938, 22·8 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3·0 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22·0 and 3·7, and in the last week of May, 1937, 23·8 and 2·7. At the end of May, 1938, 349,519 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 332,049 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 372,178 and 354,674, and at the end of May, 1937, 343,296 and 328,537.

SWITZERLAND.**

There was a general reduction in unemployment during June. At the end of that month 48,658 applications for employment (33·9 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 56,108 (39·1 per thousand) at the end of May, 1938, and 50,830 (35·4 per thousand) at the end of June, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,493, 2645, and 2,954, respectively.

POLAND.††

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡‡

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

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger*, 12th August, 1938. Berlin.
§ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 8th July, and 5th August, 1938. Paris.
‖ *Revue du Travail*, July, 1938. Brussels.
¶ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th June, 1938. The Hague.
** *La Vie Economique*, July, 1938. Berne.
†† *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th July, 1938. Warsaw.
‡‡ *Prager Tagblatt*, 5th August, 1938. Prague.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark‡.—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 450,000, 17·3* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1938, as compared with 16·7† per cent. at the end of June, 1938, and 15·2 per cent. at the end of July, 1937.

Norway§.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 86,699 show that 24·5 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1938, as compared with 26·5 per cent. at the end of March, 1938, and 21·8 per cent. at the end of April, 1937.

Sweden‖.—Of a total of approximately 601,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8·4* per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1938, as compared with 8·3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 7·7 per cent. at the end of June, 1937.

UNITED STATES.¶

There was a decline in factory employment during May, 1938, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of May, 1938, showed a decline of 2·6 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined also during the same period by 1·8 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for May, 1938, was 77·5, as compared with 79·6 for the previous month, and 102·3 for May, 1937.

At the end of June, 1938, 7,830,940 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 4·1 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 56·1 per cent. as compared with June, 1937. Part of the percentage increase between June, 1937, and June, 1938, is due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in June, 1938, 19* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 19 per cent. also in May, 1938, and 11 per cent. in June, 1937.

ÉIRE.**

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

AUSTRALIA.‡‡

There was a rise in unemployment during the second quarter of 1938. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 8·6, as compared with 8·0 in the first quarter, and 9·7 in the second quarter of 1937.

CANADA.§§

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

NEW ZEALAND.‖‖

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 7th May, 1938, was 8,314, as compared with 7,215 at 9th April, 1938, and 28,302 at 8th May, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for April and May, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th August, 1938. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
‖ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour, and *American Federationist*, July, 1938. Washington.
** Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
†† These Orders came into force on 2nd March, and 1st June, 1938, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 25th October, 1938.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
§§ *The July Employment Situation*, 1938, Ottawa.
‖‖ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, May, 1938. Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £17,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 246,100 workpeople, and in a decrease of £28,700 in those of 311,600 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :—

Industry Group.	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 ascertainments. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were iron ore miners in Cumberland, Furness, and Northamptonshire, limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland and Northamptonshire, and granite quarrymen in Cornwall. There was a small decrease in the percentage addition to basis rates for cokemen and by-product workers in Durham.

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

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

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

Of the estimated total increase of £17,100 per week, about £2,600 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £4,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £7,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; nearly £50 was the result of arbitration; and the remaining £2,000 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their 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	2,300	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	37,600	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 ¾ 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.§
		1st making-up day after 13 July.		Increase of 3·59 per cent. on 1938 basis rates, making wages 9·59 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Northumberland ...	1 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 11·87 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 66·81 per cent. above the basis rates.§*
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire)			*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 36·13 per cent. above the basis rates ; also subsistence wages reduced by 1d. per day, leaving them 7s. 9d. and 7s. 5d. for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively.§*
	Leicestershire ...			*Decrease of 0·07 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 44·50 per cent. above the basis rates.§*
	Cannock Chase ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	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. 8¼d. 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 decreases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, 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.*
Other Mining and Quarrying.	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 enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 12s. 1d.; mineral shot borers, 12s. 1d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco drivers and crane drivers, 11s. 7d.; underground miners' bargain price, 12s. 1d.; underground leading labourers, 11s. 5d.
	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: repairers and men on special day work, 11s. 4d. per shift; engine drivers, 10s. 7d. per shift.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase§ of 1·75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55·75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Banbury and district.		Ironstone miners and quarrymen	
	Northamptonshire (excludingCorby).		Limestone quarrymen ...	
	West Cumberland ...	11 July	Limestone quarrymen	Increase§ of 3d. per shift for those 18 years and over, and of 1½d. per shift for those under 18 years.
	Cornwall	1 July	Granite quarryworkers	Increases of ⅜d. per hour for quarrymen and polishers and of ½d. per hour for masons and cutters. Rates after change: masons and cutters, 1s. 6½d.; quarrymen and polishers, 1s. 1⅞d.
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st full pay day in July.	Kiln firemen and boiler firemen whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Joint Council for the Clay Industries.	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.	Increases 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 ½d. per hour. Rates after change: brilliant cutters, 1s. 10d.; silverers, 1s. 9d.: bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 8d.; examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 7¼d.; machine bevellers 21 years and over, 1s. 5d.; labourers and packers, 1s. 4d.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	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.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay period after 11 July.		Increase§ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 37 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase§ of 1·75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55·75 per cent. above the standard rates.
Engineering	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.
	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.
	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.
	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.
Typefounding	London	22 July	Workpeople employed in typefoundries.	Increase¶ of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hinckley	27 June	Hosiery countermen	*Revised piece price list adopted resulting in decreases in some cases.*
Silk Manufacture.	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 43¼ to 47¼ per cent. for piecework (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 8s. 6d. per shift. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 60 at two collieries, and 68 at another.

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

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

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‖ 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	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 17s. 3d. to 18s. 11d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change§: men 21 years and over, 31s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 11s. 3d.
			Pieceworkers	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 reelers).	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—dyers, 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.	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.
			Engravers employed in engraving works.	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 ½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.).‖
	Scotland	1 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7d.
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Coast¶...	1st full pay week after 1 July.	Cabinet makers, machine men, wood carvers and polishers.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. plus ½d. per hour "tool money" for woodworkers).
Building	London	1 July	Tile, faience and mosaic fixers ...	*Decrease of ½d. 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 ½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d. per hour, labourers, 1s. 1½d.
	Other districts ...		Building trade craftsmen	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.).
	Kincardineshire ...	1 July	Building trade craftsmen (except masons).	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Scotland (certain firms).	1 July	Tubular scaffolders	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: groundsmen, 1s. 3d. per hour; fixers, 1s. 4½d.; charge hands, 1s. 7d.**
Electricity Supply.	Certain undertakings in the Yorkshire Area.	1 July	Manual workers employed by Zone C undertakings.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: indoor, 1s. 1¾d.; outdoor, 1s. 2d.††
	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. 2¼d.; fitters' mates, 1s. 2¾d.; overhead power linesmen, 1s. 6¾d.‡‡
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Scotland	1 Jan.§§	Steam and motor vessel crews employed by Northern Lighthouse Board.	Adoption of new scales of rates and conditions involving weekly increases of 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for boatswains, of 4s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. for crews, and of 2s. 6d. for stewards. Weekly rates after change include: boatswains and carpenters, 68s. or 70s.; firemen (senior) and greasers, 65s.; firemen (junior) and seamen, 62s. 6d.; stewards (present staff only), 68s. 2d.; cooks, 61s. 6d. and 63s. 6d.§§
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.	*Decrease‡ of 1s. per week, or such less amount as will reduce the rate now being paid to the standard scale or base rate.*
			Female wages staff (except part-time employees).	*Decrease‡ of 1s. per week for adults and of 6d. per week for juniors.*
			Female crossing keepers (wives of company's servants).	*Decrease‡ of 6d. per week.*
			Female part-time employees ...	*Decrease‡ of 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 9s. 11d. per week, and of 9d. per week for those on basis rates of 10s. and over per week.*
			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.	*Decreases† 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.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	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.
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3 July	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	*Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers, 1s. 2½d.; road labourers, 1s. 3½d.; sweepers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2¼d.*
	Ilkeston	7 July	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	*Decrease‖ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 7d.*
	Battersea	1 July	Manual workers (excluding road paviors and masons) employed by the Corporation.	Increases of amounts varying from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 5d. per week. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, 64s. 6d.; road scavengers, 61s. 7d.; refuse collectors, 63s.
	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.
Leather Manufacture.	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. 2¾d., 1s. 0¾d., 1s. 0¼d. 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.	Increases 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 mutuality collectors, boot repairers, transport workers, dairy workers and bakers).	Increases 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.	Increases of ½d. 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, 18s. to 26s.§§
	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 1 towns as classified by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods); the rates in Grade 2 towns remained unchanged.

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

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

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

‖‖ *See* also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 43, as compared with 65 in the previous month and 64 in July, 1937. In these 43 new disputes about 14,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,600 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 63, involving 20,000 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at 80,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	3	12	15	15,200	32,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	3	3	6	1,400	10,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	2	4	6	500	7,000
Building, etc.	6	6	12	1,100	17,000
Other	6	18	24	1,800	14,000
Total, July, 1938 ...	20	43	63	20,000	80,000
Total, June, 1938 ...	*27*	*65*	*92*	*20,700*	*175,000*
Total, July, 1937 ...	*26*	*64*	*90*	*122,900*	*512,000*

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

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during July have been effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 12,700 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 10,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for January–July, 1938 and 1937.†

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

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

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 87,000 in 1938, and 154,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 142,000 in 1938, and 306,000 in 1937.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

§ Work was resumed on 12th July.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	**56%**
Food only	**41%**

FOOD.

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

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 41 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938, as compared with 46 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, and 40 per cent. at 31st July, 1937.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) at 2nd August, 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1938.	2nd Aug., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1938.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7¾	0 7¾	+ 1¼	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7¼	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2¼	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4¾	0 5	0 5	+ 0¼	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 3¾	1 3½	+ 5	− 0¼
Breast	0 6½	0 7¾	0 7¾	+ 1¼	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6¾	0 10¼	0 10¼	+ 3½	—
Breast	0 4	0 4¼	0 4	—	− 0¼
Bacon (streaky)† ...	0 11¼	1 3¼	1 3¾	+ 4½	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3¼	1 3¼	+ 4¾	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5¾	0 9	0 9	+ 3¼	—
Tea	1 6¼	2 4¼	2 4¼	+ 10	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6¾	0 6¾	+ 3¼	—
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 4¾	1 4¾	+ 2¼	—
Salt	1 2¼	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1¼	—
Cheese‡...	0 8¾	0 10¾	0 10¾	+ 2	—
Margarine	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	− 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1¼	0 1¾	0 1¾	+ 0½	§
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4¾	1 0½	0 7½	+ 2¾	− 5

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (−) at 2nd August, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st July, 1938.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs	46	46	46	46
Thin Flank	15	19	17	18
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	30	34	32	33
Thin Flank	−1	7	3	4
Mutton, British—				
Legs	46	52	49	51
Breast	16	20	18	20
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	54	49	52	52
Breast	−6	6	—	1
Bacon (streaky)†	42	40	41	37
Fish	107	90	98	102
Flour	42	44	43	44
Bread	56	56	56	56
Tea	52	56	54	54
Sugar (granulated)	25	20	22	22
Milk	89	99	94	91
Butter—				
Fresh	11	18	15	14
Salt	9	10	9	10
Cheese‡	23	25	24	24
Margarine	−6	−9	−7	−7
Eggs (fresh)	50	48	49	32
Potatoes	59	47	53	158
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	41	41	41	46

* As 1st August was a Bank Holiday the statistics relate to 2nd August.

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

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

§ The increases in the prices of eggs, though appreciable, were not sufficient to alter the average price as stated to the nearest ¼d.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

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

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 2nd August, 1938, is approximately **56 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 31st July, 1937.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items.

(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56				

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Latest figures available.	
					Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	22	26	29	40	41	2 Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	553	585	575	579	588	June
Egypt (Cairo)†	18	19	14	...	9	May '37
Finland‡	755	809	792	870	859	June
France (Paris)	391	325	362	500	588	July
„ (other towns) ...	370§	305§	352§	477§	543	May
Germany	20	23	24	25	24	July
„ (Vienna) ...	0	2	0	0	−2§§	Apr.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)‖...	23¶	18¶	19¶	30	32	May
Norway	33	40	45	61	65	May
Portugal†	1,805	1,899	1,963	2,444	2,511	May
Sweden†	25	32	35	41	45	July
Switzerland	15	15	20	31	30	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia‡‡	19	25	27	31	37	June
Canada	1	3	9	17	17	June
Éire	34§	40§	45§	54§	56	May
New Zealand	11	18	25	36	41	June
South Africa	3	2	1	2	9	June

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

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

* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany (other than Vienna), 1913–1914; Netherlands, 1911–1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, at Vienna, on prices converted at the rate of 1·44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other cities or countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

§ Figure for August.

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

¶ Figure for June.

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

†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.

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

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

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.

LEAD POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals	
Plumbing and Soldering	1
Shipbreaking	
Printing	
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	
White and Red Lead Works	
Pottery	
Vitreous Enamelling	
Electric Accumulator Works	1
Paint and Colour Works	1
India-rubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting ...	
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other Industries	
Other Industries	
Painting of Buildings ...	2
TOTAL ...	5
OTHER POISONING.	
Aniline	2

I. Cases—*continued.*

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch...	10
Tar	2
Paraffin	...
Oil	2
TOTAL ...	14
CHROME ULCERATION.	
Manufacture of Bichromates ...	
Dyeing and Finishing	
Chrome Tanning	
Chromium Plating	4
Other Industries	1
TOTAL ...	5
Total, Cases	26

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Electric Accumulator Works	1
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Oil	1
Total, Deaths... ...	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 Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) compared with 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 and Eastern Counties	239,500	13,900	36,400	27,700	91,100	408,600 + 25·5
Outer London†...	778,400	171,400	81,400	63,800	220,100	1,315,100 − 42·0
South-Eastern Counties	447,700	6,200	36,700	33,700	44,600	568,900 − 28·6
South-Western Counties	53,200	12,400	—	110,600	20,300	196,500 − 11·9
Wales and Mon.	53,600	5,400	21,700	34,500	32,500	147,700 − 32·6
SCOTLAND ...	588,800	13,000	48,800	19,900	104,300	774,800 + 50·0
TOTAL, July, 1938	5,183,200	471,500	1,341,900	1,093,800	1,073,200	9,163,600 − 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 Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) compared with 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 + 6·8
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 & Eastern 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 − 19·2
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 − 11·0
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	First Six Months of 1937	First Six Months of 1938
Men (18 *years and over*) :—					
Transfers through Government Training Centres...	5,760	4,057	3,251	2,464	1,185
Transfers through Instructional 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 Transfers	7,790	6,293	4,745	4,195	3,889
Total	8,008	6,416	4,892	4,285	3,909
Boys (*under* 18 *years*) :—					
All Occupations	8,699	7,675	4,476	4,527	2,104
Girls (*under* 18 *years*) :—					
Industrial Occupations ...	3,564	4,922	1,766	2,795	2,287
Domestic Service	2,373	1,528	1,332	886	659
Total	5,937	6,450	3,098	3,681	2,946
Grand Total ...	42,735	38,126	23,338	22,843	15,320

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 10,179 in 1936, 8,228 in 1937 and 2,321 in the half-year ended June, 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements, viz. 154 in 1936, 555 in 1937 and 298 in the half-year ended June, 1938.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest :—

Case No. 2569/1938. (5.7.38).

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

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

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

" The claimant was employed up to and including 7th May, 1938. From 9th May, to 16th June, of that year he was wholly unemployed. On the last mentioned date he received a payment of £1 10s. 3d. The payment was made in accordance with the terms of the agreement dated 12th August, 1937, the material terms of which are set out in Decision 2354/38,† which will be reported in due course so there is no necessity to repeat them in this decision.

" That decision establishes that the payment made to the claimant on 16th June, 1938, was a payment of wages.

" The principles applicable to payments of wages made to insured contributors during a period when they are not actually working have been long established.

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

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

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

† *See* page 41 (Pamphlet No. 6/1938).

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

"The principles applicable to cases in which payment of wages is made in respect of a period when no actual work is being 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. 43).
† *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, 1936, with which the above Regulations may be cited together as the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936 and 1938.

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 2¼d. 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 ¾d. 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 ¾d. 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 ½d. 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 :—

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

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this 29th day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(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.

3. (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 :—

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

2. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations are not operations in the Rubber Manufacturing Trade :—
(*a*) the preparation or manufacture of rubber materials and the manufacture or repair of rubber articles, including work incidental thereto, in a department of a factory, if the factory as a whole is mainly engaged on operations other than those specified in paragraph 1 hereof and the materials and articles are used in the manufacture or repair of articles made or repaired in the factory, not being rubber articles;
(*b*) the making up from rubberised fabrics of articles other than vulcanised articles;
(*c*) work performed by dental mechanics;
(*d*) the manufacture of articles made from asbestos;
(*e*) the manufacture of electric cables.

3. For the purpose of this Appendix :—
"rubber materials" includes materials wholly or mainly composed of one or more of the following substances or 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 9*d*. net (10*d*., post free); *No.* 632, *Quarries General Regulations*, 1938, price 4*d*. net (5*d*., 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 Cardle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Blocks, Pulley :** Paterson Hughes Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors : Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Boards, Control :** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 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 : Brittains, Ltd., nr. Leek, Staffs.—**Coolers, Oil :** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cots :** Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Couplings :** Wellman Bibby Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Cranes :** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; 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. **Crankshafts :** 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 Keiller & Son Ltd., London, E.; Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, E.—**Jerseys :** R. Lowe & Co. (Congleton) Ltd., Congleton.—**Lagging :** Newalls Insulation Co., (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.),Washington Station; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Dick's Asbesto-Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Lathes :** Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Halifax; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., 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., Bradford. 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 Hawsers, Steel Wire :** British Ropes, Ltd., Rutherglen; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Salt :** New Cheshire Salt Works, Ltd., Northwich. —**Saws, Log, etc. :** John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Subcontractors 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 Matravers; Baldry, Yerburgh & Hutchinson, Ltd., London, S.W.; Browne & Lilley, Ltd., Reading; F. J. Privett, Ltd., Portsmouth; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., London, W.; John Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Corben & Son, Maidstone.—**Works Materials :** F. Drake & Co., Ltd., Rochester; Cochranes (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Pressure Piling (Parent) Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Neath Steel Sheet & Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; Mills Scafford Co., Ltd., London, W.; Blagg & Johnson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**W/T Gear :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

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

Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Cloth, Silk :** Driver, Hartley & Co., Ltd., Keighley; E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Cloths, Anti-Dimming :** Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Condensers :** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Connectors, Engine Draught :** Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Containers, Tin, etc. :** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Conveyors :** Bagshawe & Co., Ltd., Dunstable.—**Copper, Ingot :** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Covers, Fuze :** J. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London.—**Covers Mess Tin :** Pike Bros. & Co. (1937), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Covers, W.P. :** J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Curtain Railway :** Chalco, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Curtains, Mosquito :** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Drawers, Chest of :** Sklan, Ltd., London, E.—**Drawers, Woollen :** Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Driers, Flexible :** F. Gilman (B.S.T.), Ltd., Smethwick.—**Drilling Machines :** Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Adcock & Shipley, Ltd., Leicester.—**Drums, Cable :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hearl, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.—**Duck, Cotton :** J. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; T. Aitken & Son, Ltd., Ramsbottom.—**Dynamos :** C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—**Excavator :** Ruston Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Fabric, Reinforcing :** Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Frogs, Bayonet :** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanised Corrugated Sheets :** Burnell & Co., Ellesmere Port; Llanelly Steel Co., Llanelly.—**Gas Compressors :** Bryan, Donkin & Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Generators :** Rushton & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Glasses, Moderating, Binocular :** Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Gloves :** Overhand Glove Co., Leicester.—**Grinding Machines :** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Guards, Valve :** Lawton Successors, Ltd., Birmingham; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**House Bodies :** Eccles Motor Caravans, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Jacks, Screw, Lifting :** Lake & Elliot, Ltd., Braintree.—**Kilts :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Knives :** W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes :** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Darling & Sellers, Ltd., Keighley; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; C. Taylor (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Craven Bros., Ltd., Stockport; Grimshaw, Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., London.—**Lifts :** Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—**Lead Pipe :** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Linen Duck :** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Locomotive :** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Lorries :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Metal Rod :** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. J. Jenks, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Milling Machines :** Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; Cincinatti Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cars :** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Pig Iron :** Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom.—**Pipes, Steam, Water and Gas :** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Gill & Russell, Ltd., Walsall.—**Planing Machines :** J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Poles :** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Pouches and Yokes :** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Racks :** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Railway Material :** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Razors, Safety :** W. J. Myatt & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Refractories :** Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth.—**Roller Conveyor (Sections) :** Bagshawe & Co., Ltd., Dunstable.—**Ropes, Steel :** Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd.—**Routing Machines :** J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—**Rubber Bands :** W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Rugs, Bonnet :** Baycliff, Ltd., Halifax.—**Serge :** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—**Shaping Machine :** Churchill, Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—**Shirts, Angola :** Kings (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland.—**Stands, Instrument :** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Steel Bars :** Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Bredbury; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Steel Fencing :** J. Elwell Oldbury.—**Steel Fittings :** Towler & Son, Ltd., London.—**Steel Piping :** J. Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—**Steel, Various :** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; London Works Barlow, Ltd., Oldbury—Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield; Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield; Neath Steel Sheet Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; United Steel Cos. (Steel, Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Firth & Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; District Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Store Sheds, Material for :** Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesdon.—**Straps, Leather :** D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switchboard :** Brookhurst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Switchgear :** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Tables :** C. Plowman, London.—**Tanks, Acid :** Fowler & Son, Ltd., London.—**Tanks, Water :** Black & White Co., Accrington.—**Tanks, Water, Canvas :** Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Tapping Machines :** Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—**Ticken :** Durham St. Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Tiles :** Richard Tiles, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Timber :** M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tin Ingot :** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly or West Hartlepool.—**Tins, Mess :** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. &. J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Tools and Cutters :** Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Brooke Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Towing Attachments :** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Trailers :** Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwick; Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—**Trays :** J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Trousers :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Goodman Bros. & Stockman, Ltd., London; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon; J. Hammond & Sons (1922), Ltd., Newcastle (Staffs); L. Silberston & Sons, London.—**Trucks :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Connecting :** Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Valves, Outlet :** South Wales Brattice Cloth & I. R. Co., Ltd., Newport (Mon.); Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Valves, W. T. :** A. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Vegetable Paring Machines :** Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Vulcanisers :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Washing and Lubrication Plant :** Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Webbing, Cotton :** Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Webbing, Elastic :** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., Coalville; Luke, Turner & Co., Ltd., Peterborough; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Barrowash; Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge.—**Wheels, Disc :** Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—**Wire Fencing :** Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Wire, Stay :** F. Smith & Co., Inc., in the London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., Salford.—**Building and Works Services :**—Aldershot—Sanitary Annexe : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Tidworth—Headquarter Offices : W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—Chilwell—Renewal of Flooring : F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Bedford—Modernisation of Barracks : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Cardiff, Maindy Barracks—Heating : A. Grindrod & Co., Sheffield. Aldershot—Temporary Camps : F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Hereford R.O.F.—Alterations to Incorporating Houses : E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Camberley—Syndicate Room Block : J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Hounslow—Erection of Sergeants' Mess : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Shorncliffe—Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters : Grummant Bros., Ramsgate. Watchet—Construction of Roads : W. J. King & Sons, Ltd., Taunton. Strensall Camp—Guard House and Offices : Jaram & Son, Scarborough. Woking Inkerman Barracks—Steelwork for Sheds : T. W. Palmer & Co. London, S.W. Aldershot, Various Barracks—Porches : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Caterham, Guards Depot—Installation of Electric Water Heaters : W. Steward & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal—Foundations : Trevor Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Nottingham R.O.F.—Steelwork : J. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Essex—Camp Structures : F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Shorncliffe, Risborough Barracks—Married Soldiers' Quarters : J. J. Clayson & Son, Ltd., Lyminge. Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk—Camp Structures : F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Lympne—Temporary Camp Structures : F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Halton—Temporary Territorial Army Camp : F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Lowther Park—Temporary T.A. Camp : J. C. Vaughn & Son, Hereford. Woolwich, Various Barracks—Periodical Painting : Fred Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Halstead—Electric Lighting and Lighting Protection : W. D. Steward & Co., London, W.C. Aldershot, Badajos Barracks—Alterations to Group V Married Officers' Quarters : Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Scarborough—Camp Structures : A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Chilwell—Provision of two E.L. Sub-Stations : F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Melton Mowbray—Remount Depot : E. Clarks & Sons, Ltd., Melton Mowbray. Catterick—Periodical painting : A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Inverness—Term Contract for Artificers' Work : Wm. MacKenzie & Sons, Inverness. Lydd—Periodical Services : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Canterbury, Gymnasium—Jarrah Floor : J. J. Clayson & Son, Ltd., Lyminge. Catterick—Site Levelling : Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Dreghorn, R.A. Barracks—New Buildings : Thaw & Campbell, Ltd., Glasgow. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal—Erection of Walls : H. Meckhonik, London, W. Armagh—Sanitary Annexes : A. C. Simpson, Armagh. Sandhurst—Term Contract : Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Devonport—Sergeants' Messes and Quarters : Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Chichester—Sandhurst Type Barrack Block J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Richmond, Yorks—Gymnasium . W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

AIR MINISTRY.

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

Mills, Birmingham.—**Anchors :** Isaiah Preston, Ltd., Cradley Heath. —**Apparatus, Auto Control:** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford; Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Attachments, Articulated :** Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—**Bags, Kit :** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Barographs :** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Barometers :** Negretti & Zambra, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Barrows, Stable :** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Basins, Lavatory :** Shanks & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bedsteads :** S. F. Turner, Ltd., Worcester.—**Belting for Cylinders, Hydrogen :** J. Dawson & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Box Marker Sea Aluminium :** Hampshire Car Bodies, Ltd., Southampton; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Jewson & Sons, Norwich.—**Brackets, W/T Flare :** Smith's Aircraft Instruments, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable, Electric :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Calipers :** Jas. Chesterman & Co., Sheffield ; C. E. Johansson, Ltd., Coventry.—**Cameras and Accessories :** British Trade Equipment, Ltd., London, W.—**Cameras and Spares :** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Canvas, Flax, Proofed :** Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; G. & R. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Carbons :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Carburettors :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Cartridges, Signal :** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases Transit and Storage :** Watkins Sporne & Co., London, E.—**Charges Chemical for Fire Extinguishers :** General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chemicals, Photographic :** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cleaners, Oil :** Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Clocks, Dashboard :** S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Clock System Electric Installation of :** Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Clock, Time Recording :** Blick Time Recorders, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Closets, Hot :** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Coats, Black Rubber :** Victoria India Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Coats, Great :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Cocks, Pillar :** T. C. Enstone & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Colours, Dope and Identification :** British Celanese Ltd., London, W.—**Compasses and Development of :** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Compressor and Compressed Air Service :** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Covers, Waterproof :** Jas. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cranes, 3 ton, etc. :** H. J. Coles, Derby.—**Devices, Wheel-Lifting, Mechanical :** T. Morley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Dinghies, Aeroplane :** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; R. F. D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dividers :** A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester. —**Engines, Dental Electric :** Dental Manufacturing Co., London, W.—**Equipment, Camp Lighting :** Simmonds & Stokes, London, W.C.—**Equipment, Oxygen Breathing :** Sawer & Purves, Manchester.—**Extinguishers, Fire, Refills for :** General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fans, Centrifugal : :** Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E. C.—**Fillers for Balloons, Kite :** Henry Miller & Co., London, N.W.—**Film, Panchromatic :** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Film Panchromatic and Infra-Red :** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Film, Sound, Copies :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Fittings, Sanitary :** B. Finch & Co., Ltd., Barkingside.—**Fittings, Sanitary and Footbaths :** J. S. & F. Folkard, Ltd., Edgware.—**Floodlights, Portable :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Chance Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fluid Disinfectant :** Prince Regent's Tar Distilleries Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Gauges, Oil Pressure :** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E. —**Gauntlets, Flying :** Dent Allcroft & Co., Ltd., Barnstaple; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Generators, Smoke :** Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—**Granite, Broken :** Forest Rock Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Grass Seed :** Little & Ballantyne, Ltd., Carlisle.—**Grates, Back-to-back :** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Grinders, Universal Tool and Cutter :** Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Guards, Fire :** Thos. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Guns, Lubricating :** Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Harness, Screening and Spares :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Heads, Pressure :** S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Hoists :** Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeadon.—**Hose, Canvas :** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Indicators for Engine Cylinder Thermometers :** British Sangamo Co., Ltd., Enfield.—**Indicators, Engine Mixture :** Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Instruments, Aircraft :** Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Jackets, O.A. :** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; E. R. Hammersley & Co., Cradley Heath; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Colchester; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; L. Silberston & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Keys, Morse :** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Lamps, Filament :** Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Pointolite and Accessories :** Edison, Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Signalling Photoflash :** Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—**Lamps, Tank Inspection :** W. G. Pye & Co., Ltd., Cambridge; Wray (Optical Works), Ltd., Bromley.—**Lenses, Camera Obscura :** J. H. Dallmeyer, London, W.—**Levels, Spirit, Adjustable :** L. Adams, Ltd., London, N.W.; Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon.—**Lifts, Vehicle, 7 ton :** Henry Miller & Co., London, N.W.—**Linen Duck Proofed :** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**M/T Bodies and Cabs :** Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—**M/T Components :** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**M/T Spares :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Rootes, Ltd., London, W.; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**M/T Tractors :** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**M/T Platform Bodies :** Brockhouse Engineering (Southport), Ltd., Southport.—**M/T Trailer Bodies :** British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry; Carbodies, Ltd., Coventry.—**M/T Trailer Chassis :** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**M/T Trailers :** Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—**M/T Vehicles:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machines, Boring :** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Machines, Universal Woodworking :** J. Pickles & Son (Eng.), Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Magnetos :** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Magnetos, Modification of :** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. —**Magnetos, Spares for :** Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, N.—**Markers, Sea Aluminium :** Jos. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree; Jos. Wells & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mats, Slatted :** A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Micrometers :** Moore & Wright, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Mill, Hot Rolling :** Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham. —**Motors, Electric :** Klaxon, Ltd., London, W.—**Nails:** Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Pins, Split :** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Plant Sewage Ejector :** Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York; Hughes & Lancaster, Wrexham.—**Plugs, Sparking :** A.C. Sphinx Sparking Plugs, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Plugs, Sparking Tools for :** K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Press, Hydraulically Operated :** Machine Shop Equipment, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pump, Fire :** Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Pumps Fire and Service :** Harland Engineering Co., Alloa.—**Rectifiers and Panels Distribution :** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rectifiers, Metal :** Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Rheostats :** Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Sets, Generating Petrol Electric :** Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.; Arthur Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Shirts, Cotton Blue Grey :** Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sights, Night for Sights Quadrant :** Cinetra Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Spittoons, Dental :** Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Stacks, Rain Water :** Metal Agencies Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Suits, Flying :** J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Salford; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches, Magnetic Relay :** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —**Switchgear :** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tanks, Oil Drain, Mobile :** Chas. Adey, London, E.—**Torches, Electric :** Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, N.—**Trousers, O.A. :** L. Silberston & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow; G. Glanfield & Co., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hollington Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Tubes, Ram for Catapults :** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Units, Aileron Spares for :** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Units, Elevator and Rudder Spares for:** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Units, Rectifier:** Heayberd & Co., London, E.C.—**V/F Telegraph Equipment and Spares:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Equipment:** Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Masts, Spares for :** Halls Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Hull.—**W/T Microphones :** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**W/T Mobile Stations :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Receivers :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Sections, Mast :** Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Sets, Relay :** Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Transmitter Receiver, Modification of :** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Web Equipment :** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; M. Wright & Son, Ltd., Loughborough; County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Wheels, Aero, Tyres and Tubes :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Winch, 5 ton :** M. B. Wild, Birmingham. —**Windscreens for Tenders, Seaplane :** George Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Wire, Aerial :** Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton.—**Wire, Control and Accessories :** H. Terry & Sons, Redditch.—**Wire, Copper :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wire, Steel :** R. Hood Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Wires, Streamline and Rods, Tie :** Bruntons, Ltd., Musselburgh; A. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Buildings and Works Services :** Peterborough, Northants.—Artificers' Works: Jellings Builders, Ltd., Peterborough. Wattisham, Suffolk.—Underground Cable Scheme: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Acklington, Northumberland.—Married Quarters and External Services: Henry Kelly (Contractor), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Stanmore, Middlesex.—Clothing of Various Buildings: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Cosford, Salop.—Extension of Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucknall. West Freugh, Wigtownshire, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.—Water Main: Stewart McIntyre, Edinburgh. Cranwell, Lincs.—Dismantling of Sheds and Removal to, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.—Re-erection of Sheds: Geo. M. Carter (Erectors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Shaibah, Iraq.—Structural Steelwork: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall. Porthcawl, Glam.—Married Quarters, External Services and Various Buildings: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Burnaston, Derbyshire.—Various Works: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. Harwell, Berks.—Structural Steelwork: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Mildenhall, Suffolk.—Various Buildings and External Services: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.—Builders' Work: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon.—Preparation and Cultivation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Yatesbury, Wilts, Weston-Super-Mare, Som.—Overhead Cable Schemes, Internal Wiring: Lowdon Bros., & Co., Ltd., Dundee. Newton, Notts.—Preparation of Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucknall. Stanmore, Middlesex.—Underground Cable Schemes and Internal Wiring: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Swinderby, Lincs.—Builders' Work, F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Hatfield Woodhouse, Yorks.—Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucknall. Nairobi, Kenya.—Structural Steelwork: Alex. Findley & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.

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Apparatus, Telephonic : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd, Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective :** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn; Sovex, Ltd., Erith; Standard Telephones & Cables,

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., Prescot.—**Cartage :** Lancashire Freight Services, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cases, Machine, Stamp Selling :** Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—**Castings, Iron :** Carron Company, Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; Taylor Bros., Nottingham; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co., Bch.), Wellingborough; E. A. Wood, Rotherham. **Drills, Portable, Electric :** R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.—**Ducts :** H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Engines and Chassis :** Morris Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Fittings, E.L. :** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fuses :** Standard Fuse Company, Ponders End.—**Kiosks, Concrete :** Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Warrington.—**Locks and Keys :** Yale & Towne 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 :** Bonnella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rags :** I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—**Rings, Cable :** Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex; West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Sacking, Jute :** Baxter Brothers & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Sleeves, Lead :** J. D. Stoward & Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Springs, Door Closing :** Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall.—**Twine, Sisal :** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Valves, Engine :** W. G. James, Ltd., Maldon.—**Wallboards :** Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middx.—**Wire, Flameproof :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.

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-Llanelly : Bennett Bros. (Contrs.) 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. Lymington (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), Stoneygate (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 (Cowley 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), Bicester (R.A.F.) Underground : H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester. Lostwithiel (Cornwall) : W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Arnold (Nottingham), Ilminster (Somerset), Wenvoe, Netheringham-Spilsby (N. Mid. District), Manningham, Langport (Somerset), Pett-Hastings, Hereford-Ludlow (Section V), Southwold (Suffolk), Poynton (Cheshire), Stafford, Cannock Road, Huddersfield, Coddenham 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. Attleborough-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. Trathen, Redruth. Chatham-Cooling, Ridgewell (Essex), Lavenham (Suffolk), Edgware, Road Widening, Woodbridge-Eyke Framlingham-Earl, Soham & Eye Mellis (Suffolk), Newmarket, Newmarket-Cheveley and Stretham, Byfleet (Old Woking Road), Lerwick-Quarff : G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Electric Lighting :** Scunthorpe P.O. and T.E. : Newman & Watson, 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. North (Bristol) Automatic Extension No. 2, Buckhurst (London) 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 Generator 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, Truro Extension No. 1, Enniskillen—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., 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. Lichfield (Staffs.), Unit Power Plant : Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. 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. 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 (Dundee) 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 (Dundee) Extension No. 1 : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Attlebrough, Norfolk, South Shore (Blackpool) Extension No. 2, Craiglockhart (Edinburgh), Blythe Bridge, Stafford Unit, Tulse Hill (London) Extension No. 2, Dawlish (Devon) Unit, Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W., P.A.B.X. Extension No. 1, Failsworth (Lancs.) Extension No. 1, Keynsham (Somerset) Unit, Nairn 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: Austinlite, 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 Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Edward Collins & Sons (Branch of Associated Paper Mills, Ltd.), Glasgow; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Donside Paper Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; John Galloway & Co., Ltd., Balerno; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Grove Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Stockport; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Albert E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; New Waterside Paper Mills, Ltd., Darwen; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Salford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley and Ivybridge; Wycombe Marsh Paper Mills, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Paper for Colour Lithography, London (1938):** Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Air Raid Precautions Handbook No. 1—Home Office: Receivers for Messrs. Greycaine, Ltd., Watford; Books, A.T.E. 1030—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Booklets, "B64 Station Card"—Admiralty: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Booklets, P.L.56—General Post Office: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.; Bookwork Printing, Group 427 (1938) London and Country Tender: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot; Brochures—British Industries Fair, 1939: Graphic Arts, Ltd., Woking; Envelopes, Greetings Telegram, 6¾ in. by 4⅜ in.: M. Cook & Son, Ltd., London, N.; Envelope Form U.I.80A—Ministry of Labour: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Folder PL62—General Post Office: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.; Greetings Telegram Forms C10—General Post Office: J. Howitt & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Jobwork Printing, Group 704 (1938) London Tender: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Jobwork Printing, Group 705 (1938) London Tender: Eden Fisher & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Leaflets—Mechanised Army Programme: Wightman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Motor Licences 1939—Ministry of Transport: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden; Pamphlets S4—Air Ministry: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.; Posters, PRD.191–198—General Post Office: Jordison & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Posters "Fitness Wins"—Ministry of Health: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.—**Miscellaneous:** Binders, Parla-pivot: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.; Binders, Universal: G. Wells & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; File Jackets—Air Ministry: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Addlestone Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Laboratory—Terazzo Wall Tiling: Camden Tile & Mosaic Co., Ltd., London, N. Admiralty Research Laboratory, Teddington—Extension to Workshops: G. A. Smith, Ltd., Watford. Bedworth, Warwickshire, Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Birmingham—Erection of Sub-Post Office at Soho Road: J. Emlyn Williams, Birmingham. Birmingham Post Office Counter Training School—Alterations: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Handsworth. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Steel Windows: H. Hope & Son, Ltd., London, W. Brompton Cemetery—Laying Asphalte Flats: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Brompton Cemetery—Stonework Repairs to Roofs: Damer Bros., Ltd., London, S.W. Buckingham Palace—Stonework Restoration: Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works, London, S.W. Buckingham Palace, Royal Mews—Renewal of Stonework: Souwestone Restoration Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chapter Street House, Westminster—Adaptation Works: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Chard, Somerset, Telephone Exchange—Erection: D. R. Dunthorn & Son, Glastonbury. Ministry of Labour Claims and Records Office—Bituminous Felt Roofing: W. Briggs & Sons, London, S.W. Cotteridge (King's Norton) Post Office—Erection: T. Johnson (Contractor), Ltd., Birmingham. Craven Arms (Salop) Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Caddick, Son, & T. E. Yates, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Cullompton, Devon, Post Office, Telephone Exchange and Garage—Erection: Nicks Bros., Bradninch. Faversham Telephone Exchange—Erection: Ward, Barton & Co., Ltd., Whitstable. Handsworth Royal Air Force—Alterations and New Annexe for Volunteer Reserve: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Birmingham. Healing, Lincs, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Swaby & Walsham, Ltd., Grimsby. Houses of Parliament—Alterations to Lavatories: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; Walls and Floor Tilings to Lavatories: Jaconello, Ltd., London, S.W. Lancaster House (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Superstructure: Highways Construction, Ltd., London, S.W. Langham (Museum) Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Leicester Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Additions: Young, Austen & Young, Ltd., Leicester. Llanvaches (Mon.) Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. L.T.R. South East Area Office—Alterations: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Long Ashton Telephone Exchange—Erection: Thomas Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Luton Government Training Centre—Completion: H. C. Janes, Ltd., Luton. Matlock Post Office & Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Additions: W. Wood, Heanor. Mount Pleasant Post Office—Alterations: F. &. H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London, S.E. N.P.L. Bushy House—Extension of East Wing: G. A. Smith, Ltd., Watford. Newcastle Telephone Repeater Station Extension—Erection: H. Kindred, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Nottingham Sorting Office and Garage—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Oldham Head Post Office—Alterations: Ogden Bros., Oldham. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—Structural Steelwork for Cyanamid Acid Plants: Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Swansea; Provision of New and Repairs to existing Roads, Railways in Factory, Magazines, etc.: Holborn Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Plymouth Station Sorting Office—Garage Extension: A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth. Port Erin (Isle of Man) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Douglas, Isle of Man. Rickmansworth Sorting Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew—Rebuilding part of Boundary Wall: F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Royal Courts of Justice—Joinery Work: Bath Cabinet Maker Co., Ltd., Bath. Shipley Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. &. J. Obank & Co., Bradford. Slough Telephone Exchange & Garage—Maple Block Flooring: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Spalding, Lincs, Telephone Exchange—Erection: P. P. Taylor (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Southwold Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. N. Field & Son, Southwold. Stone House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Decorations and Adaptations: Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London, S.W. Tadworth (Surrey) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey. Thornton Heath Post Office—Alterations and New Extension: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Thorpe Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich. Tottenham Telephone Exchange—Extension: Moore & Wood, London, N. Waltham Cross Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. S. Foster & Sons, Loughton, Essex. Windsor Castle—Asphalting and Repairing Roofs of Cranbourne Reservoir: G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, W.C.

Painting Services: Hollinwood H.M. Stationery Office—Internal Painting and Cleaning: J. Gibbons & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Home, Colonial and Dominion Offices—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Houses of Parliament—Internal Painting: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. India Office—Internal Painting and Cleaning: R. Skevington & Sons, London, N. Liverpool Employment Exchange—External and Internal Painting: James Stott & Son, Ltd., Liverpool. Plymouth Station Sorting Office—Internal Painting: Dudley Coles, Plymouth.

Engineering Services: Addlestone Veterinary Research Station—Laying of Cables: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., London, W.C.; Electric Wiring: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Admiralty Training Centre, Rosyth—Coppersmiths' Hearths: Keith, Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Cranes: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Mixed Acid Heat Exchangers: Asbestos & Engineering Products, Ltd., London, E.C.; Mixed Acid Pre-Heaters & Sulphuric Acid Coolers: Cortin & Corking, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Cranes, Hoists, etc.: Patterson, Hughes Engineering Co., London, S.W.; Nielson Patent, Propellor Type Fillings, Acid Resisting Stoneware for Fume Absorption Towers: John Stratham & Sons, Manchester; Steam Locomotive Crane: G. Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Aluminium Blending Vessels, Pipework Valves: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Erection of Water Cooling Towers: Joshua Henshaw & Sons, Liverpool. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Plant for Recrystallisation, etc.: Brierley, Callier & Hartley, Ltd., Rochdale. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Plant for Recrystallisation, etc.: Brierley, Callier & Hartley, Ltd., Rochdale; Lead-lined Tank with Timber Base and Valve: H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds; A.C. Motor Starters and Controllers: M. & C. Switchgear, Ltd., Glasgow; Air-operated Diaphone: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Heating and Hot Water Services, H.E. Group: G. Dawson & Sons, Salford, Lancs; Amatol Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow; Plants for Preparation of Solution, etc.: S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Apparatus for Mixing Cap and Detonator Compositions: W. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester; Electric Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Plenum Heating: Andrew Machine Construction Co., Ltd., Stockport; Electric Canteen Service Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow; Covering of Steam Mains: Newalls Insulation Co., London, S.E.; Trolleys for Amatol and Ammonium Nitrate Boxes: Bowen & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Chorley and Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Steam-Heated Drying Cupboards: J. Glover & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Sifting Machines: F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C. Air Raid Precaution, Cromwell Road, S.W.—Heating and Hot Water Services: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Boilers and Auxiliary Equipment: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., London, S.W. Harrow H.M.S.O. (Block A)—Plenum Heating: Air Control Installation, Ltd., Ruislip; Erection of Steam Condense Mains: W. Freer, Ltd., London, W.C. Ministry of Labour, Government Instructional Centre, Glentress, Knapdale, Brandon and N. Wales—Road Rollers: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham. Montagu House, Whitehall—Steel Chimney and New Smoke Pipes in Boiler House: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Rosyth Admiralty Training

Establishment—Lathes and Accessories: Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Compressed Air Plant: Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Salford, Lancs. Teheran Legation—Nickel Cadmium Alkaline Battery: Alklum Storage Batteries, Ltd., Halifax. **Miscellaneous:** Airmen's Boxes: Hampton Timber Co., Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex; Axminster Carpet: Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Templeton & Co. (Services), Ltd., London, E.C. Bookcases: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol; Simpoles, Ltd., Manchester. Bureaux: Maynard Bros. (1932), Ltd., London, W.C. Brassfoundry: J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall, Staffs; Essor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Builders Ironmongery: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Chairs, Arm, Easy: S. &. W. Hummerston, London, E.C.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W. Chairs, Bow Back, Windsor, Arm: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe. Chairs, General Service, Arm: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; J. Elliot & Sons, High Wycombe; W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs, Carving and Dining: J. Johnstone, Ltd., Lochwinnoch; W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe; G. H. & S. Keen, Ltd., High Wycombe; T. Glenister Ltd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, High Wycombe. Chairs and Settees: S. & W. Hummerston, London, E.C.; W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe. Clocks: F. W. Elliot, Ltd., W. Croydon. Cupboards, Workmen—Steel: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Diesel Roller: Marshall, Sons & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough. Enclosed Bookcases: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Fitters Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Plywood Formers for Folding Cartons: H. B. D. Co., Ltd., London, E. Hair Carpet: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth. Hat and Coat Stands: Watlane Cabinet Co., London, N.W. Ladders —Extending: Tom Markley Scotney, St. Ives, Hunts; W. C. Youngman, Ltd., London, S.W.; B. F. Collingridge Road, Feltham. Leather Cloth: Brifex, Ltd., Ashstead, Surrey. Linoleum: A. Davey, Blackpool. Locks: Sebry Bros., London, E.C. Long Lockers—Steel: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Map Tables: Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester. Plan Presses—Mahogany: H. B. D. Co., Ltd., London, E.; Simpoles, Ltd., Manchester. Postmen's Lockers: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Racking: Camloc Tubular Scaffolding, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey. Screens: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Sheets: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; British Sheetings, Ltd., Manchester; Ritchie & Rason, Ltd., Manchester. Suction Hose Couplings: Howard Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tables, Portable: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield; Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N. Tables, Folding: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.; E. W. King & Son, Newport, Mon. Tables, Occasional: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Table Tops: Rippers, Ltd., Castle Hedingham. Tables, Writing: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; R. Palmer & Co., Bristol; Central Shopfitting Co., Ltd., Bristol; Smith's Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Table Standards: Harry Jones & Co. (Metalcraft), Ltd., London, W. Tables, Steel: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Tax Officers Tables: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Tops for Pedestal Repetition Tables: Haggis, Ltd., London, N.; Papworth Industries, Cambridge. Trailer Motor Driven Pumping Units: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford West, Herts. Tyres and Tubes: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Pirelli, Ltd., London, N.W. Wilton Carpet: J. Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Wirework: J. Starkie & Son, Ltd., Preston, Lancs. Wood Tops for Adjustable Swing Seats: Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., Ipswich.

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Air Cooling Plant, etc.: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Blankets:** Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Bogie Carriage Stock:** Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Bogie Tank Wagons:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Boiler Equipment:** Babcock & Wilcox, London, E.C. —**Boots:** Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cable:** Ismay Cables, Ltd., Essex.—**Cable, etc.:** Britannic Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Iver.—**Caboose Vans:** Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Canning Machinery:** Metal Box Co., London, W.C.—**Carriage Underframes and Bogies; Metre Gauge:** Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Circulating Water Screens:** F. W. Brackett & Co., Ltd., Colchester. —**Clothing:** G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Copper Ingots:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Cotton Drill:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton Waste:** John Watts (Burnley), Ltd., Burnley.—**Coupler Spares:** A.B.C. Coupler & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Currency Notes:** Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., New Malden.—**Detonators, etc.:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Doors and Windows:** Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Drugs:** Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham.—**Felling Axes, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Fire Extinguishers:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fishplates:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanised Corrugated M.S. Sheets, etc.:** Baldwins, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Galvanised Corrugated Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton C. I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Glass Sheets:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**H. D. Copper Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Insulated Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Jackets, etc.:** D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—**Lanterns for Lightbuoys, etc.:** Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—**Latrine Pails, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Lint:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Locomotive Tyres:** J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham; Steel Peech & Tozer, United Steel Cos., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Moulding Machine:** J. W. Jackman & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**M.S. Channels, etc.:** Round Oak Steel Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Novarsenobillon, etc.:** Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham.—**Oil Tank Wagons; 4-wheeled:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Oil Tank Wagons; Gas:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Paint:** L. Berger & Son, Ltd., London, E.; W. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Bolton.—**Paper Insulated Cable, etc.:** Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Passenger and Bed Lifts, etc.:** Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipe and Fittings:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Pressed Steel V.B. Cylinders:** Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Printing Paper, etc.:** Thomas & Green, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Printing Paper:** Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Quinine Bisulph, etc.:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Quinine Sulphas:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Quinine Sulphate:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**R.A.X.'s and Junction Terminating Equipment:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Refuse Lorries:** Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., Cowley.—**Road Roller:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Safety Fuse:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Seed Cleaner and Weighing Machine:** R. Boby, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds. **Signal Materials:** Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Shaping Machine:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Short Wave Transmitter, etc.:** Rediffusion, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spigot and Socket Spun Iron Pipes:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.—**Spun Iron Pipes:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Steel:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Shelves, etc.:** Sankey-Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Windows, etc.:** Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steelwork, etc.:** Horsehay Co., Ltd., Wellington; Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Surgical Requisites:** Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switchgear:** Ferguson & Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tar:** Gas Light & Coke Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telegraph/Telephone Diversity Receiver:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Apparatus:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telephone Stores:** F. Smith & Sons, Salford.—**Tents:** Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Time Announcing Machine, etc.:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Tin Ingots:** Capper Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—**Traffic Signs:** Royal Label Factory Stratford-on-Avon.—**Tubular Pole Parts:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubular Poles:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Typewriters:** Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Vehicle Licence Plates:** Garnier & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Vehicle Set of Vestibule Gangway Connections:** Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Wagon Stock, 4′ 8½″ gauge:** Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Waistbelts, etc.:** Blackman Leather Goods Co., London, S.E.—**Water Cooling Plant for Diesel Engines:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Water Service Pipes and Fittings:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Water Turbine Pumping Plant:** J. J. Armfield & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**White Drill Frocks:** D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—**White Metal:** Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**W.I. Pipes and Specials:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.—**Wireless Apparatus:** Rediffusion, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wireless Equipment:** Gambrell Radion Communications, Rediffusion, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wireless Valves:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Patrington Estate, Co. Yorks: Erecting triple-span hay barn on Enholmes Farm, A. &. J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

NOTICE.

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Printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Eyre and Spottiswoode Limited, London

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.	Figures not available.	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.	Figures not available.†	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	104·0	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	99	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‖ (excluding 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	11,556**	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands. Total	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 commodities). 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.	Figures not available.†	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.		96·0	67·0	66·3	66·3	69·7	99·0*	98·4	108·2	99·7
	2nd ,,		84·7	63·8	67·9	64·0	69·5	95·8	94·6	112·0	94·3
	3rd ,,		82·9	64·1	61·9	68·7	73·0	98·7	102·9	111·6	
	4th ,,		81·2	68·9	68·7	72·6	78·7	106·5	110·0	112·8	
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	275·9	259·0	192·5	177·3	146·5	168·8	164·5	184·3	210·8	229·4
	2nd ,,	268·3	233·4	189·6	154·2	148·6	164·3	166·0	185·9	232·1	207·3
	3rd ,,	268·6	224·9	191·0	149·7	155·6	164·1	168·4	192·1	239·6	
	4th ,,	298·3	239·8	224·3	169·5	175·2	182·9	201·9	224·7	271·4	
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929–34; at 1935 Prices for 1935–38*).	1st Qr.	Figures not available.†	240·4	227·8	226·1	209·1	233·3	165·8*	179·5	185·7	195·1
	2nd ,,		230·1	231·2	205·0	212·3	227·1	168·7	180·3	193·6	182·9
	3rd ,,		226·6	241·5	205·9	217·2	224·8	167·9	182·9	193·7	
	4th ,,		260·0	283·9	227·5	239·0	242·5	198·4	207·0	225·3	
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929–34; 1935 = 100 for 1935–38*).	1st Qr.		110·6	104·7	104·0	96·2	107·3	94·6*	102·5	106·0	111·4
	2nd ,,		105·8	106·3	94·2	97·6	104·4	96·3	102·9	110·5	104·4
	3rd ,,		104·2	111·1	94·7	99·9	103·4	95·8	104·4	110·6	
	4th ,,		119·6	130·5	104·6	109·9	111·5	113·2	118·1	128·6	
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		— 4½ 7 Feb. 5½ 26 Sep. 6½ 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. 5½ 12 Dec. 5	6 Feb. 4½ 6 Mch. 4 20 Mch. 3½ 1 May 3	14 May 2½ 23 July 3½ 30 July 4½ 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch. 4 17 Mch. 3½ 21 Apr. 3 12 May 2½ 30 June 2	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).

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

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

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

‖ Excluding agricultural scheme.

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

¶ Figures not yet available

** The method of counting the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (*see* p. 379 of the October, 1937 issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE) The change reduced the numbers counted as unemployed.

	—	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	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 Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	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	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	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	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	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	
Percentage of 1924 average	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	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported 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	66·1	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. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	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	
Percentage of 1924 average	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	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	558·0	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	538·2	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. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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	20·2‡
	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. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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‡	
Electrical Engineering. Average of "BEAMA" Index of new orders expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	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. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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‡	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1·36	1·61	0·69	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 commenced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	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, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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‡	
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lb.	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	90	79	84	92	94	
	4th ,,	113	77	103	90	100	91	102	106	106	
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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‡	
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Percentage of 1924 average	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 — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	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	17·9	9·0	13·8	8·1	6·9	14·9‡	
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain, Million £	1st Qr.	15·7	18·8	16·3	14·5	19·6	23·5	27·6	28·7	29·0	25·4
	2nd ,,	22·1	20·2	16·9	18·1	21·9	26·2	29·6	32·8	30·0	26·4
	3rd ,,	16·4	17·2	16·3	14·3	20·8	22·0	27·6	27·8	25·1	
	4th ,,	18·9	18·4	13·6	19·4	21·4	23·8	29·5	27·7	27·1	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	107·5	128·8	111·6	99·3	134·2	161·0	189·0	196·6	198·6	174·0
	2nd ,,	151·4	138·4	115·8	124·0	150·0	179·5	202·7	224·7	205·5	180·8
	3rd ,,	112·3	117·8	111·6	97·9	142·5	150·7	189·0	190·4	171·9	
	4th ,,	129·5	126·0	93·2	132·9	146·6	163·0	202·1	189·7	185·6	
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	19·1	17·5	24·9	31·3	32·8	22·9	21·2	20·8	16·3	16·4‡
	2nd ,,	9·0	12·9	18·2	26·3	20·8	15·6	14·2	11·2	10·8	12·0‡
	3rd ,,	9·3	14·5	19·1	27·6	19·3	16·1	14·1	11·3	10·9	
	4th ,,	15·2	20·4	26·5	30·6	22·0	19·3	16·5	14·9	15·4‡	
Public Works Contracting — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	26·9	26·9	32·9	37·8	45·0	47·2	48·4	48·3	42·2	38·3‡
	2nd ,,	19·5	26·0	27·8	36·9	42·2	43·8	44·7	41·0	36·8	36·0‡
	3rd ,,	19·8	28·5	30·0	40·8	45·6	45·4	45·6	41·1	35·8	
	4th ,,	23·8	29·8	35·1	43·6	47·7	47·2	47·3	42·7	38·0‡	

* Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included.

‡ See footnote ** overleaf.

† Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

¶ Figures not available.

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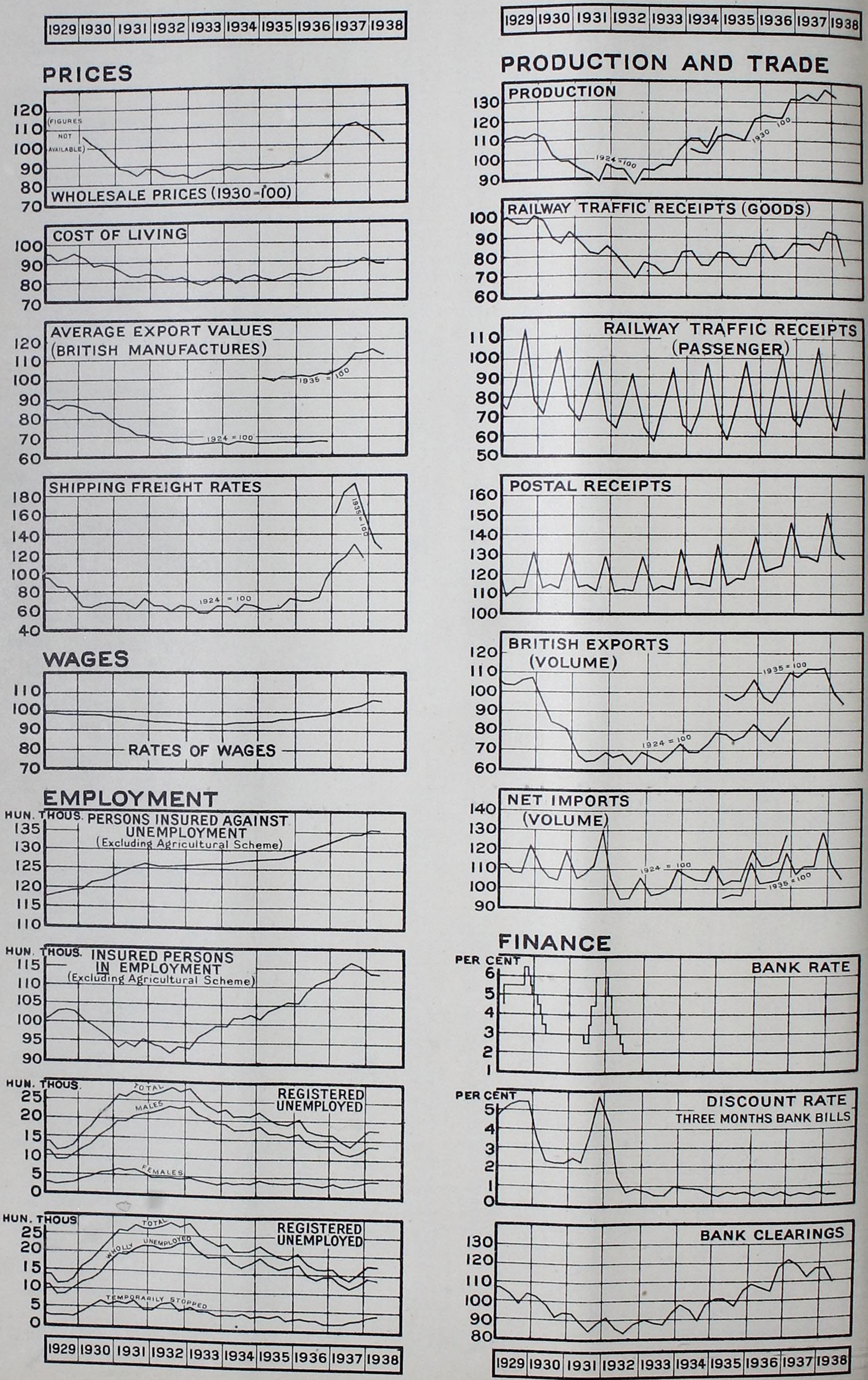

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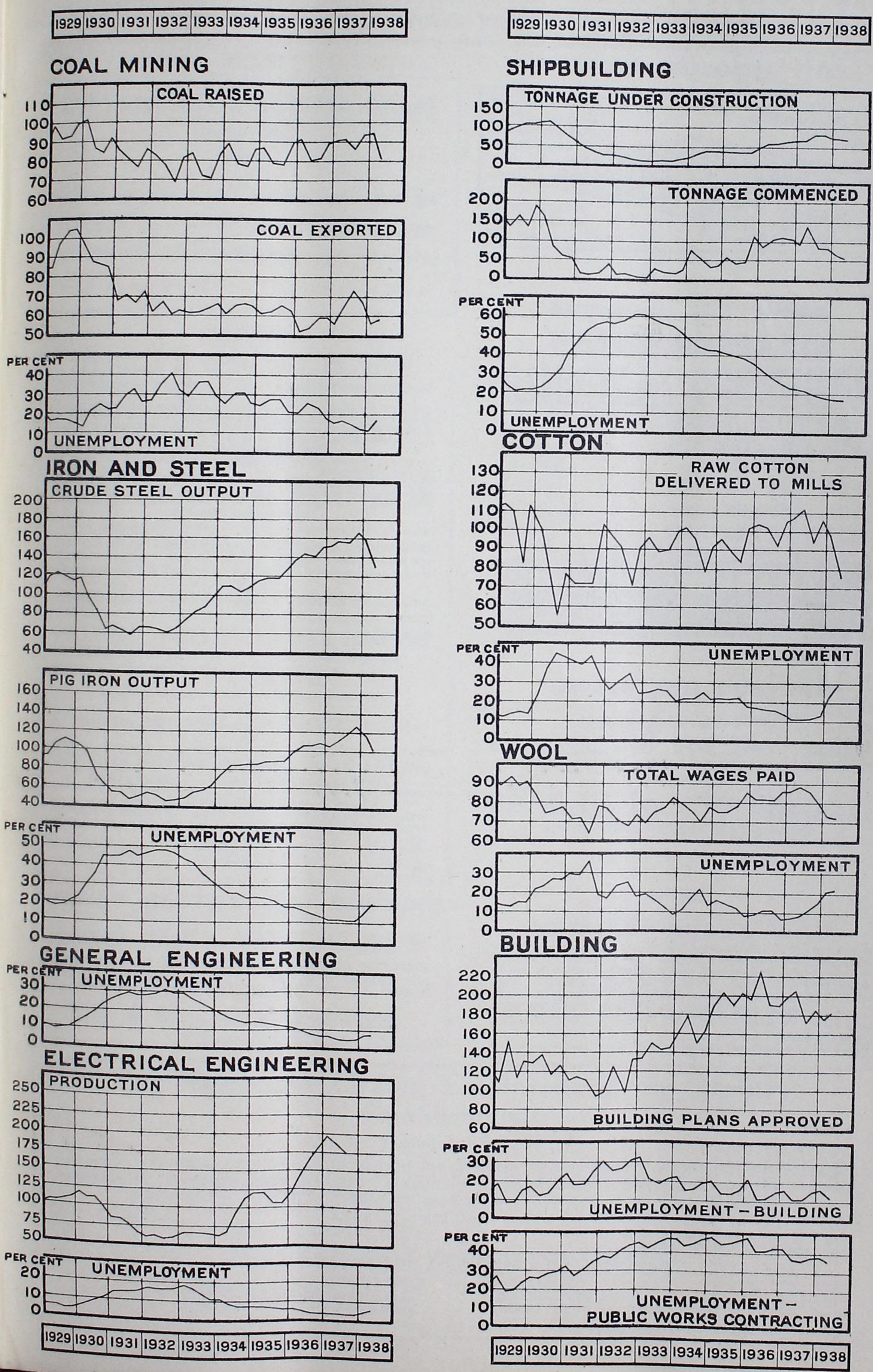

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