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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Principal Contents

Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemployment, Changes in Rates of Wages, Cost of Living, Trade Disputes, etc.

Numbers of Persons Insured against Unemployment at July, 1938, and in Previous Years, analysed by Industries and Districts.

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment, 1924-38.

Holidays in Relation to Unemployment Insurance: Report of Statutory Committee.

Vocational Training in Italy: New Legislation.

Supplement of Charts and Statistics illustrating the Course of Trade, Output, Prices, Wages, Finance and Employment.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

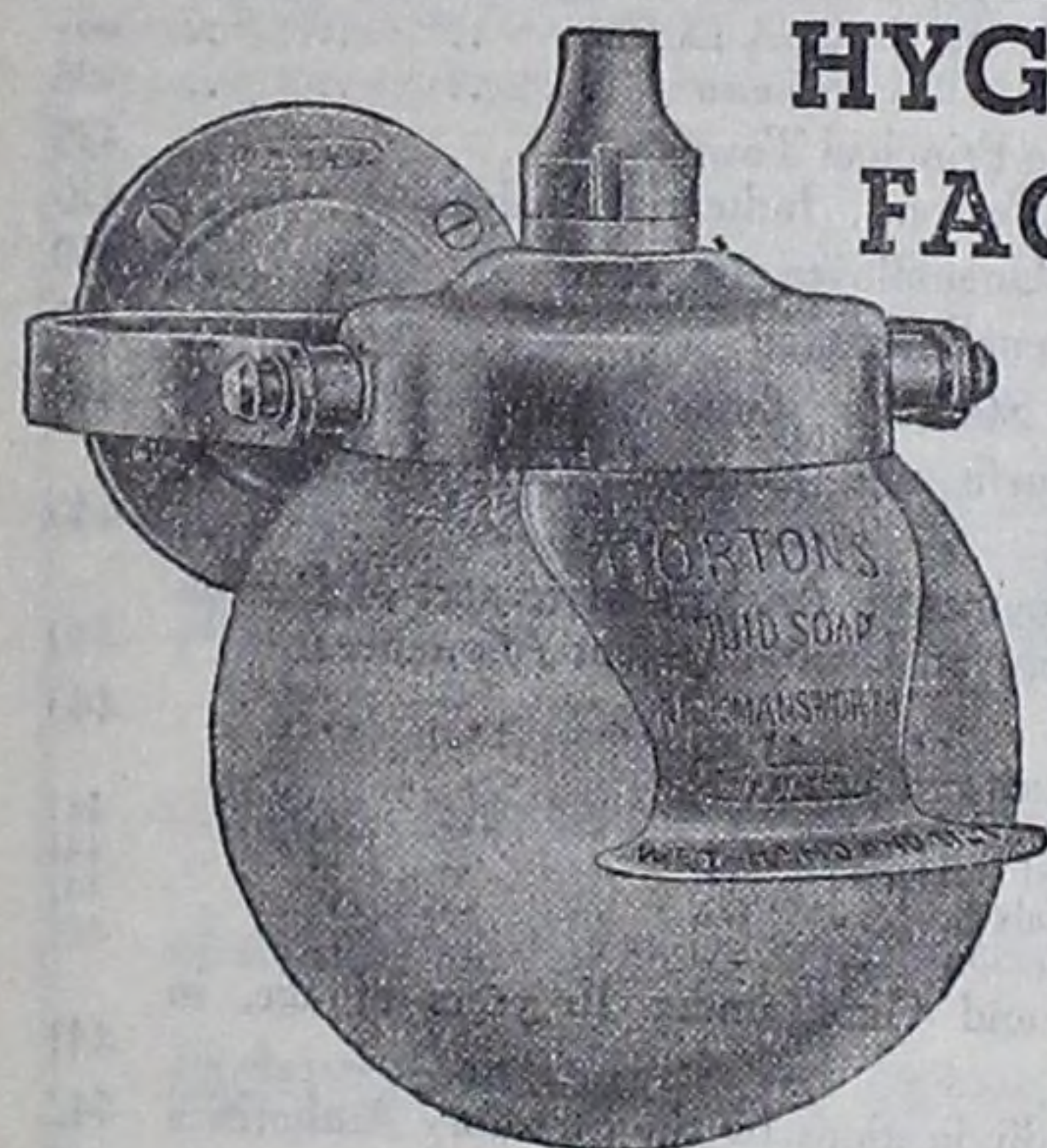
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in October	419
Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :—	
Numbers of Persons Insured against Unemployment: Estimates for July, 1938, and Comparison with Previous Years	420
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, in Employment in Great Britain	423
Revised Percentages of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, Unemployed, July, 1937, to June, 1938	424
Extension of Unemployment Insurance to Certain Classes of Domestic Employment: Effect on Statistics of Employment and Unemployment among Insured Persons	425
Agricultural Wages in England and Wales	425
Holidays in Relation to Unemployment Insurance: Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee	426
Unemployment Assistance: Winter Allowances	426
International Labour Organisation	427
Vocational Training in Italy: New Legislation	427
Wages and Hours Movements Overseas	427
Employment and Unemployment in October :—	
General Summary	428
Unemployment Chart	429
Vacancies Notified to, and Filled by, Employment Exchanges	429
Employment in some of the Principal Industries :—	
Coal Mining	430
Iron Mining	430
Shale Mining	430
Pig Iron	430
Iron and Steel	431
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	431
Engineering	431
Shipbuilding	431
Cotton	432
Wool	432
Boot and Shoe	433
Brick	434
Building	434
Pottery	434
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding	434
Dock Labour	434
Seamen	435
Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns	435
Unemployment among Insured Persons: Industrial Analysis	436
Principal Changes in Numbers Unemployed	439
New Entrants into Unemployment Insurance	439
Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain	440
Applicants for Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances: Divisional Analysis	440
Periods of Registered Unemployment: Analysis in respect of Persons applying for Insurance Benefit or Unemployment Allowances	440
Unemployment Fund	440
Juvenile Unemployment Statistics :—	
Registered Unemployed: Divisional Analysis	441
Insured Unemployed: Divisional Analysis	441
Vacancies Filled: Divisional Analysis	441
Attendances at Courses of Instruction	441
Unemployment among Boys and Girls, under 16 years of age, in Insured Industries	441
Unemployment Insurance: Adjudications by the Statutory Authorities	442
Poor Relief in October	442
Boys and Girls, under 16 years of age, Insured against Unemployment: Numbers Insured and Numbers Unemployed	443
Revised Percentages of Insured Persons Unemployed in different Industries, July to September, 1938	444
Changes in the Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Various Industries :—	
July, 1937-July, 1938	445
July, 1923-July, 1938	446
Employment Overseas	448
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in October	449
Trade Disputes in October	452
Changes in Cost of Living: Statistics for 1st November	453
Retail Prices Overseas	454
Fatal Industrial Accidents	454
Industrial Diseases	454
Building Plans Approved: Statistics for October and Third Quarter, 1938	455
Prices and Wages in the Iron and Steel Industries	455
Industrial Transference	455
Official Notices, etc. :—	
Legal Cases affecting Labour	455
Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896	456
Trade Boards Acts	456
Coal Mines General Regulations, 1938	456
The Quarries General Regulations (Electricity), 1938	456
Factories Act, 1937: New Regulations	457
Official Publications Received	457
Government Contracts	457

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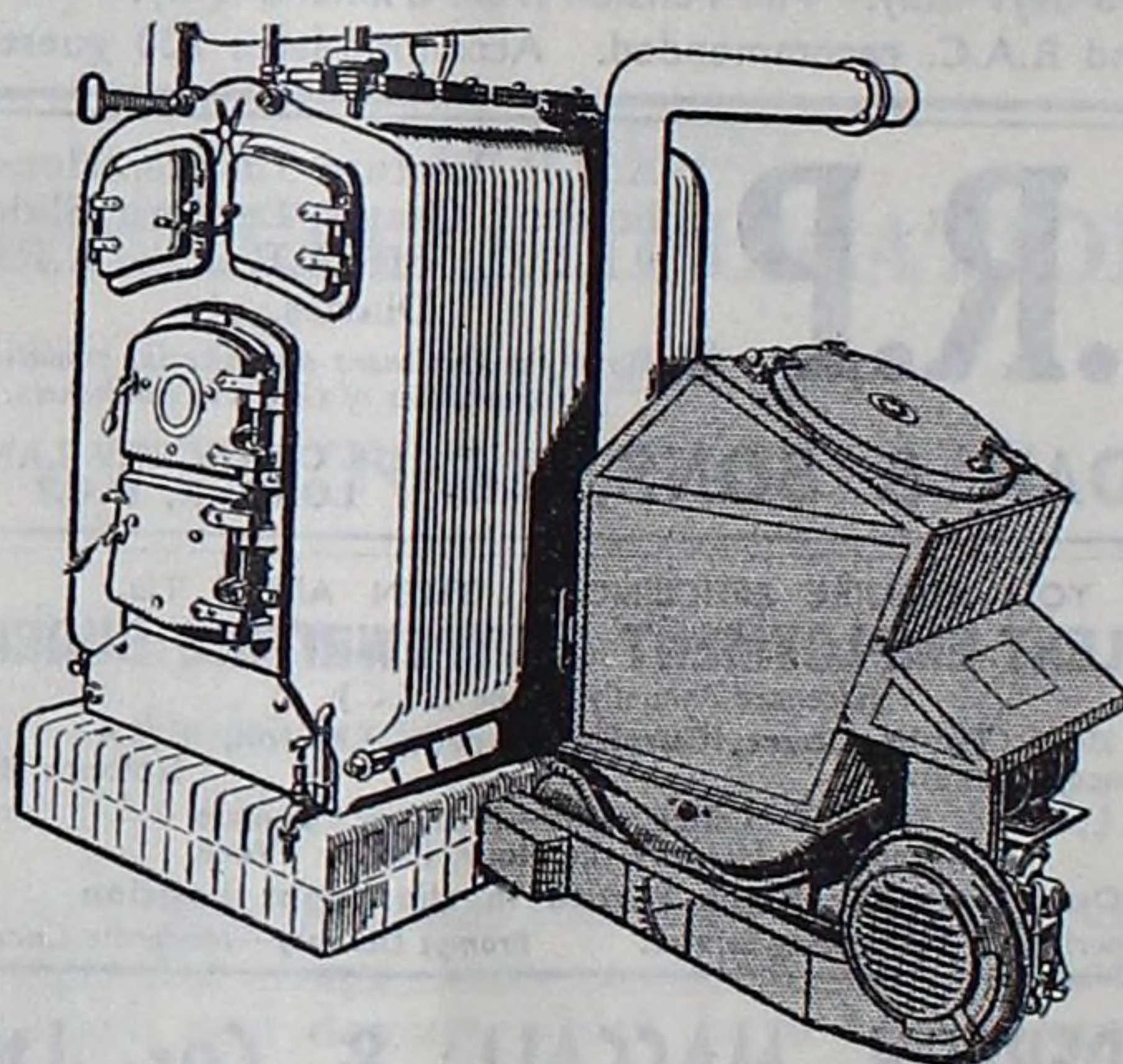
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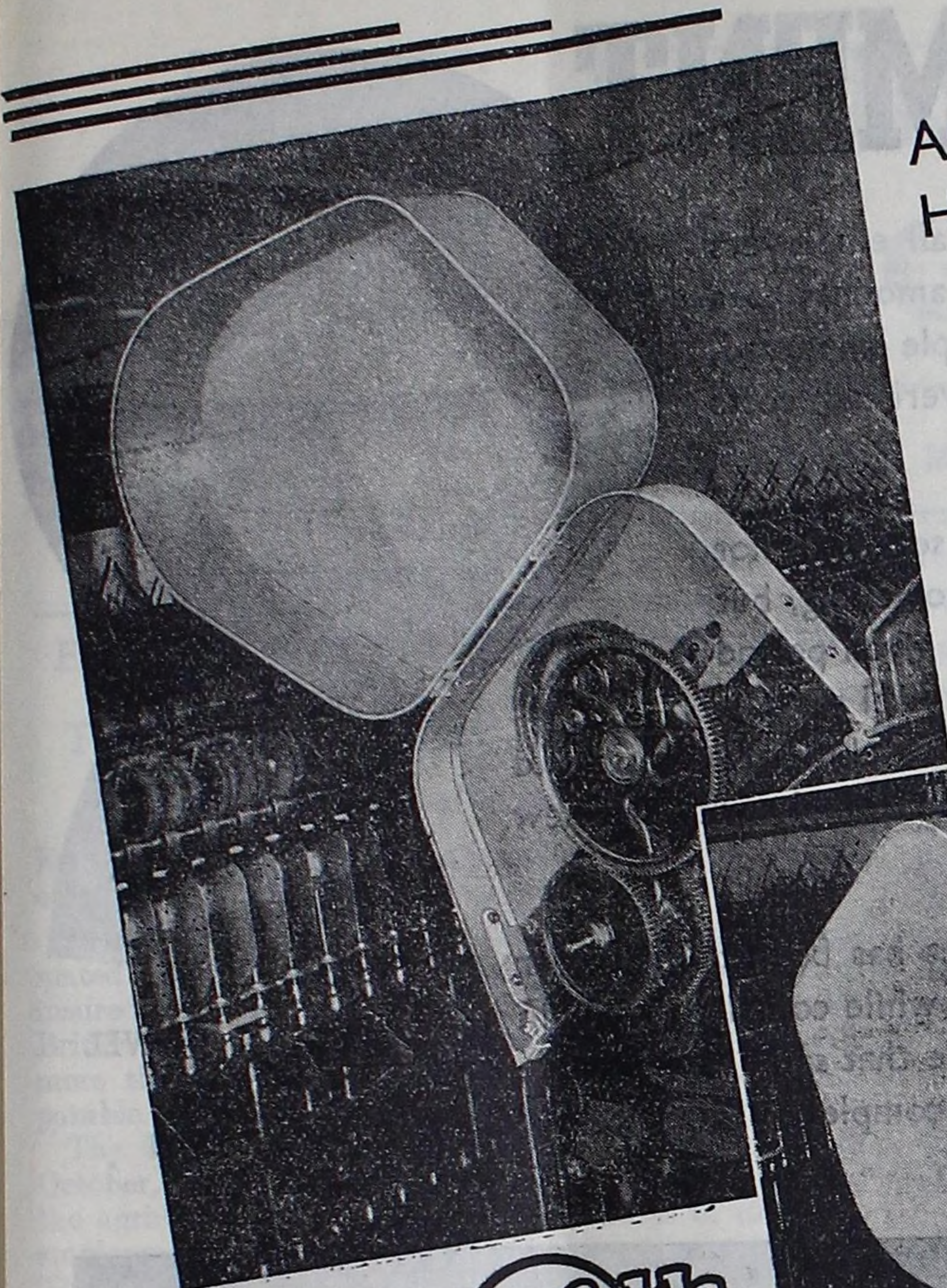
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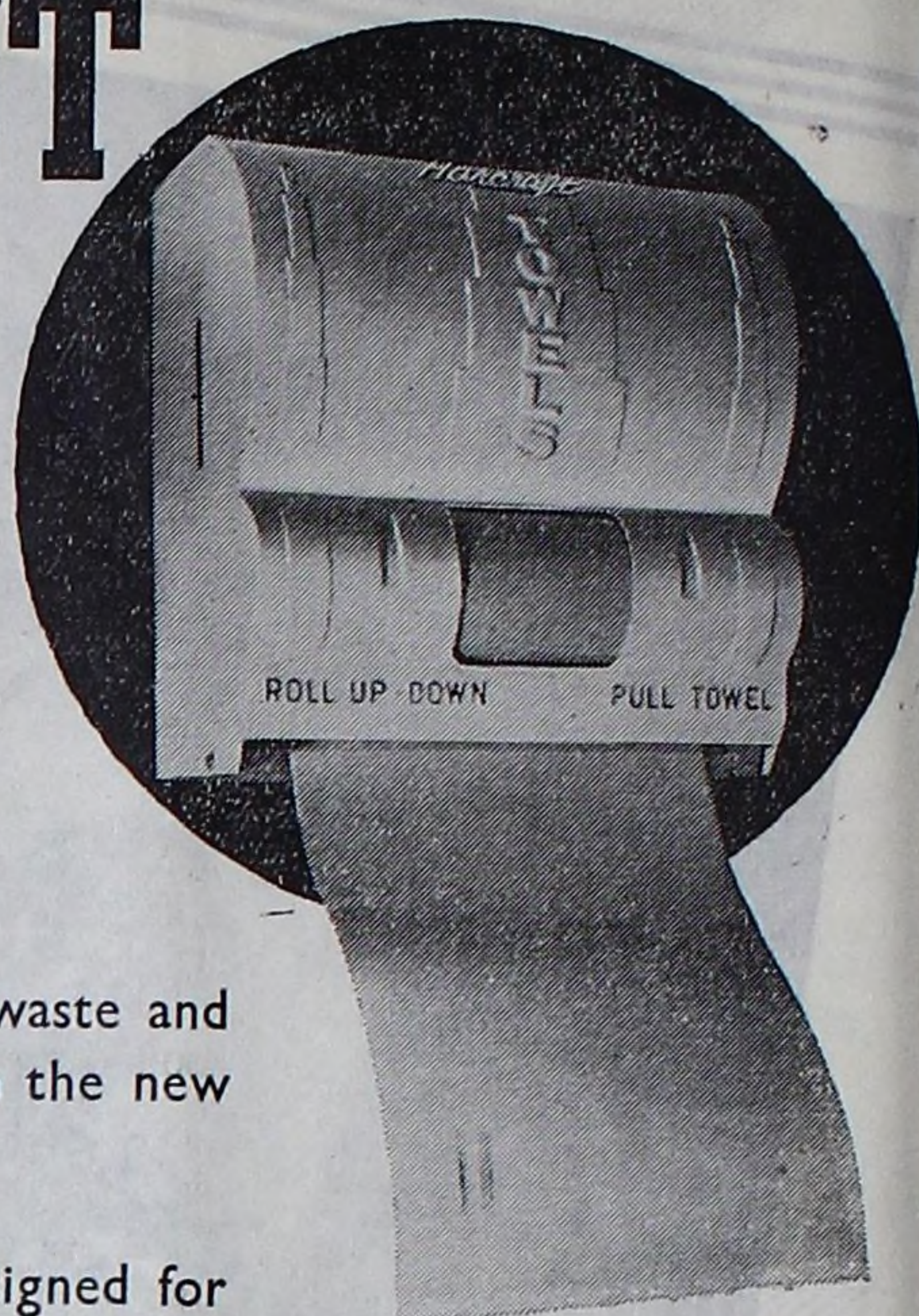
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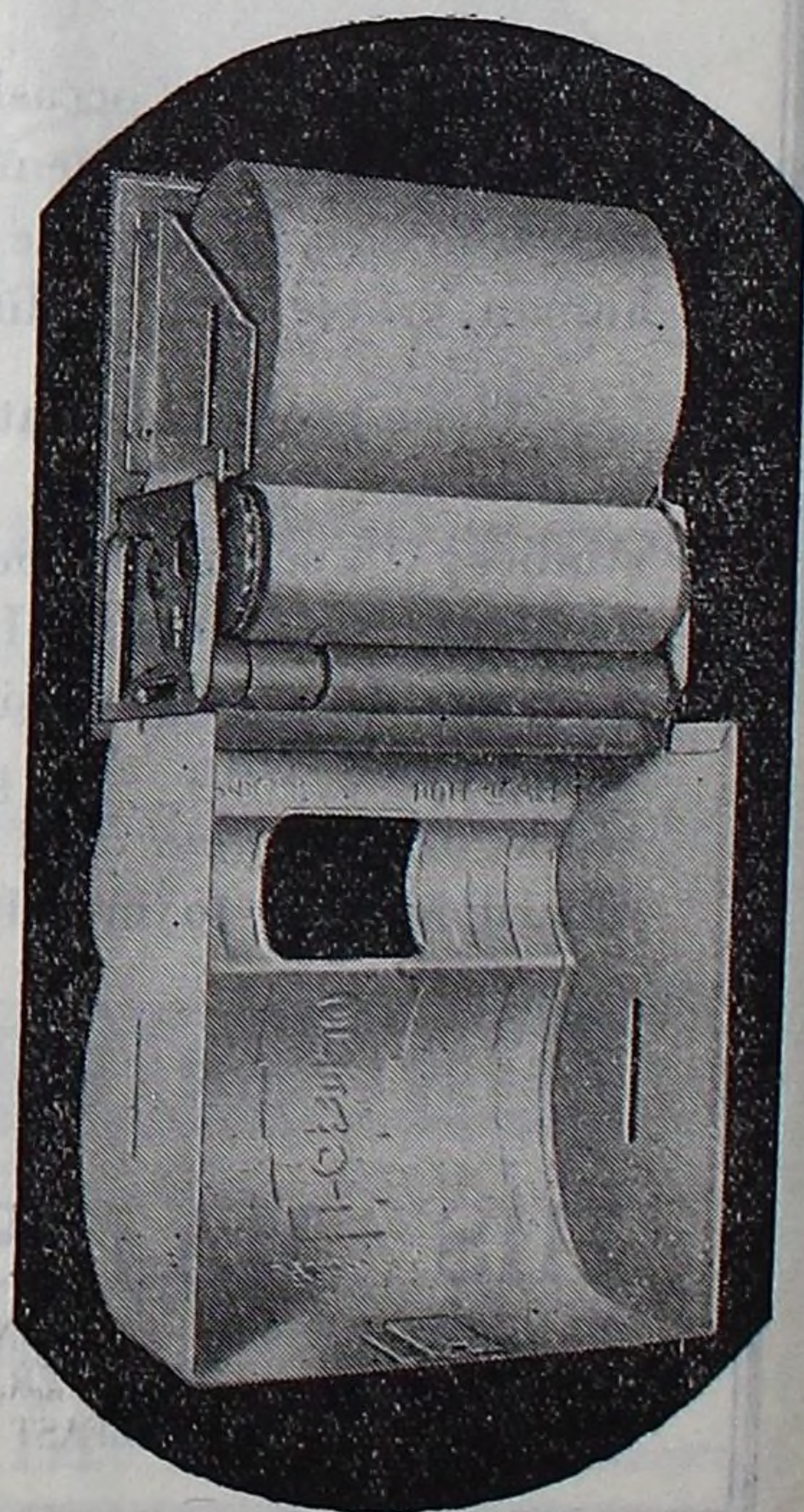
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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 17th October showed an improvement as compared with 12th September.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 17th October, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,294,000. This was 23,000 more than at 12th September, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, 210,000 less than at 18th October, 1937.

The figure for the number in employment on 17th October, 1938, includes 839,000 persons insured under the agricultural scheme and in the classes of domestic employments which became insurable at 4th April, 1938. These classes have hitherto been excluded from the figures.*

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 17th October, 1938, there were 1,408,932 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 84,781 more than at 12th September, 1938, and 249,319 more than at 18th October, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 17th October, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 307,947 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 104,547 less than at 12th September, 1938, but 131,610 more than at 18th October, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 17th October, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 64,348 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,375 more than at 12th September, 1938, and 10,049 more than at 18th October, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,781,227 persons on the registers at 17th October, 1938, included 1,019,969 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 538,565 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 51,845 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 170,848 other persons, of whom 43,351 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th October, 1938, was 12·3† as compared with 12·4† at 12th September. For 18th October, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 9·8.† For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12·7 at 17th October, 1938, 12·8 at 12th September, 1938, and 10·1 at 18th October, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·3, 4·1 and 3·3 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between

12th September and 17th October, in the cotton, wool and other main textile industries, coal mining, iron and steel and metal goods manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, paper manufacture, and the fishing industry. On the other hand, employment declined in hotel and boarding house, railway, shipping, and road passenger transport services, the distributive trades, building, public works contracting, printing, ship building and repairing, bread, biscuit, etc. making, entertainments, sports, etc., and laundry service.

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 October, resulted in an increase estimated at £7,200 in the weekly full-time wages of about 117,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £12,200 in those of about 376,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase and Leicestershire; blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, North Lancashire, Staffordshire and Northamptonshire; steel sheet millmen in various districts; galvanisers in England and Wales; and workers engaged in beet sugar manufacture in various districts.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire and Scotland; workpeople engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; and iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands.

The changes so far reported in the ten completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £255,000 a week in the full-time wages of about 2,302,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £36,000 in those of about 342,000 workpeople.*

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November 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 55 per cent. at 1st October, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st November, 1937. For food only the percentages were 40, 39 and 46, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 64. In addition, 11 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 75 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 23,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in October was about 90,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress during the first ten months of 1938 was about 1,210,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 236,000.

* Of the 376,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in October, about 111,000 had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

* See the article on pages 423 and 424.

† The figures are in respect of all persons insured under the general and agricultural schemes, including, for 12th September and 17th October, 1938, the classes brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938, as to which see the article on page 425.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

ESTIMATES FOR JULY, 1938, AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in the early part of the insurance year. Each insurance year normally begins on the first Monday in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 436.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour, and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges, or have ceased to do so within a limited period, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries. Certain classes of persons to whom special types of unemployment books are issued (*e.g.*, Irish migratory labourers in agriculture), are excluded from the figures.

It is estimated that at 4th July, 1938, approximately 14,675,000 persons aged 14 and under 65 in Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes), and 720,000 under the Agricultural Scheme. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding totals were 14,992,500 and 750,350, respectively. These figures include insured persons in the domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (*see* article on page 425). The following Table gives an analysis of these totals according to age and sex:—

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons at 4th July, 1938.

	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.
Males:—				
Aged 21-64 ...	8,518,000	559,400	8,677,500	582,500
18-20 ...	814,000	46,800	830,800	50,000
16 & 17 ...	657,000	39,800	669,800	41,900
14 & 15 ...	469,000	27,000	477,500	27,800
Total—				
16-64 ...	9,989,000	646,000	10,178,100	674,400
14-64 ...	10,458,000	673,000	10,655,600	702,200
Females:—				
Aged 21-64 ...	2,625,000	34,000	2,705,500	34,800
18-20 ...	655,000	5,500	672,100	5,700
16 & 17 ...	551,000	4,500	564,300	4,600
14 & 15 ...	386,000	3,000	395,000	3,050
Total—				
16-64 ...	3,831,000	44,000	3,941,900	45,100
14-64 ...	4,217,000	47,000	4,336,900	48,150
Grand Totals—				
Aged 16-64 ...	13,820,000	690,000	14,120,000	719,500
14-64 ...	14,675,000	720,000	14,992,500	750,350

GENERAL SCHEME (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES).

The total of 14,992,500 persons aged 14 to 64 insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes), in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th July, 1938, included 221,270 persons in the domestic employments that were brought within the Scheme at 4th April, 1938. The balance of 14,771,230 at July, 1938, compares with a total of 14,611,000 at July, 1937, thus showing an increase of 160,230, or 1.1 per cent. An analysis of this increase for males and females and the age groups for which separate figures are available, is given in the following Table:—

Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between July, 1937, and July, 1938.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1937.	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1937.
21-64 ...	+ 71,360	+ 0.8	— 2,980	— 0.1
18-20 ...	+ 95,160	+ 13.0	+ 86,550	+ 15.1
16 & 17 ...	— 28,370	— 4.1	— 13,970	— 2.5
14 & 15 ...	— 25,710	— 5.1	— 21,810	— 5.3
Total ...	+ 112,440	+ 1.1	+ 47,790	+ 1.1

The variations in the numbers under 21 years of age, in the age groups shown in the Table, are necessarily influenced by the changes in the birth rate between 1917 and 1924. Those who were aged 18 to 20 at July, 1938, were born between July, 1917, and June, 1920, and the increase in the numbers in this group, for both males and females, during the insurance year 1937-38, reflects the rise in the birth rate which began about the middle of the year 1919. The numbers in this age group will, in the next two years, be further influenced by the post-war rise in the birth rate.

The decreases during the insurance year 1937-38 in the numbers aged 16 and 17 and the numbers aged 14 and 15 have resulted from the decline in the birth rate which set in after the post-war rise.

If the age group 14 to 20 is considered as a whole it will be seen that the numbers insured have shown a substantial increase during the insurance year 1937-38. This increase followed a movement in the same direction, although of larger dimensions, in the previous insurance year. Exclusive of the newly insured classes, the numbers increased by about 92,000 in 1937-38 as compared with 130,000 in 1936-37.

The increase between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the number of insured men aged 21-64 was much smaller than in the two previous years, while among women of these ages there was an actual decrease during the year. The total number of men and women in this age group increased by about 68,000, as compared with 196,000 in 1936-37, and 194,000 in 1935-36. There is evidence of an increased rate of exit from insurance in 1937-38 as compared with 1936-37.

The numbers of each sex insured in each age group at July of the years 1935 to 1938 are given in the following Table:—

Year (July).	Estimated Numbers Insured.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with year before.	
	Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Number.	Per cent.
Men (21 to 64 years).				
1935 ...	8,076,000	8,226,800	+ 149,800	+ 1.9
1936 ...	8,218,000	8,375,100	+ 148,300	+ 1.8
1937 ...	8,360,000	8,518,550	+ 143,450	+ 1.7
1938* {a}	8,431,000	8,589,910	+ 71,360	+ 0.8
{b}	8,518,000	8,677,500	—	—
Young Men (18 to 20 years).				
1935 ...	827,000	842,400	— 37,700	— 4.3
1936 ...	756,000	770,400	— 72,000	— 8.5
1937 ...	718,000	732,600	— 37,800	— 4.9
1938* {a}	811,000	827,760	+ 95,160	+ 13.0
{b}	814,000	830,800	—	—
Boys (16 and 17 years).				
1935 ...	453,000	461,800	— 16,300	— 3.4
1936 ...	564,000	575,200	+ 113,400	+ 24.6
1937 ...	683,000	696,150	+ 120,950	+ 21.0
1938* {a}	655,000	667,780	— 28,370	— 4.1
{b}	657,000	669,800	—	—
Boys (14 and 15 years).				
1935 ...	517,000	524,350	† 1,850	† 0.4
1936 ...	515,000	522,500	— 21,300	— 4.1
1937 ...	493,000	501,200	— 25,710	— 5.1
1938* {a}	467,000	475,490	—	—
{b}	469,000	477,500	—	—
Women (21 to 64 years).				
1935 ...	2,432,000	2,510,500	+ 43,200	+ 1.8
1936 ...	2,476,000	2,556,200	+ 45,700	+ 1.8
1937 ...	2,526,000	2,609,000	+ 52,800	+ 2.1
1938* {a}	2,526,000	2,606,020	— 2,980	— 0.1
{b}	2,625,000	2,705,500	—	—
Young Women (18 to 20 years).				
1935 ...	633,000	648,400	— 30,300	— 4.5
1936 ...	585,000	599,550	— 48,850	— 7.5
1937 ...	557,000	571,450	— 28,100	— 4.7
1938* {a}	641,000	658,000	+ 86,550	+ 15.1
{b}	655,000	672,100	—	—
Girls (16 and 17 years).				
1935 ...	359,000	368,100	— 10,700	— 2.8
1936 ...	451,000	462,250	+ 94,150	+ 25.6
1937 ...	556,000	569,250	+ 107,000	+ 23.1
1938* {a}	542,000	555,280	— 13,970	— 2.5
{b}	551,000	564,300	—	—
Girls (14 and 15 years).				
1935 ...	411,000	420,150	† 3,650	† 0.9
1936 ...	415,000	423,800	+ 11,000	+ 2.6
1937 ...	403,000	412,800	— 21,810	— 5.3
1938* {a}	382,000	390,990	—	—
{b}	386,000	395,000	—	—
Totals (14 to 64 years).				
1935 ...	13,708,000	14,002,500	† 282,500	† 2.0
1936 ...	13,980,000	14,285,000	+ 326,000	+ 2.3
1937 ...	14,296,000	14,611,000	+ 160,230	+ 1.1
1938* {a}	14,455,000	14,771,230	—	—
{b}	14,675,000	14,992,500	—	—

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIES, 1937-1938.

The changes between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the numbers insured, aged 14-64, in the industries in which the greatest numerical increases or decreases occurred, with the percentage increase or decrease in each case, are shown in the Table in the next column. The figures exclude persons in the classes of domestic employments which first became insurable in April, 1938.

There was again a marked increase in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, and this, following an increase of about the same extent in 1936-37, is probably due largely to the expansion of the aircraft industry. The increase in general engineering, etc., is less

* The figures on line (a) for 1938 exclude insured persons in those domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, while the figures on line (b) include them.

† Figures not available. Juveniles under 16 years of age first became insurable in September, 1934.

than half the increase in the year 1936-7. Notable increases, probably connected directly or indirectly with the defence programme, have occurred in public works contracting, constructional engineering and explosives manufacture. The increase in the building industry is similar to the increase last year.

The decrease in the numbers in the coal mining industry is the smallest, numerically and proportionately, for many years. Most of the textile industries show decreases in the numbers insured between July, 1937, and July, 1938.

Industries showing the greatest changes during 1937-38 in the numbers insured aged 14-64.

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at July, 1938, as compared with a year before.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Distributive Trades	+ 37,270	+ 1.6
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 36,930	+ 9.9
Public Works Contracting, etc.	+ 34,280	+ 11.6
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	+ 23,160	+ 3.5
National Government Service	+ 14,170	+ 9.5
Building	+ 12,440	+ 1.2
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	+ 10,460	+ 7.1
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	+ 9,280	+ 2.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	+ 8,050	+ 15.3
Explosives	+ 7,740	+ 33.7
Constructional Engineering	+ 6,720	+ 15.9
Woolen and Worsted	- 10,280	- 4.3
Coal Mining	- 10,680	- 1.2
Railway Service (non-permanent workers)	- 17,420	- 9.5
Cotton	- 18,730	- 4.3

Some light on the sources from which particular industries have drawn their additional labour is afforded by the Table on page 445. Apart from the additions and losses from causes common to all industries, the figures for each industry may also be affected by transfers of insured workers to or from other insured industries during the year. The net effect of the various influences is indicated in the Table referred to, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople, aged 14 to 64, at July, 1938, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net exitants during the year, July, 1937, to June, 1938, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1937. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exit from a particular industry has been at a greater rate than from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, or an abnormal movement out of unemployment insurance altogether. Conversely when the figures in the columns for normal wastage, etc., show that further net additions, over and above new entrants to insurance, have occurred in a particular industry, it is clear that there must have been transfers of insured persons from other industries. The figures for males in the Table on page 445 show that there have been additions of this kind, by transfer from other industries, in artificial stone, concrete, etc., chemicals, explosives, paints, etc., manufacture, marine and constructional engineering, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, public works contracting, and National Government Service. The expansion of employment in these industries has been largely met by transfers of insured workers from other industries. It is not possible to say from which industries those who transferred to a particular industry have come. The electrical industries continue to attract high proportions of new entrants to insurance, while the figures for the distributive trades show that the marked changes in personnel in that industry, observed in former years, have continued. The clothing, woodworking and printing industries exhibit somewhat similar characteristics.

In coal mining, the cotton, wool textile and silk and artificial silk industries, and textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., the proportions of new entrants are below the average, while the net movement out of these industries (with the exception of coal mining) is above the average.

In employments insurable under the agricultural scheme the proportions of both new entrants and exitants are above the average for the general scheme.

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIES, 1923-1938.

The Table given on pages 446 and 447 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of fifteen years, 1923-1938, in the numbers of persons attached to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over (including those over 65 years of age), while for 1928-38 they relate only to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. From information which was available as to the approximate proportions over 65 years of age, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry in 1927, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis. Persons in the classes of domestic employment which were brought within insurance in April, 1938, have been excluded from the figures for July, 1938.

The Table below shows for each of the nine main groups of industries, the percentage changes in the estimated numbers insured,

aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland between 1923 and each of the years 1929, 1932, 1937 and 1938.

Group.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) since 1923.				Estimated Number Insured at July, 1938.
	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	
Fishing*	+ 15.6	+ 30.0	+ 43.0	+ 40.6	33,680
Mining and Quarrying	- 9.6	- 12.0	- 25.5	- 26.2	964,300
Manufacturing	+ 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 13.1	+ 14.6	6,545,200
Building and Contracting	+ 23.1	+ 42.6	+ 65.3	+ 71.3	1,378,150
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply†	- 1.8	+ 5.6	+ 32.4	+ 34.8	222,490
Transport, Communication, Storage and Distribution†	+ 24.4	+ 41.3	+ 48.6	+ 49.9	2,995,690
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	+ 1.4	+ 8.7	+ 19.5	+ 21.2	273,260
Miscellaneous Services (including Professional Services; Entertainments, Sport, etc. Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service; Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning)	+ 26.7	+ 46.0	+ 76.1	+ 82.4	956,320
National and Local Government	- 1.0	+ 16.4	+ 30.3	+ 35.0	535,660
All Industries and Services	+ 8.4	+ 14.8	+ 22.7	+ 24.6	13,904,750

In each of these groups, except fishing, and mining and quarrying, there was an increase, between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the total number of insured persons.

The figures for the manufacturing group, which showed marked expansion between July, 1936, and July, 1937, continued to increase during the following year, but at a much reduced rate. In this group the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, increased between July, 1937, and July, 1938, by 84,850, or 1.3 per cent., as compared with an increase of 271,660, or 4.4 per cent., in 1936-37.

The decline in the numbers in the mining and quarrying group as a whole has continued, but at a reduced rate. There was, in 1937-38, a further increase in the numbers in iron ore and iron-stone mining.

The Table brings out the marked expansion since 1923 of the miscellaneous services group, the building and contracting industries and transport and distribution.

Of the individual industries specified on pages 446 and 447 those showing the largest relative increases since 1923 in the numbers insured include the electrical industries, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, silk and artificial silk manufacture, certain industries (such as artificial stone and concrete, constructional engineering, heating and ventilating apparatus, paints, varnish, etc., and brick and tile manufacture) which are concerned with building and constructional work, and scientific and photographic instrument making. Public works contracting also shows a heavy increase, but the greater part of this occurred between July, 1929, and July, 1932, and was largely due to the initiation of schemes of public works for the relief of unemployment. The numbers decreased between 1932 and 1934, but since the latter year the upward movement has been resumed, and the increase in the year 1937-38 was the heaviest in any single year since 1930-31.

The greatest proportionate decreases, between 1923 and 1938, have occurred in cart, carriage, etc., manufacture, pig-iron manufacture, coal and iron mining, and certain lesser mining and quarrying industries, ship building and repairing, and the cotton, lace, and jute industries. In some of these industries the downward movement has been reversed or arrested in the past few years, notably in ship building and repairing, iron mining, and pig iron manufacture.

The effect of the changes in the various industries on the relative proportions of the total number of insured persons in the nine main groups of industries referred to above is shown in the following Table:—

Relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of industries in 1923, 1929, 1932 and 1938.

Group.	Percentage of total number insured at			
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1938.
Fishing*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and Quarrying	11.7	9.8	9.0	6.9
Manufacturing	51.1	49.3	46.9	47.1
Building and Contracting	7.3	8.2	9.0	9.9
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply†	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
Transport, Communication, Storage and Distribution†	17.8	20.6	22.0	21.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Miscellaneous Services (including Professional Services; Entertainments, Sport, etc., Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. service; Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning)	4.7	5.5	6.0	6.9
National and Local Government	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.9
All Industries and Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the scheme.

† The figures are exclusive of considerable numbers of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exception.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Between July, 1937, and July, 1938, there was an increase of 158,730 in the total number of insured persons, aged 14-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, excluding persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries (for whom an analysis by districts is not available) agricultural workers, and persons in the domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938. The increases for the various administrative areas during this period were approximately as shown below:—

Administrative Division.*	Increase (+) ages 14-64.		Administrative Division.*	Increase (+) ages 14-64.	
	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1937.		Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1937.
London ...	+ 32,550	1.1	Northern ...	+ 11,560	1.4
South-Eastern ...	+ 21,760	1.9	Scotland ...	+ 15,060	1.0
South-Western ...	+ 22,610	2.3	Wales ...	+ 7,240	1.1
Midlands ...	+ 27,120	1.2	Northern Ireland ...	+ 1,730	0.6
North-Eastern ...	+ 9,060	0.6	Total ...	+ 158,730	1.1
North-Western ...	+ 10,040	0.4			

The increase in the London Division in 1937-38 was less than one third of the corresponding increase in 1936-37, and its percentage increase was only equal to the average for Great Britain as a whole. The greatest proportionate increases occurred in the South Western Division (2.3 per cent.), South-Eastern Division (1.9 per cent.), Northern Division (1.4 per cent.) and Midlands (1.2 per cent.). The smallest percentage increase occurred in the North-Western Division, with 0.4 per cent.

The numbers in the Southern Section of Great Britain increased by 1.4 per cent., while in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) there was an increase of only 0.8 per cent. About two-thirds of the total increase during the year was in the Southern and Midland Divisions.

For comparisons over a longer period the figures for insured persons aged 16-64 must be used, since juveniles under 16 years of age were not insured against unemployment prior to September, 1934. The Table below shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64 (exclusive of those insured under special schemes), in each administrative area between the year 1923 and the years 1929, 1932, 1937 and 1938. The figures for 1938 exclude persons in the classes of domestic employments brought within insurance in April, 1938. For the year 1923, when persons over 65 years of age were insured against unemployment, an approximate estimate has been made of the numbers aged 16 to 64.

Administrative Division.*	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64.				
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.
	<i>Thousands.</i>				
London ...	2,054	2,346	2,523	2,855	2,898
South-Eastern ...	685	830	913	1,052	1,077
South-Western ...	703	792	856	940	963
Midlands ...	1,618	1,772	1,869	2,053	2,090
North-Eastern ...	1,207	1,308	1,367	1,428	1,443
North-Western ...	1,950	2,056	2,126	2,122	2,143
Northern ...	761	743	787	785	799
Scotland ...	1,249	1,270	1,340	1,398	1,418
Wales ...	599	583	619	610	617
Northern Ireland	248	258	265	295	297
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,074	11,958	12,665	13,538	13,745

INDEX NUMBERS.

London ...	100.0	114.2	122.8	139.0	141.1
South-Eastern ...	100.0	121.2	133.3	153.6	157.2
South-Western ...	100.0	112.7	121.8	133.7	137.0
Midlands ...	100.0	109.5	115.5	126.9	129.2
North-Eastern ...	100.0	108.4	113.3	118.3	119.6
North-Western ...	100.0	105.4	109.0	108.8	109.9
Northern ...	100.0	97.6	103.4	103.2	105.0
Scotland ...	100.0	101.7	107.3	111.9	113.5
Wales ...	100.0	97.3	103.3	101.8	103.0
Northern Ireland	100.0	104.0	106.9	119.0	119.8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.0	108.0	114.4	122.3	124.1

The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 28.9 per cent. of the insured population, aged 16-64, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 26.6 per cent. in 1929 and 24.7 per cent. in 1923. The Southern section of Great Britain (*i.e.*, the Southern and Midlands Divisions) now includes 51.1 per cent. of insured persons, aged 16-64, compared with 48.0 per cent. in 1929 and 45.7 per cent. in 1923. While the increase between 1923 and 1938 for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding persons insured under the special schemes) is 24.1 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 38.9 per cent., and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 11.7 per cent.

* The figures relate to the areas as at July, 1938.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

The estimated total numbers of persons aged 14-64, insured under the agricultural scheme at July, 1938, are given on page 420 as 720,000 for Great Britain and 750,350 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These figures include persons in the classes of outdoor domestic employment which first became insurable at 4th April, 1938.

In the Table below analyses are given of the totals for July, 1938, for Great Britain and for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with separate figures for the four main sections covered by the scheme. Some classes of persons engaged in agriculture, horticulture, etc., are outside the scope of the scheme. These include (a) sons, daughters and other near relatives of the employer; (b) persons not working under a contract of service; (c) persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking or gathering of flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures for Great Britain.

	Age Group.	Great Britain.			Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Farming, Forestry, etc.	21-64	364,140	22,520	386,660	384,610	23,280	407,890
	18-20	34,530	3,290	37,820	37,540	3,480	41,020
	16 & 17	28,940	2,600	31,540	30,900	2,690	33,590
	14 & 15	19,190	1,500	20,690	19,860	1,540	21,400
	Total—						
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	16-64	427,610	28,410	456,020	453,050	29,450	482,500
	14-64	446,800	29,910	476,710	472,910	30,990	503,900
	21-64	52,540	10,440	62,980	53,140	10,470	63,610
	18-20	5,450	2,080	7,530	5,520	2,090	7,610
	16 & 17	4,630	1,810	6,440	4,700	1,820	6,520
Private Gardening.	14 & 15	3,470	1,410	4,880	3,530	1,420	4,950
	Total—						
	16-64	62,620	14,330	76,950	63,360	14,380	77,740
	14-64	66,090	15,740	81,830	66,890	15,800	82,690
	21-64	96,370	440	96,810	97,960	440	98,400
Other Employments.	18-20	4,810	50	4,860	4,900	50	4,950
	16 & 17	4,680	40	4,720	4,740	40	4,780
	14 & 15	3,330	40	3,370	3,390	40	3,430
	Total—						
	16-64	105,860	530	106,390	107,600	530	108,130
TOTAL ...	14-64	109,190	570	109,760	110,990	570	111,560
	21-64	46,350	600	46,950	46,790	610	47,400
	18-20	2,010	80	2,090	2,040	80	2,120
	16 & 17	1,550	50	1,600	1,560	50	1,610
	14 & 15	1,010	50	1,060	1,020	50	1,070
TOTAL ...	Total—						
	16-64	49,910	730	50,640	50,390	740	51,130
	14-64	50,920	780	51,700	51,410	790	52,200
	21-64	559,400	34,000	593,400	582,500	34,800	617,300
	18-20	46,800	5,500	52,300	50,000	5,700	55,700
TOTAL ...	16 & 17	39,800	4,500	44,300	41,900	4,600	46,500
	14 & 15	27,000	3,000	30,000	27,800	3,050	30,850
	Total—						
	16-64	646,000	44,000	690,000	674,400	45,100	719,500
	14-64	673,000	47,000	720,000	702,200	48,150	750,350

Certain classes of persons, including clerks, mechanics (*e.g.*, masons, blacksmiths and carpenters) and milk roundsmen, employed by farmers, market gardeners, etc., have been, and still are, insurable against unemployment under the provisions of the general scheme of unemployment insurance, and are included in the estimates of the numbers of persons insured under that scheme. The total number of such workpeople insured at July, 1938, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately 11,690 of whom about 7,150 were employed by persons engaged in farming or forestry, and 4,540 by market gardeners, etc. For the purpose of estimates of the total numbers of persons in agriculture, horticulture and forestry who are insured against unemployment, these figures must be added to those given in the foregoing Table.

The total of 750,350 persons, aged 14-64, insured under the agricultural scheme in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th July, 1938, included approximately 20,620 persons in the outdoor domestic employments that were brought within the scheme at 4th April, 1938. The balance of 729,730 at July, 1938, compares with a total of 723,000 at July, 1937, and thus shows an increase of 6,730, or 0.9 per cent. An analysis of this increase for males and females and the age groups for which separate figures are available, is given in the following Table:—

Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between July, 1937, and July, 1938.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1937.	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1937.
21-64 ...	+ 2,270	+ 0.4	+ 5,040	+ 17.0
18-20 ...	+ 3,510	+ 7.7	+ 970	+ 20.6
16 & 17 ...	— 2,500	— 5.7	— 10	— 0.2
14 & 15 ...	— 2,540	— 8.5	— 10	— 0.3
TOTAL ...	+ 740	+ 0.1	+ 5,990	+ 14.3

If these figures are compared with the corresponding figures for the General Scheme given in the first column on page 420, it will be seen that for males there is some resemblance between the two schemes in the percentage changes in the various age groups between July, 1937 and July, 1938. Thus, in both the General Scheme and the Agricultural Scheme the percentage increase is much greater for the age group 18-20 than for the age group 21-64, while the percentage decrease among boys aged 14 and 15 is greater than the

percentage decrease among boys aged 16 and 17. Among females, however, there was an increase of 17 per cent. in the age-group 21-64 in the Agricultural Scheme, as compared with a slight decrease in the same age-group in the General Scheme. For the age group 18-20 the increase among females in the Agricultural Scheme is proportionately greater than the corresponding increase in the General Scheme. In both the General Scheme and the Agricultural Scheme the numbers of girls aged 14 to 17 show decreases but these are insignificant in the Agricultural Scheme.

The changes between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the numbers aged 14-64 in the four sections of the Agricultural Scheme which are separately distinguished in the statistics, are shown in the following Table. The outdoor domestic employments that were brought within the scheme in April, 1938, have been excluded from the figures.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) between July, 1937, and July, 1938.

	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Percentage of number insured at July, 1937.	Number.	Percentage of number insured at July, 1937.
Farming, Forestry, etc.	- 4,320	- 0.9	+ 3,780	+ 13.9
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	+ 380	+ 0.6	+ 2,000	+ 14.5
Private Gardening ...	+ 3,990	+ 3.7	+ 130	+ 29.5
Other Gardening ...	+ 690	+ 2.3	+ 80	+ 16.0
TOTAL ...	+ 740	+ 0.1	+ 5,990	+ 14.3

The greatest proportionate increase is in private gardening. While the totals for farming, forestry, etc., show a slight decline, there was an increase in the numbers in market gardening, particularly among females.

For the purpose of obtaining some information on the extent to which insured persons move between Agricultural Scheme employments and General Scheme employments, a record was taken at the recent exchange of unemployment books of cases in which it was found necessary to revise the industry classification because of this movement. The classification entered on each unemployment book issued in exchange for an old one, represents the industry in which the insured person was employed at the time of exchange, or, if he was then unemployed, the industry in which he was last employed. Accordingly the classification is revised in cases where the industry classification on the old book at the time of exchange does not represent the industry in which the insured worker is then employed, or was last employed. The figures derived from this revision merely indicate the number of cases in which the industry in which an insured worker is employed, or was last employed, is different from that in which he was employed, or was last employed, at the previous exchange of unemployment books. The figures do not purport to represent the total number of cases in which an insured worker has at some time during the year transferred from employment under the Agricultural Scheme to employment under the General Scheme, and vice versa. The exchange of unemployment books takes place, however, at the season of the year in which there is normally most employment in agriculture.

The Table below gives the result of an analysis of the changes in industry classification made at the recent exchange of unemployment books in the case of males aged 14-64.

Interchange between General and Agricultural Schemes.

Industry Group.	Farming, forestry, etc.			Other Agricultural Scheme employments.		
	Transfers to General Scheme.	Transfers from General Scheme.	Net transfers to General Scheme.	Transfers to General Scheme.	Transfers from General Scheme.	Net transfers to General Scheme.
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	10,730	4,893	5,837	2,741	2,407	334
Mining ...	2,657	1,284	1,373	435	416	19
Transport and Communication, and Fishing ...	2,117	1,003	1,114	533	486	47
Brick, Pottery, Cement, Artificial Stone and Glass ...	1,177	526	651	351	254	97
Engineering, Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron-founding ...	1,018	497	521	486	330	156
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	975	711	264	372	460	88†
Woodworking, etc. ...	751	465	286	204	253	49†
Metal Manufacture and Metal Industries ...	643	370	273	323	350	27†
Hotels, Laundry Service and Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	625	509	116	459	559	100†
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., and Coke Ovens and By-product Works ...	464	148	316	269	108	161
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft, Carriages, Railway Wagons, etc. ...	437	285	152	340	214	126
Textiles ...	274	491	- 217*	144	258	- 114†
Miscellaneous Trades and Services ...	7,595	6,732	863	3,585	6,026	- 2,441
TOTAL ...	29,463	17,914	11,549	10,242	12,121	- 1,879†

* Net transfer to Farming, forestry, etc.

† Net transfer to Other Agricultural Industries.

It will be seen that there were 29,463 cases in which workers had transferred from farming, forestry, etc., to an industry under the General Scheme. Of this total, over 36 per cent. had transferred to building and public works contracting. Nearly 26 per cent. had transferred to the group headed "Miscellaneous Trades and Services" and it is probable that the great majority of such workers had transferred to the distributive trades. Other industries to which considerable numbers had transferred, were mining, transport and communication, brick, pottery, etc., manufacture, engineering and iron founding.

In 17,914 cases, the industry classification was changed from that of a General Scheme industry to farming, forestry, etc. Of this total, nearly 38 per cent. were from the miscellaneous trades and services group (including the distributive trades) and over 27 per cent. from building and public works contracting. It will be observed from the Table that the General Scheme industries into which the greatest numbers transferred from farming also show the largest numbers of transfers to farming.

On balance, the transfers from farming to General Scheme industries exceeded by 11,549 the transfers from General Scheme employment to farming. On the other hand, there was a small net movement from the General Scheme to other employments within the Agricultural Scheme taken as a whole. These consist of market gardening, private gardening and other miscellaneous employments. The transfers from these employments to the General Scheme numbered 10,242, while the transfers to the Agricultural Scheme numbered 12,121. Speaking generally, the General Scheme industries which were mainly concerned in the interchange between farming, forestry, etc., and the General Scheme, were also mainly concerned in the transfers between other agricultural employments and the General Scheme.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, which are issued month by month to the press and published regularly in this GAZETTE, are obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the estimated total numbers insured, allowance being also made for workers absent from work owing to sickness or to trade disputes.

The estimates of the total numbers of insured persons are based on the numbers of unemployment books exchanged by such persons at the general exchange of books in July of each year. Between one July and the next, estimates have to be made of the monthly changes in the numbers insured, and these estimates are checked and revised in November of each year from the ascertained figures of books exchanged in the previous July.

The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment have hitherto excluded persons insured under the agricultural scheme, which came into operation in 1936, and persons engaged in certain classes of domestic employments, which first became insurable in April, 1938. Estimates of the numbers of insured persons in these two groups at July, 1938, are now available from the information obtained as the result of the recent exchange of unemployment books, and the scope of the monthly estimates for July, 1938, and subsequent dates, has therefore been extended to include both these classes of workers. Figures for the old series (*i.e.*, excluding agriculture and the newly insured domestic workers) and the new series, which includes these classes, are given below.

OLD SERIES.

The information now available as to the total number of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1938, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme and persons engaged in the classes of domestic employment which first became insurable in April, 1938, shows that the increase since July, 1937, in the number of such persons, was larger than had been estimated. In consequence, increases are required in the estimated numbers of such persons in employment for each month since September, 1937, which have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The revised figures are given in the following Table, together with comparative figures for earlier dates:—

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64 (excluding agriculture, etc.).	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.—	
				(A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) excluding such persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1924 (average for year)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526
1925	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611
1926	11,423	1,401	10,022	9,623	9,062
1927	11,529	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015
1928	11,667	1,235	10,432	10,023	10,019
1929	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220
1930	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797
1931	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421
1932	12,562	2,756	9,806	9,367	9,348
1933	12,622	2,496	10,126	9,684	9,681
1934	12,693	2,107	10,586	10,142	10,139
1935	12,792	1,958	10,834	10,386	10,377
1936	13,058	1,684	11,374	10,917	10,912

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64 (excluding agriculture, etc.).	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated number in Employment (see above).	
				A.	B.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1937:—					
25th January ...	13,243	1,604	11,639	11,175	11,163
22nd February ...	13,268	1,552	11,716	11,252	11,250
15th March ...	13,290	1,505	11,785	11,320	11,310
19th April ...	13,325	1,368	11,957	11,491	11,472
24th May ...	13,360	1,390	11,970	11,502	11,473
21st June ...	13,390	1,306	12,084	11,615	11,613
26th July ...	13,420	1,321	12,099	11,629	11,623
23rd August ...	13,440	1,294	12,146	11,676	11,672
13th September—					
Old Basis*	13,453	1,315	12,138	11,667	11,663
New Basis*	13,453	1,271	12,182	11,711	11,707
18th October ...	13,473	1,328	12,145	11,673	11,664
15th November ...	13,488	1,432	12,056	11,584	11,580
13th December ...	13,503	1,584	11,919	11,446	11,444
Average for 1937*	13,388	1,413	11,975	11,506	11,497
1938:—					
17th January ...	13,522	1,729	11,793	11,320	11,319
14th February ...	13,537	1,720	11,817	11,343	11,338
14th March ...	13,551	1,677	11,874	11,400	11,399
4th April ...	13,562	1,673	11,889	11,414	11,412
16th May ...	13,583	1,696	11,887	11,412	11,406
13th June ...	13,596	1,744	11,852	11,376	11,369
18th July ...	13,612	1,721	11,891	11,415	11,413
15th August ...	13,624	1,698	11,926	11,449	11,447
12th September ...	13,636	1,728	11,908	11,431	11,429
17th October ...	13,651	1,716	11,935	11,457	11,455

Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)

1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1925 " "	101.8	109.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
1926 " "	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1
1927 " "	104.1	98.5	104.8	104.8	105.1
1928 " "	105.4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105.2
1929 " "	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3
1930 " "	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8
1931 " "	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9
1932 " "	113.4	245.0	98.6	98.0	98.1
1933 " "	114.0	221.9	101.8	101.3	101.6
1934 " "	114.6	187.3	106.4	106.1	106.4
1935 " "	115.5	174.1	108.9	108.6	108.9
1936 " "	117.9	149.7	114.3	114.2	114.5
1937:—					
25th January ...	119.6	142.6	117.0	116.9	117.2
22nd February ...	119.8	138.0	117.8	117.7	118.1
15th March ...	120.0	133.8	118.5	118.4	118.7
19th April ...	120.3	121.6	120.2	120.2	120.4
24th May ...	120.7	123.6	120.3	120.3	120.4
21st June ...	120.9	116.1	121.5	121.5	121.9
26th July ...	121.2	117.4	121.6	121.6	122.0
23rd August ...	121.4	115.0	122.1	122.1	122.5
13th September ...	121.5	116.9	122.0	122.0	122.4
18th October ...	121.7	122.1	121.6	121.6	122.0
15th November ...	121.8	131.7	120.7	120.6	121.0
13th December ...	121.9	145.7	119.3	119.2	119.6
Average for 1937...	120.9	127.0	120.2	120.2	120.5
1938:—					
17th January ...	122.1	159.0	117.9	117.8	118.2
14th February ...	122.3	158.2	118.2	118.0	118.4
14th March ...	122.4	154.2	118.8	118.6	119.1
4th April ...	122.5	153.9	118.9	118.8	119.2
16th May ...	122.7	156.0	118.9	118.8	119.1
13th June ...	122.8	160.4	118.5	118.4	118.7
18th July ...	122.9	158.3	118.9	118.8	119.2
15th August ...	123.0	156.2	119.3	119.1	119.5
12th September ...	123.1	158.9	119.1	118.9	119.3
17th October ...	123.3	157.8	119.4	119.2	119.6

The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting from the estimated numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment, apart from "recognised" holidays.

The figures for July to October, 1938, are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons at July, 1939.

NEW SERIES.

The following Table, which has been compiled on the same lines as those given above, includes not only persons insured under the general scheme and the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, but also persons insured under the agricultural scheme and the domestic employments that were brought into insurance in April, 1938. As comparable figures on this basis are not available for dates prior to July, 1938, the series starts with that date. In compiling the index numbers, the figures for July, 1938, have been equated to 100. The figures are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July, 1939.

* A revised procedure for counting the unemployed was introduced in September, 1937, under which persons subsequently found to be in employment at the date of the count are excluded from the figures. At 13th September, 1937—the count of the unemployed was made on both the original and the revised bases, and the figures so obtained have been utilised for the purposes of linking the index numbers for September, 1937, and later dates, and the averages of the index numbers for the year 1937, with those for earlier dates, in order to obtain a continuous and comparable series of index numbers. The averages for 1937 of the actual numbers in cols. (3) to (6), of the first part of the Table, however, are computed from the figures (a) on the old basis for January to August, and (b) on the new basis for later months, and they are not strictly comparable with those given for previous years. It is estimated that on the old basis the average numbers in employment in 1937, shown in column (6), would be about 11,480,000.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated number in Employment (see above).	
				A.	B.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1938:—					
18th July ...	14,516	1,751	12,765	12,258	12,256
15th August ...	14,528	1,728	12,800	12,292	12,290
12th September ...	14,540	1,759	12,781	12,273	12,271
17th October ...	14,555	1,750	12,805	12,296	12,294
Index Numbers. (18th July, 1938 = 100.)					
1938:—					
18th July ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15th August ...	100.1	98.7	100.3	100.3	100.3
12th September ...	100.2	100.5	100.1	100.1	100.1
17th October ...	100.3	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.3

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1937, TO JUNE, 1938.

The percentages unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, published in previous issues of this GAZETTE in respect of each month from July, 1937, were computed by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the total numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1937. At that date the total numbers insured, aged 16-64, inclusive of agriculture, were 14,063,000 in Great Britain, and 14,387,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the corresponding figures, excluding the agricultural scheme, were 13,400,000 and 13,697,000 respectively.

The information now available (see page 420), shows that at the beginning of July, 1938, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, inclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, had risen to approximately 14,276,000 in Great Britain, and 14,604,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while the corresponding figures, excluding agriculture, were about 13,606,000 and 13,905,000 respectively. The monthly percentages of unemployment among insured persons for the period July, 1937, to June, 1938, accordingly require adjustment to allow for these increases in the insured population.

The Table below shows the estimated total numbers insured against unemployment at one date in each month from 26th July, 1937, to 13th June, 1938, including and excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and the revised percentages of unemployment, calculated on the basis of the new estimates of the numbers insured at each date. The figures do not include the domestic employments brought within the insurance schemes at 4th April, 1938, in respect of which estimates of the numbers insured are not available for any date earlier than July, 1938.

Date.	Including Agricultural Scheme.		Excluding Agricultural Scheme.	
	Estimated numbers insured, aged 16-64.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.	Estimated numbers insured, aged 16-64.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1937.				
26th July ...	14,083,000	9.5	13,420,000	9.8
23rd August ...	14,104,000	9.3	13,440,000	9.6
13th September:—				
Old Basis*	14,117,000	9.5	13,453,000	9.8
New Basis*	—	9.1	—	9.5
18th October ...	14,138,000	9.5	13,473,000	9.9
15th November ...	14,153,000	10.3	13,488,000	10.6
13th December ...	14,168,000	11.5	13,503,000	11.7
1938.				
17th January ...	14,187,000	12.6	13,522,000	12.8
14th February ...	14,203,000	12.5	13,537,000	12.7
14th March ...	14,217,000	12.1	13,551,000	12.4
4th April ...	14,229,000	12.0	13,562,000	12.3
16th May ...	14,251,000	12.2	13,583,000	12.5
13th June ...	14,265,000	12.4	13,596,000	12.8

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

1937.				
26th July ...	14,407,800	9.7	13,717,300	10.1
23rd August ...	14,429,300	9.6	13,737,500	9.9
13th September:—				
Old Basis*	14,442,600	9.7	13,750,600	10.0
New Basis*	—	9.4	—	9.7
18th October ...	14,463,800	9.8	13,770,800	10.1
15th November ...	14,478,900	10.6	13,785,900	10.9
13th December ...	14,494,000	11.9	13,801,000	12.1
1938.				
17th January ...	14,513,100	13.0	13,820,100	13.2
14th February ...	14,529,200	12.8	13,835,200	13.1
14th March ...	14,543,700	12.4	13,849,400	12.7
4th April ...	14,556,100	12.4	13,860,500	12.7
16th May ...	14,578,600	12.5	13,881,600	12.8
13th June ...	14,593,000	12.8	13,894,700	13.2

For each month from July to September, 1938, revised percentages of unemployment computed on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, are given on page 444.

* See footnote * in previous column.

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

EFFECT ON STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1938 (page 130), a number of workpeople in certain domestic employments became insurable against unemployment on 4th April, 1938. The statement referred to gave particulars of the classes of employments thus brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance, respectively.

From information derived from the recent exchange of unemployment books, it is estimated that at July, 1938, 220,000 persons, aged 14-64, within these classes were insured under the General Scheme in Great Britain, and 20,520 under the Agricultural Scheme. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding figures were 221,270 and 20,620, respectively.

The following Table gives an analysis of these totals by age and sex:—

Age-Group.	General Scheme.			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		<i>Great Britain.</i>				
21-64	87,000	99,000	186,000	18,540	160	18,700
18-20	3,000	14,000	17,000	780	30	810
16 and 17	2,000	9,000	11,000	600	10	610
14 and 15	2,000	4,000	6,000	390	10	400
Total aged 16-64 ...	92,000	122,000	214,000	19,920	200	20,120
„ „ 14-64 ...	94,000	126,000	220,000	20,310	210	20,520
		<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>				
21-64	87,590	99,480	187,070	18,630	160	18,790
18-20	3,040	14,100	17,140	790	30	820
16 and 17	2,020	9,020	11,040	600	10	610
14 and 15	2,010	4,010	6,020	390	10	400
Total aged 16-64 ...	92,650	122,600	215,250	20,020	200	20,220
„ „ 14-64 ...	94,660	126,610	221,270	20,410	210	20,620

It will be seen that among the persons thus brought within the General Scheme, the number of females exceeded the number of males, while, on the other hand, all but a very small number of those brought within the Agricultural Scheme were men aged 21-64.

The numbers insured in the new classes brought within the General Scheme fall within five of the industry groups for which separate figures are published each month in this GAZETTE (see pages 436 to 439 of this issue) and those aged 16-64 are analysed, according to these industries, in the following Table:—

Industry.	Great Britain.			Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
<i>General Scheme:—</i>						
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	20,900	26,750	47,650	21,090	26,870	47,960
National Government Service	18,700	6,800	25,500	18,770	6,840	25,610
Local Government Service	14,700	56,300	71,000	14,790	56,480	71,270
Professional Services	11,200	31,500	42,700	11,290	31,750	43,040
Other Industries and Services	26,500	650	27,150	26,710	660	27,370
Total, General Scheme	92,000	122,000	214,000	92,650	122,600	215,250
<i>Agricultural Scheme:—</i>						
“Other” Employments	19,920	200	20,120	20,020	200	20,220
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes	111,920	122,200	234,120	112,670	122,800	235,470

One-third of the workers added to the General Scheme fall within the Local Government Service classification, and these consist mainly of domestic workers in Local Authority hospitals, infirmaries, and other institutions. The 26,500 men included in the industry group “Other Industries and Services” consist of chauffeurs and lorry drivers and attendants in private service.

The statistics relating to the total numbers of insured persons, the numbers in each industry, the numbers and percentages of such persons recorded as unemployed, and the estimated numbers in employment, will in future include the domestic employments now brought into insurance and consequently they will not be strictly comparable with the figures previously published. For the present, however, comparisons in the published figures between the current month and a year before will exclude the newly insured classes.

Statistics of unemployment among the newly insured classes are available in respect of each month since July, 1938. In order to claim unemployment insurance benefit an insured person must have paid not less than 30 contributions within the preceding two years. While there must have been a number of unemployed persons, within the classes in question, who could not satisfy this condition between April and November, 1938, such workers will have been entitled to make application for unemployment assistance allowances.

In these circumstances it is unlikely that the figures of unemployment among the newly insured classes for each month since July, 1938, have been seriously understated.

The statistics show that the rates of unemployment among these classes are below the average for all insured persons in both the General Scheme and the Agricultural Scheme.

In order to indicate the effect of including the new classes in the figures for each Scheme, the following Table gives rates of unemployment for 18th July, 1938, for each of the industry groups concerned. The figures on each line marked “A” include the newly insured classes, while those on the lines marked “B” exclude these classes.

Percentages Unemployed, Aged 16-64, at 18th July, 1938.

Industry.	Great Britain.			Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
<i>General Scheme:—</i>						
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service. ...	A 12.1	9.7	10.7	12.4	9.9	10.9
	B 13.4	10.5	11.6	13.7	10.7	11.8
National Government Service. ...	A 10.1	3.6	9.1	10.4	3.6	9.4
	B 11.3	4.3	10.4	11.7	4.3	10.6
Local Government Service ...	A 15.5	1.9	13.0	15.8	1.9	13.2
	B 16.1	3.2	15.2	16.4	3.2	15.4
Professional Services ...	A 4.5	2.4	3.4	4.6	2.4	3.5
	B 4.8	2.6	3.9	5.0	2.7	3.9
Other Industries and Services. ...	A 18.5	7.0	14.6	19.3	7.1	15.2
	B 23.3	7.1	16.9	24.2	7.1	17.6
Total General Scheme (all industries). ...	A 13.3	10.4	12.5	13.6	11.2	12.9
	B 13.4	10.7	12.6	13.7	11.5	13.1
<i>Agricultural Scheme:—</i>						
“Other Employments” ...	A 3.1	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2
	B 4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5
Total Agricultural Scheme (all industries). ...	A 3.7	5.8	3.9	4.2	6.2	4.3
	B 3.8	5.9	3.9	4.3	6.2	4.4
Total General and Agricultural Schemes (all industries). ...	A 12.7	10.3	12.1	13.0	11.1	12.5
	B 12.8	10.6	12.2	13.1	11.4	12.7

It will be seen that for the General Scheme as a whole, in Great Britain, the inclusion of the new classes reduces the percentage rate of unemployment among males at 18th July, 1938, by 0.1, and the rate among females by 0.3. The percentage rate for males and females combined is reduced by 0.1. In the case of the Agricultural Scheme the inclusion of the new classes reduces the rate of unemployment at 18th July among males and females by 0.1.

The Table shows, however, that the addition of the new classes has a much greater effect on the percentage rates of unemployment for individual industries, particularly in the case of males.

The effect of the inclusion of the new classes on the statistics of insured persons in employment is indicated in the article on pages 423 and 424 of this issue.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report* on proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the year ended 30th September, 1937.

The Report states that the upward movement in the minimum rates of wages which began at the close of 1933, following the cuts in the rates made during the previous two years, continued during the year under review. By 30th September, 1937, the average of the weekly minimum rates of wages fixed by the 47 Wages Committees for ordinary adult male workers had reached the figure of 33s. 4d. as against 32s. 2d. at 30th September, 1936, and the lowest point of 30s. 6½d. reached during 1933. Further increases occurred after 30th September, 1937, and by 31st March, 1938, the average had reached 34s. 3½d.

These averages of the weekly minimum rates take no account of overtime payments or of additional remuneration for special classes of workers, and therefore do not represent the average aggregate earnings. No comprehensive statistics of actual wages are available, but information collected by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture in the course of their investigations for the purpose of securing the observance of the minimum rates shows that in the year ended 30th September, 1937, for 2,812 ordinary adult male workers whose wages were investigated, the average total weekly earnings were 35s. 3d.; for 739 horsemen, 38s. 4d.; and for 874 stockmen, 40s. 10d. The Report adds a warning that, as a large proportion of the farms visited are those in respect of which complaints have been made that the minimum rates are not being paid, it may be presumed that the wages ascertained from such farms give a bias on the low side.

The Report also states that during the year under review, there was an appreciable extension of the practice of providing that employment on certain public holidays should be treated as overtime employment.

Appendices to the Report show, *inter alia*, for the several Wages Committee areas, the minimum and overtime rates of wages in operation, and the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned in payment of the minimum rates, and the values attached thereto.

* Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ended 30th September, 1937. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. net. (1s. 1d. post free.)

HOLIDAYS IN RELATION TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

REPORT BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

The Minister of Labour referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice the question whether any change should be made in the Unemployment Insurance Acts in relation to holidays and periods of suspension from work. The Report of the Committee has now been published.*

The Committee point out that the term "holiday" is not used in the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and in dealing with claims to benefit, questions as to holidays arise in the form of questions as to whether a person who is not working during a holiday period is to be regarded as "unemployed" and "available for work." The practice in regard to both these points is now regulated by a number of decisions of the Umpire, the effect of which is that a claimant is not "unemployed" so as to be entitled to benefit either

(a) on days recognised by custom or agreement as holidays (whether or not any payment is made to him by the employer); or

(b) on days for which, in accordance with the terms of his employment, he receives wages.

There are two exceptions to this general statement. If the claimant's employment has terminated before an unpaid holiday, he is treated as unemployed and may receive benefit during the holiday period. Secondly, an unpaid holiday for which no benefit is payable counts as a period of unemployment for the purpose of preserving continuity of unemployment; consequently, it may count as part of the statutory three days' waiting time, or it may make another waiting time unnecessary and so cause benefit to be paid for other days on which, otherwise, it would not have been paid.

The rule that days of recognised holiday may count for continuity of unemployment, though not for benefit, was laid down by the Umpire with a view to preventing hardship at a time when the rules as to continuity of unemployment and as to the length of the waiting time were less favourable to the claimant for benefit than at present. The Committee point out that the present provisions, both as to benefit and continuity of unemployment in relation to holiday periods, lead to great inconvenience of administration and to anomalies, and they mention three ways in which it is possible for persons who are actually on holiday to draw benefit.

The Committee came to the conclusion that a day of holiday, whether or not a payment is made by the employer, should not be treated as a day of unemployment either for benefit or to maintain continuity of unemployment. Holidays should, in fact, not count as days at all for the purposes of unemployment insurance; that is to say, they should be treated as Sundays.

Exception should be made to this rule only where it can be presumed of any particular workman that he would have been unemployed on the day of holiday and without any pay from the employer, even if it had not been a holiday. The problems that arise in applying this principle are those of defining what is meant by "holiday," and of defining the grounds for the presumption that the workman would have been unemployed even apart from any holiday.

In the view of the Committee, the term "holiday" will include general and local holidays, holidays resting on agreement between employers and workers, and times when a particular workman may personally be on holiday. They suggest that the definition of holidays should avoid the terms "recognised" and "customary," since the use of these terms implies that a cessation of work must be observed for a number of years before it can be regarded as a holiday. A unilateral declaration of a "holiday" by the employer cannot be accepted, because it incurs the risk of letting genuine unemployment go without benefit. On the other hand, formal agreement between employers and employees to treat a time of stoppage as a holiday should not be adopted as the criterion, because this tends to turn what are really holidays into recorded and remunerated unemployment.

On the second problem, namely, the grounds of the presumption that the workman would have been unemployed apart from any holiday, the Committee came to the conclusion that something like the present "12 days' rule"† can hardly be avoided. They suggest however, that if anything corresponding to this Rule is retained, no distinction should be drawn between cases where a workman returns to the old employer and those where he goes to a different employer within the specified limit of time. The Rule would thus be used solely for the purpose of determining whether the workman would have been unemployed even apart from the holiday, and not to ascertain whether he had been finally discharged or only suspended by his former employer.

Legislation would be required to give effect to the Committee's proposals, and the Committee accordingly recommend that Parliament should be invited by legislation to secure that insured persons on holiday should not be treated as unemployed, and that power should be given to the Minister of Labour, by regulations, to define holidays and to make the necessary exception for persons to whom the holiday comes not as a break in employment but in the course of unemployment.

It is estimated that the proposed change would result in a saving to the Unemployment Fund of about £400,000 a year. The Committee accordingly suggest that it would be reasonable to relax the rules as to continuity of unemployment by increasing the interval after a period of unemployment within which a fresh waiting time is not required. To increase the interval to fifteen weeks, twenty weeks

or twenty-six weeks, would cost about £400,000, £600,000 or £750,000 a year, respectively. The Committee have little doubt that the Unemployment Fund could reasonably be asked to bear the cost of an extension at least to twenty weeks.

As regards contributions, the majority of the Committee were of the opinion "that insurance contributions should be paid in respect of any holiday period if the workman receives payment, with a view to expenditure during that period, either from the employer or from any fund to which the employer contributes for the provision of pay during holidays, and whether the payment is made in respect of that period or not."

This view is mainly based on the considerations, first, that a substantial proportion of insured persons are already enjoying holidays with pay for which contributions are being paid, and the remission of contributions would mean an appreciable loss of income to the various insurance schemes. Secondly, the Committee take the view that the line between holidays and unemployment should be marked as strongly as possible. Days or weeks of paid holiday should not break a workman's employment any more than the hours of each day when he is away from work.

The question of "suspension pay" arose in relation to payments made by certain employers during suspension from work. Under the present law the receipt of such payments disqualifies the workmen from receipt of benefit. The Committee recommended that the law should be amended so that payments during suspension, made in accordance with regulations of the Minister of Labour, should not of themselves involve either liability for insurance contributions or cessation of unemployment benefit during the period of suspension.

The Committee conclude their Report with the following remarks:—"The various problems under consideration in this report, as we have indicated, are complex and difficult. Whatever the law, there will be some apparent anomalies and hardships. The general principle, whose adoption will in our view reduce both anomalies and hardships to a minimum, is that of distinguishing clearly between unemployment and holidays, and securing that some period each year set aside for rest and recreation, without loss of wages from the employer, shall be regarded as a normal incident of every form of employment. If this principle is right, it is not irrelevant for us to observe that the problems and difficulties which we have been called on to consider here will become less serious in proportion as there is general and early acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee on Holidays with Pay."

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE: WINTER ALLOWANCES.

The Unemployment Assistance Board have announced that under the Unemployment Assistance (Winter Adjustments) Regulations, 1938,* temporary additions will be made in appropriate cases to allowances for pay weeks ending in the period from 14th November, 1938, to 15th April, 1939, inclusive.

As the Minister of Labour explained during the debate in the House of Commons last July, the administration of the new Regulations will proceed on the same general lines as were followed in making additions last winter; that is to say, each case will be considered on its merits, but, while all cases will be specially reviewed, those to which attention will be particularly directed will be household cases where the resources consist mainly of unemployment allowances. In such cases the addition last year was generally 2s. to 3s. a week.

The review of cases for the purpose of considering whether the temporary addition is needed will be put into operation without prior application from individuals concerned. The additions, where made, take effect simultaneously on appropriate pay days in the week beginning 14th November. Applicants to whom the addition is granted will be notified individually in due course.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

EIGHTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

On the invitation of His Majesty's Government, the Eighty-fifth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in London from 25th-27th October, 1938. Prior to the Session of the Governing Body meetings of the following committees took place: Preparatory Committee for the Textile Industry, Periodical Reports Committee, Recreation Committee and Finance Committee.

Mr. F. W. Leggett, representative of the British Government, who had been Chairman of the Governing Body throughout the preceding year, relinquished his office at the beginning of the Session when Mr. Paal Berg, the representative of the Norwegian Government, was unanimously elected Chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, attended the opening Session of the Governing Body and welcomed the delegates to London on behalf of the Government.

Amongst the matters dealt with at the Session were the following: The report of the preparatory first meeting of the International Public Works Committee was considered. This report recommended the adoption by the Governing Body of a draft Uniform Plan in

* See page 330 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

† The Umpire has adopted a Rule that if a workman returns to the same employer within 12 days (exclusive of the days of holiday), he should, in general, be treated as not having been discharged; whereas, if he does not so return, his employment is treated as having terminated.

accordance with which information should be submitted to the International Labour Office regarding their public works by those Members accepting the Recommendation concerning International Co-operation in respect of Public Works adopted at the 1937 Session of the Conference. The Governing Body approved the Uniform Plan.

The Governing Body considered a Resolution adopted at the International Labour Conference in June of this year proposing that one or more preparatory technical tripartite meetings should be called to consider the bases of international regulations on the reduction of hours of work in transport by rail, inland waterways and air. After considerable discussion it was decided to convene in March, 1939, a technical tripartite meeting (i.e. consisting of governments, employers and workers) to discuss the reduction of hours of work in transport by rail with a view to the subsequent inclusion of this question in the agenda of the International Labour Conference for the adoption of international regulations. The Governing Body decided to discuss at a later stage when and under what conditions other meetings could be called for discussion of the problems of transport by inland waterways and transport by air.

An interim report was made by the Preparatory Textile Committee indicating their agreement in principle to the constitution of a Permanent Textile Committee. It was also decided that the Report of the Recreation Committee, which dealt with subjects relating to holidays with pay, should be circulated to Governments. The Report of the Committee of Experts on Silicosis was also discussed.

The Cuban Minister in London attended one of the sittings of the Governing Body and on behalf of his Government invited the International Labour Office to hold a conference of American States at Havana at a convenient date towards the end of 1939. This invitation followed the adoption by the International Labour Conference in June last of a Resolution proposing that following the success of the first Conference of American States held at Santiago in January, 1936, a second conference should be held in 1939. The Governing Body accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Cuban Government and decided that the agenda of the Conference should be as follows: discussion of the report of the Director of the International Labour Office; examination of the effect given to the Resolutions of the Conference at Santiago, Chile (particularly as regards the work of women and children, and social insurance); organisation of Official Institutions dealing with emigration and settlement.

The Governing Body approved various suggestions for improving the procedure for supervising the application of International Labour Conventions by the countries which had ratified them.

On behalf of the Norwegian Government, the new Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. Paal Berg, invited the Governing Body to hold its next Autumn Session at Oslo. This invitation was gratefully accepted.

In conclusion, the Governing Body took leave of the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Harold Butler, whose resignation will take effect prior to the next Session. Numerous Members of the Governing Body paid their tribute to Mr. Harold Butler and expressed their regret at the severance of his connection with the International Labour Office, of which he had been one of the original officers.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN ITALY: NEW LEGISLATION.

NEW and centralised arrangements for the provision of occupational training courses for workers have been instituted in Italy by a Royal Decree-Law, No. 1,380, dated 21st June, 1938, which was promulgated on 12th September, 1938. The object of these arrangements, as defined in the legislation, is "to train and develop the technical and productive capacity of the workers correspondingly with the requirements of the national economic life."

The courses of training to be provided are classified, first, under four main headings, viz., (i) agriculture; (ii) industry; (iii) commerce; and (iv) banking and insurance; and, secondly, according to the grade of tuition to be provided. Thus, in industry, for example, four grades of training are to be provided through elementary, skilled, specialised, and finishing courses. Other courses may be arranged, as necessary, for specified purposes, e.g., training in business administration and handicrafts, and the training of women for suitable occupations, and of subordinate workers in concerns engaged in war manufactures. In addition, special courses of training may be instituted for unemployed persons.

The courses are to be under the control of the Ministry of National Education, and are to be organised, either directly or through specially constituted authorities, by the National Fascist Party and the Confederations of employers and workers, the latter acting in mutual agreement. For this purpose, the organising authorities in question must submit each year to the Ministries of National Education and of Corporations their projected programme of courses, together with statements establishing the need for the courses and certifying that the necessary financial resources are assured in each case. The final programme of courses to be instituted each year is to be determined by agreement between the above-mentioned Ministries, after consultation with the technical education authorities. The two Ministries are also required to submit to the Central Corporative Committee special reports on the courses of training of workers.

The courses are to be held in the schools and technical education establishments in so far as these are suitably equipped; otherwise, suitable factories, business premises or institutes may be used for the purpose. The curriculum and the duration of the individual courses, attendance at which is, as a rule, to be free of charge, are to be determined by the Ministry of National Education, according to the nature of the course and the occupational activity concerned. Evening or day courses may be instituted, according to circumstances, the necessary staff being recruited from the staff of the technical

schools and institutes, from the staff of the undertakings concerned, or from among experts. In localities in which elementary and skilled training courses in industry, elementary courses in commerce, and the special courses mentioned above, other than those for women's training, have been set up, the attendance at such courses of apprentices and learners below 18 years of age (*apprendisti*) is obligatory, if they do not hold the secondary school certificate appropriate to the business in which they are engaged and are resident within three kilometres of the place where the courses are held. For non-attendance deductions are to be made from the pay of the workers concerned, and employers who fail to grant the necessary attendance facilities are liable to fines.

As regards the special courses which may be instituted for unemployed persons, these are designed to increase their efficiency in their trade or to train them in similar trades or occupations for which labour may be required. The courses are to be attended by unemployed workmen selected, according to their aptitudes, by the competent syndical associations, in agreement with the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare.

Examinations of proficiency may be held or attendance certificates issued for the more elementary courses, and final examinations are to be held for skilled and specialised courses. Workers who possess proficiency or final examination testimonials, or attendance certificates, have the right to be registered in the employment exchange lists under their appropriate category and are entitled to preference for employment in the occupations in which they are recognised as proficient, either in the undertaking in which they are employed or in other undertakings in the same branch of production. A suitable record is also to be made in the employment books* of the workers concerned of examinations passed and testimonials or certificates secured by them.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Working Hours in the Aircraft Industry.—Arbitral awards were issued in April last extending normal hours of work in the French aircraft industry from 40 to 45 a week for a period of six months, an increase in wages of 0.75 francs an hour being granted for all work done within the 45 hours (see this GAZETTE for May, 1938, page 175). A decision of the French Minister of Labour dated 12th October, 1938, has extended the applicability of these awards until 14th April, 1939. The Federation of Metal Workers condemned the decision as unjustified, and called upon aircraft workers to refuse to work more than 40 hours a week after the original date of expiry of the awards. The Government, however, threatened punitive action against workers who failed to obey the decision, and it appears that the majority have continued to observe the 45-hour week. The workers in aircraft factories have, for the most part, agreed to work nine hours a day for five days a week.

ITALY.

Institution of the "Fifty-third Week."—The practice observed by some undertakings in Italy of making a gift to their workers at Christmas has been generalised through the institution of the "fifty-third week" by a collective agreement which was signed recently by representatives of the Fascist Confederations of Industrial Employers and Workers. In accordance with this agreement, all workers employed in industrial undertakings, including handicraft and co-operative undertakings, are to receive from their employers, normally on Christmas Eve, an annual allowance equivalent to their earnings for a normal week, i.e., for not less than 40 hours of work. Workers who enter or leave employment in an undertaking during the course of the year will receive allowances at the rate of one day's normal earnings for each period of two months in employment or fraction of such period, not being less than 15 days. The agreement came into operation on 15th October; but the qualifying period for the receipt of the first annual allowance dates from 1st January, 1938.

Wage Increases in Flax and Hemp and Jute Industries.—A new collective agreement covering about 35,000 workers in the flax and hemp industry in Italy, which came into force on 10th October, 1938, provides *inter alia* for the following basic minimum daily rates of wages:—

	Lire.
Flax scutchers, female	7.55
Hacklers, hand, male	20.00
Carding operatives, female	7.35
Spinners, female	8.85
Warpers, female	9.60
Weavers, male, according to type of loom ...	14.00-18.35
Weavers, female, according to type of loom ...	8.85-10.00
Bleachers, dyers, etc., male	20.90

These rates are stated to represent an increase of 5 per cent. on the basic rates hitherto in force. Piece workers are guaranteed average daily earnings equivalent to the basic rates increased by 10 per cent., and, when transferred to time work, are to receive the basic rates increased by the same percentage. (Under the previous collective agreement, piece workers were guaranteed average earnings equivalent to basic rates increased by at least 15 per cent.)

Under a new collective agreement applicable to the Italian jute industry, the basic and actual wages of about 25,000 workers in the industry were increased, as from 28th October, 1938, by 10 per cent.

* An account of the compulsory system of employment books in Italy was given in this GAZETTE for July, 1935, page 254, and September, 1936, page 324. Under a Ministerial Decree, dated 12th August, 1938, employment books must be issued not only, as hitherto, to industrial workers, but to all workers covered by the basic Act, with the exception of workers in agriculture and forestry.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER: GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment at 17th October showed an improvement as compared with 12th September. It improved in the cotton, wool and other main textile industries, coal mining, iron and steel and metal goods manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, paper manufacture, and the fishing industry. On the other hand, employment declined in hotel and boarding house, railway, shipping and road passenger transport services, the distributive trades, building, public works contracting, printing, ship building and repairing, bread, biscuit, etc. making, entertainments, sports, etc., and laundry service.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 17th October, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,294,000. This was 23,000 more than at 12th September, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, 210,000 less than at 18th October, 1937.

The figure for the number in employment on 17th October, 1938, includes 839,000 persons insured under the agricultural scheme and in the classes of domestic employments which became insurable at 4th April, 1938. These classes have hitherto been excluded from these figures.*

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th October, 1938, was 12·3† as compared with 12·4† at 12th September. For 18th October, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 9·8†. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12·7 at 17th October, 1938, 12·8 at 12th September, 1938, and 10·1 at 18th October, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·3, 4·1 and 3·3 respectively.

At 17th October, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,408,932 wholly unemployed, 307,947 temporarily stopped, and 64,348 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,781,227; this was 17,391 less than at 12th September, 1938, but 390,978 more than at 18th October, 1937.

The total of 1,781,227 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 17th October, 1938, included 1,019,969 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 538,565 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 51,845 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 170,848 other persons, of whom 43,351 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 17th October, 1938, was 1,862,662, as compared with 1,880,575 at 12th September, 1938, and 1,460,030 at 18th October, 1937.†

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment in October showed an improvement, due mainly to seasonal causes. There was a reduction in the number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped in most districts; in Yorkshire the decrease was considerable.

In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement, but was slack on the whole; at tin mines it remained slack. Employment at limestone quarries continued good in the Buxton area and very slack in the Cleveland area. There was a further improvement at china clay quarries and employment was fair generally; it showed little change at slate quarries and chalk quarries and remained good at the former and fairly good at the latter. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued to decline and was bad; at the West Lothian shale mines it was still fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment in October showed little change. In iron and steel manufacture there was a marked improvement in employment in October; there was a considerable reduction in the number of workpeople temporarily stopped. Employment in the tinplate industry again improved in October, but was still bad; there was an improvement also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement between 12th September and 17th October, and was fair on the whole. It improved in motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture and was good; it continued good in electrical engineering; it was fair in general and marine engineering, and moderate in constructional and textile engineering.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry showed a further slight decline between 12th September and 17th October in most of the principal areas. There was some improvement however, in the North Eastern Division and in Wales.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment at 17th October showed an improvement, as compared with 12th September; it was worse, however, than in October, 1937.

Employment in the wool textile industry showed a further improvement between 12th September and 17th October, but was still slack generally. There was less short-time working, on the whole,

than in September. Employment again improved in the carpet section, and was fair.

In the silk manufacturing industry employment showed a slight decline and was very slack; short-time working was again reported from many areas; in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was an improvement and employment was moderate. In the lace trade it showed little change and was slack. In the other textile trades employment improved; it was good in the hosiery trade, but was still bad in the linen and jute trades and in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, in which there was much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trades showed an improvement but was only moderate; short-time working continued in many districts. There was little change in the dressmaking and millinery trades and employment on the whole remained fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade continued to improve but remained moderate. In the glove trade employment continued slack, while in the corset trade there was a further slight improvement and employment was fairly good. In the hat trade employment showed a seasonal decline and was moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further improvement between 12th September and 17th October. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short-time working.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades as a whole again showed a slight improvement; it remained fair in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fair to moderate on the whole in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment during October showed a further decline and was moderate on the whole. The decline affected all occupations except slaters and tilers, but was most marked in the painting and decorating branch of the industry. In individual occupations employment was slack with painters, moderate with plasterers, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline during October, especially in the South of England, which was partly attributable to seasonal causes; employment, however, was fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight decline, and was moderate; with millawyers and with coachbuilders there was little change and employment continued fair with the former and moderate with the latter.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a marked improvement and was fair generally. With printers there was a further decline, but employment was fairly good on the whole. There was little change in employment in the bookbinding industry.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed little change and continued slack on the whole. In the glass trades also there was little change and employment remained slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen improved considerably in October, mainly owing to the commencement of the East Anglian herring fishing season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment during October showed a slight improvement in port transport, but declined in harbour, river and canal service; in the industry as a whole it was still slack generally. Employment among seamen showed a further decline in some areas, due mainly to seasonal causes, and was slack on the whole.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 17TH OCTOBER, 1938.

In the Table below an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 17th October, 1938:—

				Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
				Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.							
Men			1,060,370	195,768	62,285	1,318,423	
Boys			45,672	6,087	237	51,996	
Women			257,447	99,032	1,790	358,269	
Girls			45,443	7,060	36	52,539	
Total			1,408,932	307,947	64,348	1,781,227	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with month ago			+ 84,781	- 104,547	+ 2,375	- 17,391	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.							
Men			1,107,030	197,783	65,037	1,369,850	
Boys			48,298	6,149	237	54,684	
Women			278,303	102,818	1,817	382,938	
Girls			47,685	7,469	36	55,190	
Total			1,481,316	314,219	67,127	1,862,662	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with month ago			+ 86,331	- 106,603	+ 2,359	- 17,913	

* See the article on pages 423 and 424.

† The figures are in respect of all persons insured under the general and agricultural schemes, including, for 12th September and 17th October, 1938, the classes brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938, as to which see the article on page 425.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, at 17th October, 1938, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures include the classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1938.

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes.*			General Scheme.*			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
London ...	9.2	6.2	8.3	9.3	6.2	8.3	4.2	10.1	5.0
S. Eastern ...	7.4	7.7	7.5	8.7	7.8	8.4	2.1	5.3	2.3
S. Western ...	8.1	6.9	7.9	8.9	6.9	8.5	2.6	8.0	2.7
Midlands ...	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.8	9.1	3.9
N. Eastern ...	12.7	11.9	12.5	13.3	12.1	13.0	3.1	2.2	3.0
N. Western ...	17.2	16.3	16.9	17.4	16.3	17.1	7.4	14.1	7.6
Northern ...	20.0	11.8	18.7	20.4	11.9	19.0	7.7	9.8	7.9
Scotland ...	16.2	11.8	15.0	17.2	11.8	15.6	5.3	12.3	5.9
Wales ...	23.9	16.6	23.0	24.6	16.7	23.6	10.2	7.1	10.1
Special Schemes	2.3	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.7	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	12.7	10.3	12.1	13.3	10.4	12.5	3.8	7.2	4.0
N. IRELAND ...	24.5	24.5	24.5	26.6	24.6	25.8	11.2	15.6	11.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	12.9	10.7	12.3	13.5	10.8	12.7	4.1	7.4	4.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

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 October, 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.						
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
15 August	1,280,618	58,629	363,535	56,460	1,759,242	1,843,272
12 Sept.	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	1,880,575
17 October	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227	1,862,662

(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

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 October, 1937:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.*			General Scheme.*			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1937.									
18th October	10.6	7.5	9.8	11.1	7.5	10.1	3.2	6.1	3.3
15th November	11.3	8.9	10.6	11.7	8.8	10.9	4.2	18.3	5.0
13th December	12.7	9.7	11.9	13.1	9.4	12.1	6.5	35.6	8.2
1938.									
7th January	13.3	11.9	13.0	13.7	11.6	13.2	7.2	37.5	9.0
14th February	13.1	12.1	12.8	13.5	11.8	13.1	6.7	35.3	8.4
14th March ...	12.6	11.9	12.4	13.1	11.8	12.7	5.6	18.8	6.4
4th April ...	12.6	11.6	12.4	13.1	11.6	12.7	5.2	12.8	5.7
16th May ...	12.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	11.7	12.8	5.8	18.5	6.5
13th June ...	13.1	11.9	12.8	13.6	11.9	13.2	5.0	9.0	5.2
18th July :—									
(a) Old Series†	13.1	1.4	12.7	13.7	11.5	13.1	4.3	6.2	4.4
(b) New Series†	13.0	11.1	12.5	13.6	11.2	12.9	4.2	6.2	4.3
15th August...	12.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.2	12.6	3.9	7.8	4.2
12th Sept. ...	12.9	10.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
17th October	12.9	10.7	12.3	13.5	10.8	12.7	4.1	7.4	4.3

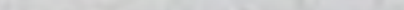

* Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

† Up to and including June, 1938, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons at July, 1939.

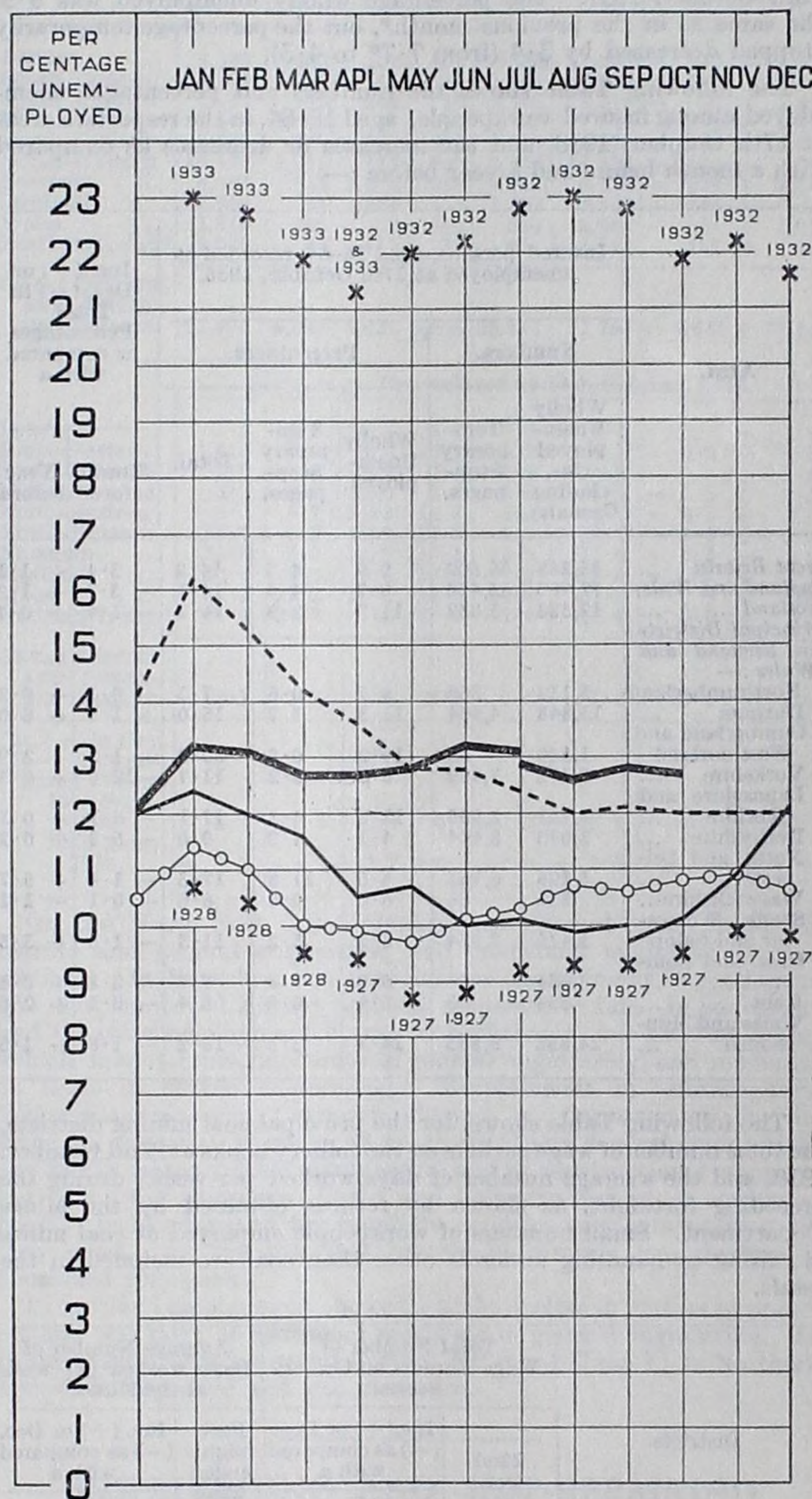
The numbers insured at July, 1938, include the estimated numbers of persons in the classes of domestic employments which were brought within the insurance schemes at 4th April, 1938 (see article on page 425). Percentages unemployed in July, 1938, (a) excluding and (b) including these classes are given in the Table, and are indicated by the two points, for that month, in the chart in the next column. Figures for August, 1938, and subsequent months include the new classes.

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.‡ 

X 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 24th Oct., 1938.		Period 26th October, 1937, to 24th October, 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 ...	277,178	257,496	1,777,047	+ 55,338	1,638,903	+ 68,390
Boys ...	31,535	25,231	333,667	- 33,380	258,257	- 16,649
Women	74,579	58,725	752,671	+ 260	576,208	+ 21,286
Girls ...	29,172	22,973	317,532	- 13,125	246,180	- 3,260
Total	412,464	364,425	3,180,917	+ 9,093	2,719,548	+ 69,767

* See footnote † in previous column, particularly as regards the break in the curve at July, 1938.

† 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 two points for that month.

† 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 24th October, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,420 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed an improvement, due mainly to seasonal causes. There was a reduction in the number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped in most districts; in Yorkshire the decrease was considerable.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.2 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 17.6* at 12th September, 1938 and 13.1 at 18th October, 1937. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9.9, the same as in the previous month*, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 3.4 (from 7.7* to 4.3).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 17th October, 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 17th October, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.*	Year before.
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tempo- rary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tempo- rary Stop- pages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	85,288	36,502	9.9	4.3	14.2	- 3.4	+ 1.1
England and Wales ...	72,965	33,470	9.7	4.4	14.1	- 3.7	+ 1.2
Scotland ...	12,323	3,032	11.9	2.9	14.8	- 1.4	+ 0.7
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</i>							
Northumberland	3,132	265	6.7	0.6	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Durham ...	13,848	4,454	11.3	3.7	15.0	+ 1.5	+ 6.0
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,589	65	19.2	0.8	20.0	- 1.2	- 2.9
Yorkshire ...	9,372	7,499	6.5	5.2	11.7	-12.0	- 0.3
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	8,751	2,905	12.8	4.3	17.1	- 6.1	- 0.3
Derbyshire ...	2,073	2,444	4.1	4.9	9.0	- 5.9	+ 0.2
Notts. and Leicester ...	3,196	6,753	5.5	11.8	17.3	- 1.4	+ 5.7
Warwickshire...	831	85	6.0	0.6	6.6	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Staffs., Worces-ter and Salop	3,476	2,934	6.1	5.2	11.3	- 1.5	+ 3.5
Glos. and Som-erset ...	634	68	6.9	0.8	7.7	- 2.8	+ 0.1
Kent ...	354	3	5.4	0.0	5.4	- 0.3	+ 2.6
Wales and Mon-mouth ...	24,852	5,983	14.7	3.5	18.2	- 1.8	- 1.5

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd October, 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.†			
	22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ...	44,720	+ 0.1	- 1.0	5.34	+ 0.15	- 0.05
Durham ...	110,215	- 1.0	- 5.3	4.94	+ 0.07	- 0.38
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,630	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	5.35	+ 0.04	- 0.27
South Yorkshire ...	97,664	+ 1.4	- 0.5	4.76	+ 1.45	- 0.40
West Yorkshire ...	43,784	+ 0.7	+ 3.7	4.74	+ 0.76	- 0.25
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	57,784	- 0.0	- 2.7	4.87	+ 0.31	- 0.08
Derbyshire ...	44,721	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	4.21	+ 0.59	+ 0.04
Notts. and Leicester ...	54,064	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	4.53	+ 0.91	- 0.07
Warwick ...	16,440	- 0.8	- 2.4	5.14	- 0.06	- 0.02
North Staffordshire ...	23,183	+ 0.6	- 1.5	5.24	+ 0.25	- 0.10
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	26,679	+ 0.5	- 0.2	4.83	+ 0.34	+ 0.03
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,407	+ 0.5	- 3.0	5.61	+ 0.13	+ 0.17
Kent ...	6,442	+ 0.9	- 9.1	5.43	+ 0.12	- 0.13
North Wales ...	9,700	+ 0.5	- 0.5	5.42	+ 0.19	- 0.07
South Wales and Monmouth ...	133,102	+ 0.1	- 2.5	5.63	+ 0.52	+ 0.03
England and Wales	683,535	+ 0.2	- 1.6	5.01	+ 0.54	- 0.15
SCOTLAND:						
Mid and East Lothians	13,125	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	5.56	+ 0.51	+ 0.09
Fife and Clackmannan	23,373	+ 0.3	- 0.4	5.63	+ 0.25	+ 0.05
Rest of Scotland ...	53,186	+ 1.6	- 1.3	5.55	+ 0.27	- 0.19
Scotland ...	89,684	+ 1.1	- 0.7	5.57	+ 0.30	- 0.09
GREAT BRITAIN	773,219	+ 0.3	- 1.5	5.08	+ 0.52	- 0.14

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

† 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.

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1938, was 0.70 of a day per week, of which 0.62 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 17th September 1938, were 1.21 days and 0.97 of a day per week respectively, and for the fortnight ended 23rd October, 1937, 0.56 and 0.41 of a day per week respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,847,300 tons, as compared with 16,919,900 tons in the four weeks ended 17th September, 1938, and 19,517,200 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd October, 1937.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed an improvement, but was slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 20.1 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 29.2* at 12th September, 1938, and 6.9 at 18th October, 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.†		
	Fort-night ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days	Days	Days
Cleveland ...	1,890	- 14.8	- 40.6	3.99	+ 0.58	-1.90
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,875	+ 2.4	- 7.3	6.00	+ 0.28	...
Other Districts ...	1,557	- 6.6	- 11.9	4.92	+ 0.11	-0.91
ALL DISTRICTS ...	5,322	- 6.9	- 23.7	4.97	+ 0.41	-0.94

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1938, by firms making returns was 2,077, an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with September, 1938, and of 1.6 per cent. as compared with October, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5.95 in October, 1938, as compared with 6.06 in September, 1938, and 5.94 in October, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed little change. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.4 at 17th October, 1938, the same as at 12th September, 1938,* compared with 8.6 at 18th October, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 12,550 workpeople at the end of October, 1938, showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with September, 1938, and of 23.7 per cent. compared with October, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1938, was 76, compared with 77 at the end of September, 1938, and 133 at the end of October, 1937. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
	Oct. 1938.	Sept. 1938.	Oct. 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	17	18	37	− 1	− 20
Cumberland & W. Lancs.	5	5	10	...	− 5
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N.					
Wales and Cheshire ...	4	5	8	− 1	− 4
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants. ...	20	19	30	+ 1	− 10
Lincolnshire ...	11	11	15	...	− 4
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick ...	4	4	11	...	− 7
South Wales and Mon. ...	5	4	6	+ 1	− 1
England and Wales ...	66	66	117	...	− 51
Scotland ...	10	11	16	− 1	− 6
Great Britain ...	76	77	133	− 1	− 57

The production of pig iron in October, 1938, amounted to 469,400 tons compared with 429,800 tons in September, 1938, and 769,600 tons in October, 1937.

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).
† See footnote † in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in October showed a marked improvement, and there was a considerable reduction in the number of workpeople temporarily stopped. This improvement follows a period of steady decline, which commenced in October of last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20.9 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 27.4* at 12th September, 1938, and 9.7 at 18th October, 1937.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts.†			
	Week ended 22nd Oct. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd Oct. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,294	+10.5	42,819	+10.8	-22.1	
Puddling Forges ...	838	+64.6	3,286	+64.5	-44.5	
Rolling Mills ...	22,960	+6.8	115,379	+7.8	-20.6	
Forging and Pressing	1,518	+1.7	8,123	+2.2	-12.3	
Founding ...	8,932	+0.9	50,169	+0.7	-2.7	
Other Departments	11,753	+14.8	65,558	+15.2	-6.3	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	15,862	+2.0	91,739	+2.1	-9.7	
TOTAL ...	69,157	+6.8	377,073	+7.1	-14.0	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	10,758	+4.4	59,986	+2.9	-17.8	
Sheffield, Rotherham	24,087	+6.0	132,733	+5.7	-2.5	
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	342	-3.7	1,524	-6.4	-31.2	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,325	+13.1	21,640	+10.1	-31.6	
Staffordshire ...	5,520	+8.6	29,603	+9.3	-14.1	
Other Midland Counties ...	6,272	+4.8	34,891	+9.5	-5.2	
Wales and Mon. ...	8,193	+19.3	45,250	+20.1	-20.9	
Total, Eng. & Wales	59,497	+7.9	325,627	+7.9	-12.3	
Scotland ...	9,660	+0.7	51,446	+1.9	-23.3	
TOTAL ...	69,157	+6.8	377,073	+7.1	-14.0	

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 22nd October, 1938, as compared with 5.4 in September, 1938, and with 5.7 in October, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 854,800 tons in October, 1938, as compared with 754,700 tons in September, 1938, and with 1,133,600 tons in October, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in October showed a further improvement, but was still bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 33.7 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 38.1* at 12th September, 1938, and 8.9 at 18th October, 1937.

There was an improvement also in steel sheet manufacture.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd October, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	51	+6	283	+25	-117	
Steel Sheet	10	+4	88	+30	-14	
TOTAL ...	61	+10	371	+55	-131	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement between 12th September and 17th October, and was fair on the whole. It improved in motor-vehicle and aircraft manufacture and was good; it continued good in electrical engineering; it was fair in general and marine engineering, and moderate in constructional and textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in employment which affected all divisional areas.

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

† 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.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 17th October, 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 17th October, 1938.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	4,589	803	102	464	5,098	11,056	-135	+4,520
South-Eastern ...	1,924	389	144	136	1,844	4,437	+140	+1,745
South-Western ...	1,183	128	263	90	2,546	4,210	+2	+1,838
Midlands ...	5,544	1,829	39	953	9,387	17,752	-4,142	+6,915
North-Eastern ...	8,357	277	180	388	873	10,075	-299	+4,342
North-Western ...	14,420	1,656	173	702	2,377	19,328	-583	+8,007
Northern ...	4,498	513	2,046	1,090	649	8,796	+224	+2,744
Scotland ...	8,938	251	1,638	1,413	1,292	13,532	+383	+4,312
Wales ...	1,278	164	39	340	640	2,461	-94	+1,038
Northern Ireland	1,075	83	411	70	471	2,110	-151	+421
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	51,806	6,093	5,035	5,646	25,177	93,757	-4,655	+35,882
Percentages Unemployed at 17th October, 1938.								
London ...	3.6	4.3	28.3	6.6	6.9	4.9	...	+1.9
South-Eastern ...	4.3	3.4	3.3	13.9	3.9	4.1	+0.2	+1.5
South-Western ...	3.5	3.7	3.1	7.7	4.4	4.0	...	+1.5
Midlands ...	5.2	4.9	35.5	8.4	7.6	6.4	-1.5	+2.3
North-Eastern ...	9.3	4.7	11.8	12.6	5.3	8.6	-0.3	+3.5
North-Western ...	12.4	6.2	19.2	12.9	6.5	10.4	-0.3	+3.8
Northern ...	11.6	6.0	12.7	14.8	12.5	11.6	+0.3	+3.0
Scotland ...	12.5	6.3	8.5	18.2	7.8	11.4	+0.4	+3.3
Wales ...	21.3	22.2	10.8	14.8	14.4	17.8	-0.6	+5.4
Northern Ireland	17.1	20.2	7.3	28.0	8.0	11.4	-0.9	+1.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	8.1	5.2	8.8	12.1	6.5	7.5	-0.4	+2.6
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:—								
12th Sept., 1938* ...	-0.1	-0.1	+0.4	+0.2	-1.0	-0.4	—	—
18th Oct., 1937 ...	+3.2	+2.2	+0.7	+2.4	+1.9	+2.6	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment showed little change in marine and general engineering and continued moderate in both sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering improved slightly and was moderate to fair. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved slightly; it was good in motor-vehicle manufacture, moderate in general engineering, and moderate to slack in textile engineering. Employment in Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry showed an improvement in the principal sections; it was good in electrical and general engineering, and fair in motor-vehicle manufacture and in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district it continued good. In London and the Southern counties employment was still very good. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture it continued very good.

In Scotland employment showed a slight decline in marine engineering and was fair; it continued moderate in general engineering. In Wales employment improved slightly, but was still slack; in Northern Ireland it improved and was moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline between 12th September and 17th October in most of the principal areas. There was some improvement, however, in the North-Eastern Division and in Wales.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that between July, 1937, and July, 1938, there was some increase in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 17th October, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before* and a year before:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64, Unemployed at 17th Oct., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages Unemployed at 17th Oct., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	2,032	+ 612	+ 358	19.9	+ 6.0	+ 3.2
South-Eastern ...	459	+ 43	+ 2	7.7	+ 0.8	- 0.3
South-Western ...	3,115	+ 516	+ 801	10.8	+ 1.8	+ 2.7
Midlands ...	91	+ 3	+ 19	35.0	+ 1.2	+ 10.2
North-Eastern ...	1,398	- 84	+ 357	27.2	- 1.6	+ 8.0
North-Western ...	6,096	+ 53	- 316	23.1	+ 0.2	- 1.6
Northern ...	11,503	+ 1,120	+ 1,213	30.7	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
Scotland ...	11,622	+ 921	+ 1,188	24.9	+ 2.0	+ 1.9
Wales ...	1,661	- 298	+ 28	36.3	- 6.6	+ 3.2
Northern Ireland	1,787	- 8	- 333	18.9	- 0.1	- 3.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	39,764	+ 2,878	+ 3,317	22.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.6

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 17th October showed an improvement as compared with 12th September; it was worse, however, than in October, 1937.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 24.0 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 31.7* at 12th September, 1938, and with 10.5 at 18th October, 1937. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 21.5, 27.8*, and 10.4; in the manufacturing department they were 26.6, 35.7*, and 10.6.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	9,566	+ 12.7	- 9.0	16,624	+ 16.1	- 10.7
Spinning ...	19,097	+ 15.8	- 13.1	31,916	+ 20.3	- 15.1
Weaving ...	16,847	- 1.0	- 22.0	28,802	+ 2.6	- 27.0
Other ...	5,999	+ 3.6	- 12.1	13,266	+ 4.3	- 14.6
Total ...	51,509	+ 7.8	- 15.4	90,608	+ 11.0	- 18.5
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,848	+ 21.9	- 13.3	6,603	+ 26.5	- 15.9
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,575	+ 15.5	- 15.6	7,593	+ 18.2	- 18.2
Oldham ...	10,782	+ 9.6	- 4.9	20,607	+ 12.1	- 8.0
Bolton and Leigh ...	7,615	+ 10.2	- 13.1	13,007	+ 20.9	- 16.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	4,980	- 6.7	- 17.9	9,214	- 3.8	- 21.5
Manchester ...	3,854	+ 7.2	- 10.4	6,590	+ 9.9	- 11.5
Preston and Chorley ...	2,828	- 8.5	- 22.7	4,510	- 7.2	- 29.6
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	2,766	+ 10.1	- 27.6	5,004	+ 8.4	- 29.8
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,066	- 14.0	- 41.0	4,066	- 11.1	- 43.7
Colne and Nelson ...	2,000	+ 1.6	- 17.1	4,321	+ 5.9	- 20.8
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,686	+ 55.0	- 10.6	3,731	+ 55.5	- 11.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,073	+ 0.9	- 20.5	1,706	+ 9.9	- 20.0
Other Districts ...	2,436	+ 9.6	- 13.8	3,656	+ 13.9	- 17.0
Total ...	51,509	+ 7.8	- 15.4	90,608	+ 11.0	- 18.5

Returns from firms employing about 50,800 workpeople in the week ended 22nd October, 1938, showed that about 11½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Glossop and Hyde employment showed an improvement; it was worse, however, than a year ago. At Stalybridge a slight improvement was reported in the spinning department.

In the Oldham district employment, although showing a slight improvement, continued bad generally and was worse than a year ago. In the spinning department there was a slight improvement and a certain amount of machinery was restarted, and in the manufacturing department there was some improvement with weavers of heavy goods.

At Bolton there was some improvement, but employment remained bad on the whole with spinners and weavers and slack with cardroom workers, with short-time working. At Leigh employment showed a slight improvement, and short-time working decreased. At Rochdale and at Bury some improvement was reported; employment, however, was much worse than a year ago. At Heywood employment was generally slack.

At Preston, Accrington and Padiham employment showed little general change; at Great Harwood, Darwen, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley, Nelson and Colne a slight improvement was reported. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad with short-time working.

At Huddersfield and Todmorden employment was generally bad.

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 17th October, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 17th October, 1938.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing						
Room	984	3,158	761	3,996	8,899	— 3,447
Spinning	6,042	2,733	6,224	3,051	18,050	— 4,973
Beaming, Winding						
and Warping ...	1,295	4,690	1,582	6,270	13,837	— 4,534
Weaving	5,151	16,758	3,102	7,602	32,613	— 13,207
Other Processes ...	758	266	468	172	1,664	— 633
Total	14,230	27,605	12,137	21,091	75,063	— 26,794

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement, between 12th September and 17th October, but was still slack generally, and worse than a year ago. There was less short time working, on the whole, than in September. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15.8 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 18.8* at 12th September, 1938, and 11.3 at 18th October, 1937.

Worsted Section.—Employment improved slightly, on the whole, but remained slack. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd October, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 25 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 10½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 6½ hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments, 24 per cent. were on short time†, losing 16 hours each on the average, and 16½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 10 hours each. In the *spinning* department 20½ per cent. were on short time†, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 12 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, 40 per cent. and 10½ hours; overtime, 4½ per cent. and 4½ hours.

Among wool sorters employment was reported as moderate. In the woolcombing department there was a slight improvement in all sections. In the spinning and weaving departments employment continued to improve.

At Bradford employment showed a further improvement, but was still poor on the whole. At Shipley an improvement was reported, and short time working decreased, more especially among male workers. At Halifax the improvement recorded in September was maintained; a shortage of juvenile labour was reported in the spinning section. At Keighley employment remained poor on the whole but was slightly better in the spinning section; there was a shortage of juvenile labour. At Huddersfield employment was better than in the previous month but was poor generally; in the fine worsted (men's wear) section employment was reported as moderate.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement in most districts but was generally worse than a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd October, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 25 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 16½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the *spinning* department, 19½ per cent. were on short time†, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 26½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 29½ per cent., and 10½ hours; overtime, 10½ per cent. and 5 hours.

Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley district again improved slightly but was still slack. At Leeds and Morley there was a slight improvement, especially among female workers, but generally employment was still slack and worse than a year ago. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District showed little change on the whole and continued poor. In the rag and shoddy trade there was a slight improvement but employment was generally slack. In the blanket trade in Yorkshire employment showed an improvement, especially among women workers, and remained fair. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth there was little change. At Rochdale employment was fair. In the West of England employment was fairly good on the whole. In the principal districts of the South of Scotland there was an improvement, but employment remained slack on the whole; in the woollen cloth trade employment was reported as moderate.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a further improvement and was fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed at 17th October, 1938, was 9.2 as compared with 11.8 at 12th September, 1938, and 8.5 at 18th October, 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 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926† = 100).	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926† = 100).
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,095	+ 4.7	91.0	22,150	+ 9.4	76.5
Spinning ...	34,801	+ 2.1	83.2	54,902	+ 5.5	83.0
Weaving ...	14,028	+ 0.7	74.3	26,438	+ 5.6	67.4
Other Depts. ...	10,019	+ 1.3	95.1	22,167	+ 3.9	81.6
Not Specified ...	1,295	- 4.8	75.0	2,476	+ 4.2	54.8
Total—Worsted	69,238	+ 1.9	82.7	128,133	+ 5.9	77.0
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	868	- 0.3	72.3	1,894	- 2.0	75.0
Spinning ...	11,901	+ 1.1	85.6	27,144	+ 1.7	99.2
Weaving ...	20,845	+ 1.5	89.4	38,704	+ 2.9	94.1
Other Depts. ...	14,121	- 0.3	84.1	32,265	+ 0.4	87.9
Not Specified ...	1,794	+ 3.8	72.5	3,731	+ 10.0	74.7
Total—Woollen	49,529	+ 1.0	85.9	103,738	+ 1.9	91.9
CARPET SECTION ...	11,490	+ 0.9	126.1	22,802	+ 4.4	136.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,257	+ 1.5	86.3	254,673	+ 4.1	86.2

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

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

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
Districts: †						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Bradford ...	29,540	+ 2.2	80.8	57,124	+ 6.8	70.6
Huddersfield ...	6,292	+ 2.1	83.0	11,990	+ 11.1	73.6
Halifax ...	7,255	+ 0.7	72.6	12,298	+ 0.9	68.7
Leeds ...	7,353	+ 0.9	84.8	13,941	+ 3.8	89.2
Keighley ...	7,080	+ 3.2	85.8	12,610	+ 6.4	88.5
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,264	+ 1.7	99.0	5,047	+ 4.2	99.9
Total — West Riding ...	60,784	+ 1.8	81.6	113,010	+ 6.0	75.1
West of England and Midlands ...	4,299	+ 0.5	85.6	8,087	+ 3.7	82.8
Lancashire ...	362	+ 4.6	125.8	693	+ 12.1	132.8
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,793	+ 5.8	104.1	6,343	+ 5.8	139.3
Total—Worsted	69,238	+ 1.9	82.7	128,133	+ 5.9	77.0
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,867	+ 0.8	94.0	28,959	+ 0.5	92.5
Dewsbury, Batley, etc., ...	9,288	+ 0.8	78.5	18,672	+ 1.7	90.9
Leeds ...	7,453	+ 1.7	92.4	16,886	+ 3.6	105.6
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,513	+ 1.3	102.3	5,751	+ 3.2	98.5
Bradford ...	1,124	+ 5.0	89.2	2,237	+ 8.7	74.0
Total — West Riding ...	33,245	+ 0.8	90.3	72,505	+ 1.0	97.5
Lancashire ...	4,239	+ 1.0	86.6	9,061	+ 4.3	92.3
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,405	+ 0.6	80.4	6,672	+ 4.0	99.3
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,640	+ 1.5	76.6	15,500	+ 4.0	75.3
Total—Woollen	49,529	+ 1.0	85.9	103,738	+ 1.9	91.9
CARPET SECTION ...	11,490	+ 0.9	126.1	22,802	+ 4.4	136.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	130,257	+ 1.5	86.3	254,673	+ 4.1	86.2

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd October, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 17th September, 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 ...	+ 4.9	+ 2.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.2
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 4.4	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 3.5	+ 4.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.1	+ 3.0
TOTAL ...	+ 4.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	—	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Leeds ...	—	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	+ 0.7
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 3.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
TOTAL ...	—	+ 1.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.0

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 17th October, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 17th October, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting	88	11	192	9	300	— 140
Wool Washing and Pre- paring	447	238	365	234	1,284	+ 131
Wool Combing	289	261	558	402	1,510	— 486
Wool Carding	479	83	466	98	1,126	— 6
Woollen Spinning	325	118	380	241	1,064	+ 49
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	279	1,431	202	1,811	3,723	— 1,536
Woollen Winding and Warping	120	49	135	114	418	— 77
Worsted Winding and Warping	110	339	245	754	1,448	— 329
Woollen Weaving	168	700	280	1,538	2,686	— 640
Worsted Weaving	158	1,352	173	2,704	4,387	— 818
Other Processes	685	85	713	188	1,671	— 184
TOTAL	3,148	4,667	3,709	8,093	19,617	— 4,036

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th September and 17th October, 1938. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short-time working.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 10.7 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 11.2 at 12th September, 1938, and with 9.1 at 18th October, 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 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales :—						
London	2,403	+ 3·6	+ 6·0	5,814	+ 6·5	+ 16·9
Leicester	9,909	+ 1·6	+ 0·5	24,816	+ 2·3	+ 4·4
Leicester Country District... ..	5,548	+ 1·2	+ 0·0	13,399	+ 6·0	+ 4·5
Northampton	5,763	+ 2·0	+ 2·5	13,481	+ 0·4	+ 4·0
Higham, Rushden and District	6,315	+ 0·0	+ 5·6	16,823	+ 3·2	+ 0·3
Kettering and District	4,687	+ 0·3	+ 1·3	12,192	+ 1·5	+ 7·2
Rest of Northants	1,718	+ 0·2	...	4,274	+ 1·1	+ 8·6
Stafford and District... ..	2,481	+ 1·8	+ 10·4	4,717	+ 12·4	+ 17·9
Norwich and District	6,119	+ 2·5	+ 5·0	12,467	+ 6·5	+ 2·8
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,338	+ 3·3	+ 3·5	2,886	+ 1·5	+ 4·6
Leeds and District	1,527	+ 3·1	+ 2·3	3,953	+ 10·2	+ 5·1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	7,655	+ 2·2	+ 0·7	16,612	+ 5·6	+ 0·7
Birmingham and District... ..	848	+ 0·6	+ 8·3	1,649	+ 0·1	+ 8·2
Other parts of England and Wales	4,836	+ 0·3	+ 1·0	9,848	+ 1·8	+ 1·6
England and Wales	61,147	+ 0·3	+ 1·8	142,931	+ 1·5	+ 3·0
Scotland	1,947	+ 0·8	+ 1·5	4,648	+ 5·1	+ 5·4
Great Britain	63,094	+ 0·3	+ 1·8	147,579	+ 1·6	+ 3·1

Returns from firms employing about 62,800 workpeople in the week ended 22nd October, 1938, showed that 28 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 7½ hours each on the average, while nearly 16 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked at Leicester, Northampton, Stafford and Norwich, but some overtime was worked at Higham and Rushden, and in Lancashire.

Employment in London showed a further slight improvement; it was moderate in North and East London.

At Leicester employment showed a further slight improvement, and was fair. In the Leicester Country district the improvement in employment continued.

Employment at Northampton declined a little and there was much short-time working. In the Higham and Rushden district employment improved, but at Kettering there was little change. At Wellingborough employment improved and at Raunds it was good.

At Stafford employment declined a little and short-time working continued. At Norwich also employment declined and there was much short-time working.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district declined a little, but was fair. At Leeds the improvement in employment continued and there were a number of workpeople on overtime. In the Lancashire slipper trade the improvement in employment was maintained. Employment was good at Bacup and Chorley, and also at Kendal.

Employment in Scotland showed a further improvement, and was good at Kilmarnock.

The following Table shows the number 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 17th October, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 17th October, 1938.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're :						
Preparing Dept. ...	148	28	53	20	249	— 43
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	268	20	144	8	440	— 110
Clicking Dept. ...	575	15	926	9	1,525	+ 130
Closing Dept. ...	16	778	9	785	1,588	+ 101
Making Dept. ...	1,555	36	703	39	2,333	— 457
Finishing Dept. ...	967	621	358	281	2,227	— 335
Slipper Making ...	146	114	502	151	913	— 77
Clog Making ...	11	1	5	—	17	— 2
Repairing and Hand- Sewn Work ...	584	9	42	1	636	— 69
Total ...	4,270	1,622	2,742	1,294	9,928	— 862

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during October, especially in the South of England; the decline was partly attributable to seasonal causes. Employment, however, was still fair on the whole, and better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.0 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 9.8* at 12th September, 1938, and 7.9 at 18th October, 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 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	11,358	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	32,925	+ 1.3	+ 4.2
Rest of Great Britain ...	8,563	- 2.2	- 1.0	22,768	- 3.1	- 3.2
Total ...	19,921	- 0.8	+ 1.9	55,693	- 0.6	+ 1.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 19,867 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 4½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd October, 1938. On the other hand, nearly 5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further decline and was moderate on the whole. The decline, which occurred in all administrative divisions, affected all occupations except slaters and tilers, but was most marked in the painting and decorating branch of the industry. Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

As regards individual occupations employment was slack with painters, moderate with plasterers, and fair with other classes of skilled occupations. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate; unemployment continued heavy 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 17th October, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before,* and with a year before:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1938.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 17th Oct., 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.
Carpenters ...	153,220	12,044	422	7.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Bricklayers ...	110,640	10,428	522	9.4	+ 1.9	+ 3.9
Masons ...	22,770	2,063	171	9.1	+ 2.3	+ 3.0
Slaters and Tilers ...	9,280	909	57	9.8	- 1.6	+ 0.9
Plasterers ...	38,220	4,459	192	11.7	+ 2.5	+ 5.7
Painters ...	143,400	30,280	1,394	21.1	+ 6.3	+ 7.3
Plumbers ...	45,230	3,770	143	8.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	305,300	40,353	1,363	13.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.7
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	101,750	33,523	741	32.9	+ 0.6	+ 7.1
All other occupations ...	120,300	30,182	1,126	25.1	+ 1.6	+ 4.5
Total ...	1,050,110	168,011	6,131	16.0	+ 1.9	+ 3.8
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	237,860	43,497	58	18.3	+ 3.4	+ 6.0
South-Eastern ...	137,780	18,598	142	13.5	+ 1.7	+ 5.3
South-Western ...	117,360	12,602	253	10.7	+ 1.5	+ 2.8
Midlands ...	132,780	17,061	1,417	12.8	+ 1.7	+ 4.8
North-Eastern ...	91,050	11,777	1,385	12.9	+ 1.4	+ 3.1
North-Western ...	123,520	23,940	1,420	19.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.9
Northern ...	53,600	9,410	480	17.6	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Scotland ...	97,840	14,383	749	14.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.7
Wales ...	37,530	9,120	216	24.3	+ 1.9	+ 1.4
Northern Ireland ...	20,790	7,623	11	36.7	+ 1.2	+ 5.0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,050,110	168,011	6,131	16.0	+ 1.9	+ 3.8

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during October have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,486,000 in 1931). The returns show that in October, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,239,200.

An analysis of the figures, by districts and by classes of buildings, and comparisons with earlier dates, are given on page 455 of this issue.

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.3 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 17.2 at 12th September, 1938, and 12.7 at 18th October, 1937.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China ...	1,797	- 3.4	- 16.4	3,170	- 3.3	- 16.3
Earthenware ...	6,499	+ 1.5	- 2.5	13,239	+ 2.9	- 4.7
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,129	- 1.9	- 9.1	4,020	- 1.2	- 9.6
Total ...	10,425	- 0.1	- 6.5	20,429	+ 1.1	- 7.7
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	8,118	- 0.1	- 6.6	14,453	+ 0.4	- 8.6
Other Districts ...	2,307	- 0.3	- 6.4	5,976	+ 2.8	- 5.3
Total ...	10,425	- 0.1	- 6.5	20,429	+ 1.1	- 7.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,331 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,763, or about 17 per cent., were working on an average about 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd October, 1938; on the other hand, 376, or about 3½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 8 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month and was fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a decline as compared with September, but was still good on the whole. At Leeds, Liverpool and Belfast, however, it was reported as slack, while at other centres, including Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow, it was moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a further decline, but remained fair on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fair generally.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month and was slightly better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.4 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 11.2* at 12th September, 1938, and with 4.2 at 18th October, 1937. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and book-binding industries were 7.3, 6.2* and 6.0; in the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 4.8, 5.2* and 3.3.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1938.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Oct., 1938.	Sept., 1938.	Oct., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	36,648	4.0	2.8	3.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,747	5.7	3.9	4.9	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,995	3.4	2.0	3.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.4
Scotland ...	5,353	4.0	2.3	3.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.9
Other Districts ...	11,555	2.6	1.8	3.1	+ 0.8	- 0.5
Total ...	76,298	4.1	2.8	3.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.7
Lithographic Printing	12,280	5.6	4.6	5.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
Bookbinding ...	8,297	4.9	4.9	5.0	...	- 0.1
Printing and Book-binding (branches not distinguished) ...	35,720	1.5	1.9	0.9	- 0.4	+ 0.6

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement in port transport, but declined in harbour, river and canal service. In the industry as a whole it 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

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

canal service was 25.8 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 26.8* at 12th September, 1938, and 21.7 at 18th October, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 10.8, 9.8 and 10.1; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 28.5, 29.9* and 23.7.

London.—Employment showed a slight improvement compared with last month, but was still slack. 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—					
1st Oct., 1938 ...	4,274	2,241	6,515	6,015	12,530
8th „ „ ...	3,875	1,556	5,431	6,308	11,739
15th „ „ ...	3,918	1,537	5,455	6,181	11,636
22nd „ „ ...	3,757	1,560	5,317	6,145	11,462
29th „ „ ...	3,842	1,677	5,519	6,068	11,587
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Oct., 1938 ...	3,933	1,715	5,648	6,143	11,791
Average for Sept., 1938 ...	3,618	1,898	5,516	5,581	11,097
Average for October, 1937 ...	4,264	2,131	6,395	5,971	12,366

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 990, as compared with 974 in September, 1938, and 1,100 in October, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed a seasonal improvement at some ports, and continued moderate generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool improved slightly, and was moderate; at Garston and Salford it declined, and was moderate and poor respectively.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1938, was 12,316, compared with 11,629 in September, 1938, and with 13,144 in October, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £35,856 in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1938, compared with £31,317 in September, 1938, and with £41,368 in October, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff improved with coal trimmers and tippers, and was fair generally; at Swansea it declined somewhat with dock workers and was moderate. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment continued fairly good. Employment at Plymouth and Southampton declined slightly but was fair generally.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow improved and was fair; at Leith it fluctuated, but was fair generally. At Dundee employment continued to improve, and was fair; while at Grange-mouth it showed a further decline, but remained moderate. Employment at Belfast improved, and was good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed a further decline in some areas due mainly to seasonal causes, and was slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 24.4 at 17th October, 1938, as compared with 22.3* at 12th September, 1938, and 23.0 at 18th October, 1937.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Oct., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1938.	Oct., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool†	8,594	— 419	— 747	86,722	89,644
Manchester	657	— 42	+ 110	6,861	6,075
London	9,350	— 527	+ 505	87,046	87,542
Southampton	4,103	+ 76	— 138	46,472	51,184
Tyne Ports	2,267	+ 278	+ 877	18,633	16,789
Sunderland	183	— 188	— 1	2,433	2,351
Middlesbrough	214	— 61	— 46	2,437	2,701
Hull	1,063	+ 173	— 15	9,632	8,980
Bristol‡	603	+ 70	— 180	6,904	7,503
Newport, Mon.	444	— 96	— 118	4,899	4,872
Cardiff|| ... ..	2,462	+ 99	+ 310	20,901	19,196
Swansea	983	+ 206	+ 285	8,677	8,532
SCOTLAND :					
Leith... ..	476	+ 121	+ 182	3,224	2,617
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	209	— 162	— 7	2,796	3,200
Glasgow	3,020	— 474	+ 390	30,452	31,380
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	246	— 63	+ 70	2,232	2,177
Total for above Ports	34,874	— 1,009	+ 1,477	340,321	344,743

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 444).

† 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 17th October, 1938. :—

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 17th October, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.	12th Sept. 1938.	18th Oct. 1937.
<i>London Division ...</i>	<i>179,208</i>	<i>49,122</i>	<i>9,314</i>	<i>237,644</i>	<i>+ 26,970</i>	<i>+ 71,144</i>
<i>South-Eastern Division ...</i>	<i>73,402</i>	<i>19,177</i>	<i>6,681</i>	<i>99,260</i>	<i>+ 15,502</i>	<i>+ 26,923</i>
Brighton ...	4,871	1,519	405	6,795	+ 1,699	+ 2,137
Chatham ...	1,889	578	301	2,768	+ 138	+ 157
Ipswich... ..	2,354	511	150	3,015	+ 115	+ 1,157
Norwich ...	5,475	1,452	260	7,187	+ 272	+ 993
Reading ...	1,970	459	119	2,548	+ 186	+ 213
Rest of Division	56,843	14,658	5,446	76,947	+ 13,092	+ 22,580
<i>South-Western Division ...</i>	<i>69,544</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>5,661</i>	<i>89,205</i>	<i>+ 13,599</i>	<i>+ 14,893</i>
Bristol ...	9,917	1,963	687	12,567	— 319	— 254
Plymouth ...	4,676	1,063	231	5,970	+ 567	+ 376
Portsmouth ...	4,611	1,136	567	6,314	+ 1,068	+ 132
Southampton ...	7,579	849	463	8,891	+ 2,265	+ 2,634
Swindon ...	1,064	117	107	1,288	+ 17	+ 535
Rest of Division	41,697	8,872	3,606	54,175	+ 10,035	+ 12,486
<i>Midlands Division ...</i>	<i>147,501</i>	<i>52,378</i>	<i>8,304</i>	<i>208,183</i>	<i>— 15,881</i>	<i>+ 67,945</i>
Birmingham ...	22,558	11,103	1,097	34,758	— 3,229	+ 16,349
Coventry ...	3,670	1,563	289	5,522	— 1,124	+ 2,193
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	2,089	1,009	61	3,159	— 745	+ 1,166
Derby ...	3,771	1,146	328	5,245	+ 710	+ 2,581
Leicester ...	6,524	2,899	121	9,544	— 1,297	+ 1,857
Northampton ...	2,878	1,062	125	4,065	+ 18	+ 167
Nottingham ...	11,277	3,322	334	14,933	+ 498	+ 3,648
Smethwick ...	1,679	1,179	46	2,904	+ 265	+ 1,543
Stoke-on-Trent ...	13,856	6,773	560	21,189	+ 94	+ 5,176
Walsall ...	5,289	1,407	233	6,929	+ 689	+ 3,597
West Bromwich ...	1,620	398	74	2,092	+ 610	+ 978
Wolverhampton ...	4,062	1,495	246	5,803	+ 671	+ 2,117
Rest of Division	68,228	19,022	4,790	92,040	— 8,571	+ 26,573
<i>North-Eastern Division ...</i>	<i>142,033</i>	<i>43,491</i>	<i>9,544</i>	<i>195,068</i>	<i>— 21,663</i>	<i>+ 49,965</i>
Barnsley ...	6,619	612	551	7,782	— 1,971	+ 1,059
Bradford ...	10,405	7,036	519	17,960	— 1,922	+ 4,151
Dewsbury ...	2,369	1,047	124	3,540	— 445	+ 1,024
Doncaster ...	3,250	480	724	4,454	— 1,273	+ 872
Grimsby ...	5,176	599	428	6,203	+ 202	+ 901
Halifax ...	2,294	1,612	102	4,008	+ 57	+ 1,950
Huddersfield ...	3,016	2,280	192	5,488	— 1,150	+ 2,730
Hull ...	12,451	1,676	1,371	15,498	+ 1,386	+ 3,563
Leeds ...	16,327	7,575	499	24,401	+ 269	+ 7,205
Lincoln ...	1,848	357	183	2,388	+ 63	+ 640
Rotherham ...	5,509	443	465	6,417	— 274	+ 34
Sheffield ...	19,123	3,776	715	23,614	— 2,162	+ 8,820
Wakefield ...	3,204	575	193	3,972	— 2,249	+ 1,082
York ...	2,381	292	44	2,717	+ 300	+ 414
Rest of Division	48,061	15,131	3,434	66,626	— 11,552	+ 15,588
<i>North-Western Division ...</i>	<i>251,595</i>	<i>110,700</i>	<i>18,829</i>	<i>381,124</i>	<i>— 34,918</i>	<i>+ 91,584</i>
Accrington ...	3,292	2,815	311	6,418	+ 580	+ 3,874
Ashton-u-Lyne... ..	3,354	1,769	207	5,330	— 457	+ 1,658
Barrow ...	2,365	420	159	2,944	— 390	+ 1,113
Birkenhead ...	6,547	889	502	7,938	+ 252	+ 752
Blackburn ...	6,950	8,562	565	16,077	— 1,128	+ 5,524
Blackpool ...	4,205	1,672	281	6,158	+ 2,049	+ 1,291
Bolton ...	7,668	4,435	431	12,534	— 2,988	+ 4,171
Burnley... ..	5,461	4,954	460	10,875	— 1,642	+ 4,148
Bury ...	2,521	1,916	157	4,594	— 523	+ 2,071
Chorley ...	1,538	1,824	118	3,480	— 1,671	+ 1,333
Liverpool ...	62,025	9,959	5,182	77,166	+ 1,909	+ 4,217
Manchester ...	29,362	11,855	1,409	42,626	+ 652	+ 7,254
Nelson ...	2,532	2,190	215	4,937	— 5,952	+ 3,029
Oldham ...	11,360	5,175	456	16,991	— 1,002	+ 6,893
Preston ...	4,316	3,810	536	8,662	— 792	+ 3,447
Rochdale ...	4,350	2,225	221	6,796	— 845	+ 2,842
St. Helens ...	5,967	579	548	7,094	+ 20	+ 1,062
Salford ...	8,826	3,898	361	13,085	— 1,890	+ 2,015
Stockport ...	4,888	3,213	263	8,364	— 265	+ 2,530
Warrington ...	3,794	815	362	4,971	— 1,659	+ 1,612
Wigan ...	7,497	2,250	448	10,195	— 1,989	+ 843
Rest of Division	62,777	35,475	5,637	103,889	— 15,883	+ 31,409
<i>Northern Division... ..</i>	<i>138,349</i>	<i>13,267</i>	<i>14,919</i>	<i>166,535</i>	<i>+ 5,599</i>	<i>+ 28,494</i>
Darlington ...	2,200	307	264	2,771	+ 122	+ 91
Gateshead ...	6,589	995	627	8,211	+ 87	+ 594
Hartlepool... ..	5,628	444	774	6,846	+ 5	+ 2,180
Middlesbrough... ..	11,728	961	1,409	14,098	— 27	+ 5,224
Newcastle - on - Tyne ...	13,985	2,558	1,266	17,809	+ 692	+ 443
South Shields ...	8,500	638	779	9,917	+ 771	+ 966
Stockton-on-Tees ...	5,207	539	737	6,483	— 295	+ 1,163
Sunderland ...	13,988	1,460	1,384	16,832	— 119	+ 2,057
Rest of Division	70,524	5,365	7,679	83,568	+ 4,363	+ 15,958
<i>Scotland Division... ..</i>	<i>182,982</i>	<i>44,859</i>	<i>17,062</i>	<i>244,903</i>	<i>+ 2,795</i>	<i>+ 22,486</i>
Aberdeen ...	6,456	1,290	390	8,136	+ 375	+ 836
Clydebank ...	2,301	1,032	382	3,715	+ 242	+ 1,249
Dundee ...	7,475	5,351	244	13,070	— 1,899	+ 359
Edinburgh ...	15,261	3,286	824	19,371	+ 160	+ 2,009
Glasgow* ...	61,015	14,171	4,257	79,443	+ 2,447	+ 3,745
Greenock ...	4,936	958	644	6,538	— 102	+ 95
Motherwell ...	4,726	653	651	6,030	— 121	+ 1,050
Paisley ...	3,293	1,048	350	4,691	— 305	+ 655
Port Glasgow ...	1,947	333	249	2,529	+ 138	+ 807
Rest of Division	75,572	16,737	9,071	101,380	+ 3,730	+ 12,589
<i>Wales Division ...</i>	<i>133,809</i>	<i>11,275</i>	<i>14,221</i>	<i>159,305</i>	<i>— 3,804</i>	<i>+ 17,544</i>
Cardiff ...	10,862	1,746	1,076	13,684	+ 976	+ 1,675
Llanelli... ..	3,890	254	481	4,625	+ 1,443	+ 1,687
Newport ...	5,478	504	575	6,557	+ 1,536	+ 1,497
Swansea ...	10,922	1,346	1,627	13,895	+ 582	+ 3,143
Rest of Division	102,657	7,425	10,462	120,544	+ 2,383	+ 9,542
<i>Northern Ireland ...</i>	<i>51,427</i>	<i>24,669</i>	<i>5,339</i>	<i>81,435</i>	<i>+ 522</i>	<i>+ 11,604</i>
Belfast ...	24,640	13,790	3,100	41,530	+ 2,134	+ 5,497
Londonderry ...	3,548	1,208	434	5,190	— 99	+ 31
Lurgan ...	1,496	1,169	177	2,842	+ 274	+ 174
Lisburn... ..	1,118	875	77	2,070	+ 161	+ 307
Newry ...	1,958	557	109	2,624	+ 262	+ 576
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	18,667	7,070	1,442	27,179	+ 1,884	+ 5,019
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	<i>1,369,850</i>	<i>382,938</i>	<i>109,874</i>	<i>1,862,662</i>	<i>— 17,913</i>	<i>+ 402,582</i>

* The figures for Rutherglen are included.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 17th OCTOBER, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 17th October, 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 17th October, 1938, are, however, given on page 441. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes have been included in the Tables below.

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 423 and 429 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 440.

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 438 and 439 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at September and October, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, while the figures for October, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937 (but see footnote † on page 439 regarding the percentages for all industries combined).

An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 420 to 423 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of July to September, 1938, are given on page 444.

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.
Agricultural Scheme:—												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	18,419	1,494	19,913	401	135	536	18,820	1,629	20,449	15,961	1,460	17,421
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3,154	1,474	4,628	98	144	242	3,252	1,618	4,870	3,137	1,615	4,752
Private Gardening	3,451	29	3,480	146	1	147	3,597	30	3,627	3,461	30	3,491
Other Employments	2,229	58	2,287	44	2	46	2,273	60	2,333	2,205	60	2,265
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	27,253	3,055	30,308	689	282	971	27,942	3,337	31,279	24,764	3,165	27,929
Fishing	6,328	55	6,383	168	2	170	6,496	57	6,553	6,453	56	6,509
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	84,997	326	85,323	36,453	49	36,502	121,450	375	121,825	121,416	374	121,790
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,625	—	1,625	662	1	663	2,287	1	2,288	2,283	1	2,284
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	899	1	900	25	—	25	924	1	925	922	1	923
Stone Quarrying and Mining	5,548	12	5,560	2,466	2	2,468	8,014	14	8,028	6,662	14	6,676
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	515	1	516	14	—	14	529	1	530	526	1	527
Other Mining and Quarrying	603	158	761	414	3	417	1,017	161	1,178	954	160	1,114
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,659	7	1,666	331	3	334	1,990	10	2,000	1,822	10	1,832
Total, Mining	95,846	505	96,351	40,365	58	40,423	136,211	563	136,774	134,585	561	135,146
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,793	10	1,803	572	—	572	2,365	10	2,375	2,360	10	2,370
Artificial Stone and Concrete	3,117	170	3,287	790	21	811	3,907	191	4,098	3,846	189	4,035
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	991	28	1,019	204	1	205	1,195	29	1,224	1,149	29	1,178
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	5,901	208	6,109	1,566	22	1,588	7,467	230	7,697	7,355	228	7,583
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	8,605	685	9,290	2,330	227	2,557	10,935	912	11,847	10,634	910	11,544
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,960	3,258	6,218	2,554	4,152	6,706	5,514	7,410	12,924	5,507	7,407	12,914
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,321	456	2,777	927	74	1,001	3,248	530	3,778	3,222	529	3,751
Glass Bottles	2,173	210	2,383	945	27	972	3,118	237	3,355	3,115	237	3,352
Total, Glass	4,494	666	5,160	1,872	101	1,973	6,366	767	7,133	6,337	766	7,103
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—												
Chemicals	5,886	1,132	7,018	485	112	597	6,371	1,244	7,615	6,237	1,240	7,477
Explosives	695	275	970	21	20	41	716	295	1,011	713	295	1,008
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	1,130	279	1,409	117	12	129	1,247	291	1,538	1,226	291	1,517
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,603	905	4,508	794	87	881	4,397	992	5,389	4,369	970	5,339
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	11,314	2,591	13,905	1,417	231	1,648	12,731	2,822	15,553	12,545	2,796	15,341
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,854	19	2,873	986	—	986	3,840	19	3,859	3,828	19	3,847
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	15,463	141	15,604	22,554	72	22,626	38,017	213	38,230	37,990	213	38,203
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,852	234	3,086	928	53	981	3,780	287	4,067	3,732	285	4,017
Tin Plates	3,761	370	4,131	4,583	519	5,102	8,344	889	9,233	8,342	887	9,229
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,392	126	2,518	1,910	19	1,929	4,302	145	4,447	4,265	145	4,410
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,477	267	1,744	1,416	67	1,483	2,893	334	3,227	2,864	333	3,197
Total, Metal Manufacture	28,799	1,157	29,956	32,377	730	33,107	61,176	1,887	63,063	61,021	1,882	62,903
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	33,681	2,774	36,455	14,045	1,306	15,351	47,726	4,080	51,806	46,666	4,065	50,731
Electrical Engineering	3,952	1,218	5,170	678	245	923	4,630	1,463	6,093	4,559	1,451	6,010
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,417	24	4,441	589	5	594	5,006	29	5,035	4,595	29	4,624
Constructional Engineering	4,721	79	4,800	837	9	846	5,558	88	5,646	5,488	88	5,576
Total, Engineering	46,771	4,095	50,866	16,149	1,565	17,714	62,920	5,660	68,580	61,308	5,633	66,941

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.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	17,773	2,053	19,826	4,819	532	5,351	22,592	2,585	25,177	22,132	2,574	24,706
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	1,375	119	1,494	148	51	199	1,523	170	1,693	1,432	170	1,602
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,716	29	2,745	988	27	1,015	3,704	56	3,760	3,682	56	3,738
Total, Vehicles ...	21,864	2,201	24,065	5,955	610	6,565	27,819	2,811	30,630	27,246	2,800	30,046
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	36,277	266	36,543	3,159	62	3,221	39,436	328	39,764	37,656	321	37,977
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	7,726	732	8,458	5,195	204	5,399	12,921	936	13,857	12,871	936	13,807
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,811	87	3,898	171	—	171	3,982	87	4,069	3,788	81	3,869
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,788	5,122	10,910	538	514	1,052	6,326	5,636	11,962	6,258	5,631	11,889
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,815	882	2,697	1,863	443	2,306	3,678	1,325	5,003	3,662	1,325	4,987
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,018	1,418	2,436	903	521	1,424	1,921	1,939	3,860	1,916	1,939	3,855
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,188	1,120	2,308	345	203	548	1,533	1,323	2,856	1,506	1,322	2,828
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,242	53	1,295	146	2	148	1,388	55	1,443	1,333	55	1,388
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,219	1,049	2,268	430	320	750	1,649	1,369	3,018	1,630	1,364	2,994
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	12,736	8,633	21,369	4,048	2,175	6,223	16,784	10,808	27,592	16,453	10,787	27,240
Total, Other Metals ...	36,543	19,096	55,639	13,639	4,382	18,021	50,182	23,478	73,660	49,417	23,440	72,857
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,490	12,532	21,022	8,643	13,699	22,342	17,133	26,231	43,364	17,124	26,230	43,354
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,500	24,562	32,062	6,018	12,881	18,899	13,518	37,443	50,961	13,516	37,426	50,942
Total, Cotton ...	15,990	37,094	53,084	14,661	26,580	41,241	30,651	63,674	94,325	30,640	63,656	94,296
Woollen and Worsted ...	5,510	8,863	14,373	7,010	12,653	19,663	12,520	21,516	34,035	12,416	21,368	33,784
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	1,566	2,604	4,170	1,952	4,440	6,392	3,516	7,044	10,562	3,517	7,024	10,541
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	1,068	725	1,793	1,113	1,139	2,252	2,181	1,864	4,045	2,178	1,860	4,038
Linen ...	5,078	12,196	17,274	800	2,028	2,828	5,878	14,224	20,102	534	1,838	2,372
Jute ...	2,077	3,954	6,031	92	187	279	2,169	4,141	6,310	2,165	4,141	6,306
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	797	1,505	2,302	171	428	599	968	1,933	2,901	806	1,593	2,399
Hosiery ...	942	4,077	5,019	840	3,587	4,427	1,782	7,664	9,446	1,752	7,615	9,367
Lace ...	429	528	957	725	864	1,589	1,154	1,392	2,546	1,154	1,388	2,542
Carpets ...	372	717	1,089	812	983	1,795	1,184	1,700	2,884	1,183	1,700	2,883
Other Textiles ...	1,372	2,851	4,223	417	1,410	1,827	1,789	4,261	6,050	1,641	3,375	5,016
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,256	2,420	7,676	11,414	3,745	15,159	16,670	6,165	22,835	15,137	5,703	20,840
Total, Textiles ...	40,457	77,534	117,991	40,007	58,044	98,051	80,464	135,578	216,042	73,123	121,261	194,384
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,334	653	2,987	1,076	233	1,309	3,410	886	4,296	3,400	886	4,286
Leather Goods ...	833	789	1,622	215	302	517	1,048	1,091	2,139	1,019	1,086	2,105
Total, Leather ...	3,167	1,442	4,609	1,291	535	1,826	4,458	1,977	6,435	4,419	1,972	6,391
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	9,314	8,938	18,252	2,400	11,084	13,484	11,714	20,022	31,736	10,992	18,376	29,368
Dress Making and Millinery ...	710	4,843	5,553	91	2,417	2,508	801	7,260	8,061	797	7,128	7,925
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	929	1,889	2,818	722	1,830	2,552	1,651	3,719	5,370	1,651	3,711	5,362
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	638	7,724	8,362	82	5,036	5,118	720	12,760	13,480	548	7,703	8,251
Other Dress Industries ...	428	769	1,197	481	500	981	909	1,269	2,178	901	1,260	2,161
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,354	2,806	9,160	3,409	1,978	5,387	9,763	4,784	14,547	9,493	4,763	14,256
Total, Clothing ...	18,373	26,969	45,342	7,185	22,845	30,030	25,558	49,814	75,372	24,382	42,941	67,323
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	10,231	4,604	14,835	714	639	1,353	10,945	5,243	16,188	10,200	5,055	15,255
Grain Milling ...	1,725	171	1,896	136	13	149	1,861	184	2,045	1,676	172	1,848
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	1,912	3,063	4,975	182	653	835	2,094	3,716	5,810	2,063	3,684	5,747
Other Food Industries ...	6,984	7,869	14,853	484	1,016	1,500	7,468	8,885	16,353	7,261	8,792	16,053
Drink Industries ...	5,833	2,395	8,228	249	484	733	6,082	2,879	8,961	5,673	2,823	8,496
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	511	1,031	1,542	14	109	123	525	1,140	1,665	467	948	1,415
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	27,196	19,133	46,329	1,779	2,914	4,693	28,975	22,047	51,022	27,340	21,474	48,814
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,355	139	6,494	655	34	689	7,010	173	7,183	6,650	171	6,821
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,179	189	1,368	169	27	196	1,348	216	1,564	1,247	214	1,461
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	13,272	1,832	15,104	1,805	413	2,218	15,077	2,245	17,322	14,688	2,205	16,893
Other Woodworking ...	1,879	570</										

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AT 17TH OCT., 1938.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES AT 17TH OCTOBER, 1938.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	12TH SEPT., 1938.	18TH OCT., 1937.*		
Agricultural Scheme :—																
Farming, Forestry, etc.	453,050	29,450	482,500	4.1	5.1	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.2	5.5	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	3.8	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	5.0	10.3	6.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	5.1	11.3	6.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	6.2	
Private Gardening	107,600	530	108,130	3.2	5.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.3	5.7	3.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	3.3	
Other Employments*	50,390	740	51,130	4.4	7.8	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.5	8.1	4.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.6*	4.5	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	674,400	45,100	719,500	4.0	6.8	4.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.1	7.4	4.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.0†	4.0	
Fishing																
...	32,910	770	33,680	19.2	7.1	19.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	19.7	7.4	19.5	-11.4	+ 2.6	19.5	
Mining :—																
Coal Mining	854,500	3,640	858,140	9.9	9.0	9.9	4.3	1.3	4.3	14.2	10.3	14.2	- 3.4	+ 1.1	14.2	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	14.3	—	14.3	5.8	10.0	5.8	20.1	10.0	20.1	- 9.1	+13.2	20.1	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	4,480	10	4,490	20.1	10.0	20.0	0.5	—	0.6	20.6	10.0	20.6	+ 1.3	+ 6.8	20.6	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	50,570	500	51,070	11.0	2.4	10.9	4.8	0.4	4.8	15.8	2.8	15.7	+ 3.1	+ 5.9	14.1	
Slate Quarrying and Mining	9,650	10	9,660	5.3	10.0	5.3	0.2	—	0.2	5.5	10.0	5.5	+ 0.4	...	5.5	
Other Mining and Quarrying	9,660	1,180	10,840	6.2	13.4	7.0	4.3	0.2	3.9	10.5	13.6	10.9	- 0.5	- 0.3	10.4	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	9.0	2.9	8.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	10.8	4.2	10.7	- 1.0	+ 4.5	10.0	
Total, Mining	958,710	5,590	964,300	10.0	9.0	10.0	4.2	1.1	4.2	14.2	10.1	14.2	- 3.0	+ 1.6	14.1	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	12.6	7.7	12.6	4.1	—	4.0	16.7	7.7	16.6	- 0.6	+ 7.3	16.6	
Artificial Stone and Concrete	28,210	2,280	30,490	11.0	7.5	10.8	2.8	0.9	2.6	13.8	8.4	13.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.5	13.3	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	17,460	560	18,020	5.7	5.0	5.7	1.1	0.2	1.1	6.8	5.2	6.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	6.7	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	9.9	7.0	9.7	2.6	0.7	2.5	12.5	7.7	12.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	12.2	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making																
...	101,100	6,740	107,840	8.5	10.2	8.6	2.3	3.3	2.4	10.8	13.5	11.0	+ 1.2	+ 3.1	10.8	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.																
...	33,320	41,470	74,790	8.9	7.9	8.3	7.6	10.0	9.0	16.5	17.9	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	17.3	
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	23,830	7,450	31,280	9.7	6.1	8.9	3.9	1.0	3.2	13.6	7.1	12.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	12.0	
Glass Bottles	17,620	2,360	19,980	12.3	8.9	11.9	5.4	1.1	4.9	17.7	10.0	16.8	- 0.4	+ 3.6	16.8	
Total, Glass	41,450	9,810	51,260	10.8	6.8	10.1	4.5	1.0	3.8	15.3	7.8	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	13.9	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—																
Chemicals	81,880	31,300	113,180	7.2	3.6	6.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	7.8	4.0	6.7	- 0.3	+ 0.7	6.6	
Explosives	23,430	6,620	30,050	3.0	4.2	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.1	4.5	3.4	- 0.5	+ 0.3	3.4	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	18,380	5,950	24,330	6.1	4.7	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	6.8	4.9	6.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	6.2	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	56,070	20,870	76,940	6.4	4.3	5.9	1.4	0.5	1.1	7.8	4.8	7.0	...	+ 0.8	7.0	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	6.3	4.0	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	7.1	4.4	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8	6.3	
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,140	60	17,200	16.7	31.7	16.7	5.7	—	5.7	22.4	31.7	22.4	...	+13.8	22.4	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	177,840	4,990	182,830	8.7	2.8	8.5	12.7	1.5	12.4	21.4	4.3	20.9	- 6.5	+11.2	20.9	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	46,360	4,030	50,390	6.2	5.8	6.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	- 1.1	+ 2.4	8.0	
Tin Plates	24,770	2,590	27,360	15.2	14.3	15.1	18.5	20.0	18.6	33.7	34.3	33.7	- 4.4	+24.8	33.7	
Iron and Steel Tubes	30,280	2,430	32,710	7.9	5.2	7.7	6.3	0.8	5.9	14.2	6.0	13.6	- 3.8	+ 3.2	13.5	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	21,510	4,310	25,820	6.9	6.2	6.8	6.5	1.5	5.7	13.4	7.7	12.5	- 4.3	+ 5.3	12.4	
Total, Metal Manufacture	317,900	18,410	336,310	9.1	6.3	8.9	10.1	3.9	9.9	19.2	10.2	18.8	- 4.7	+10.0	18.7	
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	582,960	57,530	640,490	5.8	4.8	5.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	8.2	7.1	8.1	- 0.1	+ 3.2	8.0	
Electrical Engineering	92,290	25,420	117,710	4.3	4.8	4.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	5.0	5.8	5.2	- 0.1	+ 2.2	5.1	
Marine Engineering, etc.	56,160	1,020	57,180	7.9	2.4	7.8	1.0	0.4	1.0	8.9	2.8	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	9.0	
Constructional Engineering	44,880	1,840	46,720	10.5	4.3	10.3	1.9	0.5	1.8	12.4	4.8	12.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	12.0	
Total, Engineering	776,290	85,810	862,100	6.0	4.8	5.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	8.1	6.6	8.0	...	+ 2.9	7.9	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	351,970	35,900	387,870	5.0	5.7	5.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	6.4	7.2	6.5	- 1.0	+ 1.9	6.5	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	11,110	1,920	13,030	12.4	6.2	11.5	1.3	2.7	1.5	13.7	8.9	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	12.5	
Total, Vehicles	57,100	1,510	58,610	4.8	1.9	4.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	6.5	3.7	6.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	6.4	
...	420,180	39,330	459,510	5.2	5.6	5.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	6.6	7.1	6.7	- 0.8	+ 2.0	6.6	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing																
...	171,920	3,130	175,050	21.1	8.5	20.9	1.8									

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES AT 17TH OCTOBER, 1938.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AT 17TH OCT., 1938.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	12TH SEPT., 1938.	18TH OCT., 1937.*	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	107,860	70,690	178,550	9.5	6.5	8.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	10.1	7.4	9.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	8.8
Grain Milling ...	29,130	3,890	33,020	5.9	4.4	5.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	6.4	4.7	6.2	...	+ 0.4	5.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	26,720	52,660	79,380	7.2	5.8	6.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	7.8	7.1	7.3	- 0.4	+ 1.1	7.3
Other Food Industries ...	72,640	64,210	136,850	9.6	12.3	10.9	0.7	1.5	1.0	10.3	13.8	11.9	- 1.1	+ 1.2	11.9
Drink Industries ...	91,110	26,420	117,530	6.4	9.1	7.0	0.3	1.8	0.6	6.7	10.9	7.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	7.3
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	14,780	27,900	42,680	3.5	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	- 0.3	...	3.6
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	342,240	245,770	588,010	7.9	7.8	7.9	0.6	1.2	0.8	8.5	9.0	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	8.5
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ...	60,730	3,160	63,890	10.5	4.4	10.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	11.5	5.5	11.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	10.9
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,410	2,230	11,640	12.5	8.5	11.8	1.8	1.2	1.6	14.3	9.7	13.4	- 1.2	+ 1.9	12.8
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	123,140	27,260	150,400	10.8	6.7	10.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	12.2	8.2	11.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.0	11.4
Other Woodworking ...	18,950	5,760	24,710	9.9	9.9	9.9	3.0	3.5	3.1	12.9	13.4	13.0	- 0.9	+ 2.9	12.6
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	212,230	38,410	250,640	10.7	7.1	10.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	12.2	8.9	11.7	+ 0.5	+ 3.4	11.4
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	49,740	17,130	66,870	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.1	5.0	3.6	6.8	9.1	7.4	- 3.8	+ 3.2	7.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25,730	47,290	73,020	3.7	4.3	4.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	4.0	5.3	4.8	- 0.4	+ 1.5	4.7
Wall Paper Making ...	5,080	2,480	7,560	4.2	6.7	5.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	5.0	7.2	5.7	- 1.2	...	5.7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,910	6,120	11,030	4.2	4.9	4.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	4.8	5.7	5.3	- 0.1	+ 1.6	5.3
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	189,510	97,870	287,380	7.4	5.5	6.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	7.9	6.3	7.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.3	7.2
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	274,970	170,890	445,860	6.3	5.0	5.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	7.2	6.3	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	6.8
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	15.6	3.1	15.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	16.2	3.4	16.0	+ 1.9	+ 3.8	15.6
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	326,510	1,530	328,040	35.1	4.2	34.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	35.8	4.2	35.7	+ 1.1	- 0.7	35.3
Total, Building and Contracting ...	1,363,770	14,380	1,378,150	20.2	3.2	20.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	20.9	3.5	20.7	+ 1.7	+ 3.1	20.3
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	37,610	25,410	63,020	7.4	9.5	8.3	1.5	2.2	1.7	8.9	11.7	10.0	- 0.9	+ 2.6	10.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	10,830	1,750	12,580	9.1	8.0	9.0	1.1	0.3	0.9	10.2	8.3	9.9	- 0.3	+ 0.8	9.8
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,030	5,840	11,870	12.7	6.9	9.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	15.6	9.7	12.7	- 1.3	+ 4.7	12.5
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	27,510	12,840	40,350	3.4	4.0	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.6	4.4	3.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	3.8
Musical Instruments ...	8,300	2,380	10,680	11.3	10.8	11.2	1.8	1.0	1.6	13.1	11.8	12.8	+ 0.5	+ 5.9	12.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	8,070	9,890	17,960	7.3	6.5	6.9	2.7	1.7	2.1	10.0	8.2	9.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.7	9.0
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	98,350	58,110	156,460	7.1	7.5	7.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	8.4	9.2	8.7	- 0.3	+ 2.4	8.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	211,150	11,340	222,490	8.1	2.3	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.4	2.4	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	8.0
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	152,100	8,850	160,950	9.0	4.8	8.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	9.5	4.9	9.3	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	9.1
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,930	12,130	211,060	3.2	5.4	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.5	6.0	3.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	3.6
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	40,120	3,230	43,350	14.2	4.6	13.5	0.8	0.1	0.8	15.0	4.7	14.3	+ 3.3	+ 1.6	14.0
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,430	4,680	161,110	12.5	2.6	12.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	13.3	2.7	13.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	12.6
Shipping Service ...	131,660	6,690	138,350	24.9	9.8	24.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	25.1	10.8	24.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	24.3
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	136,860	1,470	138,330	28.2	7.5	27.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	28.7	7.8	28.5	- 1.4	+ 4.8	28.0
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	24,550	490	25,040	9.9	8.0	9.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	10.9	8.2	10.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	10.4
Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	161,410	1,960	163,370	25.4	7.6	25.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	26.0	7.9	25.8	- 1.0	+ 4.1	25.4
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	18,390	3,090	21,480	14.7	5.9	13.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	15.4	6.9	14.1	- 0.5	+ 1.6	14.0
Total, Transport, etc. ...	859,040	40,630	899,670	14.2	5.7	13.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.7	6.2	14.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	14.1
Distributive Trades ...	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	10.9	6.8	9.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	11.4	7.4	9.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	9.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ...	180,500	92,760	273,260	5.1	1.6	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	1.6	4.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	3.9
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service* ...	154,860	28,880	183,740	11.0	5.2	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.2	5.4	10.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.4*	10.0
Local Government Service* ...	365,330	83,470	448,800	16.8	4.0	14.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	17.3	4.2	14.8	+ 1.1	...	14.6
Professional Services* ...	108,380	107,270	215,650	5.2	3.2	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.4	3.3	4.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.6*	4.3
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,220	60,930	150,150	20.7	11.8	17.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	21.3	12.3	17.6	+ 2.9	+ 0.9	17.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service* ...	195,630	305,570	501,200	17.7	16.7	17.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	17.9	17.1	17.4	+ 5.0	+ 2.8*	17.1
Laundry Service ...	29,750	120,820	150,570	6.7	6.1	6.2	0.3	1.9	1.6	7.0	8.0	7.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.6	7.6
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,670	19,080	29,750	9.1	5.9	7.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	10.2	7.2	8.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	8.1
Other Industries and Services* ...	126,910	63,940	190,850	19.9	7.0	15.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	21.0	8.1	16.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.5*	16.1
Total, Miscellaneous* ...	1,080,750	789,960	1,870,710	15.3	10.0	13.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	15.7	10.7	13.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.5*	13.3
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ...	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	11.5	8.0	10.5	2.0	2.8	2.2	13.5	10.8	12.7	- 0.1	+ 2.6†	12.5
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES† ...	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	11.0	8.0	10.2	1.9	2.7	2.1	12.9	10.7	12.3	- 0.1	+ 2.5†	12.1

* See footnote * on the previous page.

† Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

‡ The percentage for all industries and services combined for October, 1937, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see page 424. The percentages for September, 1938, and October, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1938. See also footnote * on the previous page.

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 17th October, 1938, compared with 12th September, 1938.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton, Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	- 4,033	- 8,562	- 12,595
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	- 6,039	- 11,564	- 17,603
Total, Cotton ...	- 10,072	- 20,126	- 30,198
Coal Mining ...	- 29,156	- 204	- 29,360
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	- 11,876	+	- 11,867
Woollen and Worsted ...	- 1,542	- 4,976	- 6,518
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	- 3,566	- 290	- 3,856
Fishing ...	- 3,848	- 3	- 3,851
Tailoring ...	- 955	- 2,256	- 3,211
Linen ...	- 366	- 2,779	- 3,145
Paper and Paper Board ...	- 1,614	- 940	- 2,554
Hosiery ...	- 446	- 2,079	- 2,525
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	+ 2,460	+ 193	+ 2,653
Shipping Service ...	+ 2,562	+ 294	+ 2,856
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	+ 2,814	+ 64	+ 2,878
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	+ 2,447	+ 691	+ 3,138
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 3,635	+ 20	+ 3,655
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	+ 2,841	+ 1,492	+ 4,333
Local Government Service ...	+ 4,183	+ 2,256	+ 6,439
Building ...	+ 19,468	+ 134	+ 19,602
Distributive Trades ...	+ 13,945	+ 7,363	+ 21,308
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	+ 8,670	+ 17,784	+ 26,454

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

OCTOBER, 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 ...	2,906	1,154	2,731	4,227	1,156	2,588	14,762
South-Eastern ...	948	539	1,679	1,335	561	1,447	6,509
South-Western ...	897	520	1,519	924	504	1,114	5,478
Midlands ...	908	643	2,316	1,072	489	2,455	7,883
North-Eastern ...	708	481	1,923	823	502	1,723	6,160
North-Western ...	916	651	2,950	973	509	3,095	9,094
Northern ...	315	224	1,201	513	327	1,082	3,662
Scotland ...	873	431	2,458	864	404	2,341	7,371
Wales ...	380	299	1,066	397	324	506	2,972
Total ...	8,851	4,942	17,843	11,128	4,776	16,351	63,891
General Scheme	7,839	4,658	16,562	10,839	4,728	16,227	60,853
Agricultural Scheme	1,012	284	1,281	289	48	124	3,038

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 17TH OCTOBER, 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 ...	719,662	21,161	250,538	16,483	1,007,844
(b) Agricultural scheme	10,172	500	1,310	143	12,125
2. Unemployment allowances authorized:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*...	471,111	2,041	38,024	1,904	513,080
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	3,368	112	1,213	88	4,781
3. Claims under consideration ...	34,863	2,222	12,419	1,828	51,332
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	42,928	2,395	31,772	3,567	80,662
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	9,141	—	9,122	18,263
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorized ...	13,767	485	5,565	887	20,704
6. Applications under consideration...	247	18	188	60	513
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) aged 16 and over...	22,305	3,203	17,240	4,087	46,835
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	10,718	—	14,370	25,088
C. Total on Register ...	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4 (a)) ...	1,282,104	28,431	335,276	24,013	1,669,824
9. Two Months file † ...	34,316	1,726	39,350	1,918	77,310
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit ...	2,350	13	298	12	2,673
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,318,770	30,170	374,924	25,943	1,749,807
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	9,141	—	9,122	18,263
(b) Two months file ...	—	2,392	—	2,893	5,285
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,318,770	41,703	374,924	37,958	1,773,355

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE
BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—17TH OCTOBER, 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 ...	123,572	2,095	34,526	1,025	161,218
South-Eastern ...	49,651	1,311	12,769	1,403	65,134
South-Western...	45,770	926	9,142	955	56,793
Midlands ...	95,025	2,055	43,045	2,048	142,173
North-Eastern...	83,841	1,967	35,557	1,997	123,362
North-Western...	128,382	4,245	77,214	3,489	213,330
Northern ...	58,624	2,513	7,743	1,577	70,457
Scotland ...	77,259	3,602	24,018	2,728	107,607
Wales ...	57,538	2,447	6,524	1,261	67,770
Great Britain ...	719,662	21,161	250,538	16,483	1,007,844
Agricultural Scheme.					
London...	592	10	257	2	861
South-Eastern...	1,911	88	374	12	2,385
South-Western...	1,404	62	68	6	1,540
Midlands ...	975	26	83	—	1,084
North-Eastern...	782	19	42	6	849
North-Western...	964	39	88	5	1,096
Northern ...	639	50	69	13	771
Scotland ...	1,759	119	311	43	2,232
Wales ...	1,146	87	18	56	1,307
Great Britain ...	10,172	500	1,310	143	12,125
APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.§					
London ...	37,065	23	4,035	12	41,135
South-Eastern ...	15,093	25	1,422	39	16,579
South-Western...	15,127	26	1,094	42	16,289
Midlands ...	41,725	48	2,761	45	44,579
North-Eastern...	47,176	56	2,709	122	50,063
North-Western...	103,043	637	15,592	286	119,558
Northern ...	69,280	419	2,277	572	72,548
Scotland ...	90,795	834	12,393	1,016	105,038
Wales ...	68,942	570	2,519	745	72,776
Great Britain ...	488,246	2,638	44,802	2,879	538,565

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,813 at 17th October, 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 436.

‡ Including 7,813 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 4,781 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 17th October, 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	774,216	119,467	66,920	55,687	252,726	1,269,016
Boys, 16-17	22,921	2,505	724	374	414	26,938
Women, 18-64	229,874	37,074	17,294	9,423	21,963	315,628
Girls, 16-17	19,165	1,646	460	245	264	21,780
Total ...	1,046,176	160,692	85,398	65,729	275,367	1,633,362
PERCENTAGES.						
Men, 18-64	61.0	9.4	5.3	4.4	19.9	100.0
Boys, 16-17	85.1	9.3	2.7	1.4	1.5	100.0
Women, 18-64	72.8	11.7	5.5	3.0	7.0	100.0
Girls, 16-17	88.0	7.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	100.0
Total ...	64.1	9.8	5.2	4.0	16.9	100.0

Of the 1,046,176 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 846,000, or 51.8 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six 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 29th Oct., 1938.	Four weeks ended 24th Sept., 1938.	Five weeks ended 30th Oct., 1937.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	2,025,000	1,577,000	2,037,000
Employed persons ...	2,061,000	1,549,000	2,012,000
Exchequer ...	2,034,000	1,562,000	2,016,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	56,000	5,000	7,000
Total Income ...	6,176,000	4,693,000	6,072,000
Benefit ...	4,847,000	4,049,000	3,036,000
Cost of Administration ...	762,000†	412,000	444,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡ ...	383,000	297,000	481,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	42,000	40,000	42,000
Total Expenditure ...	6,034,000	4,798,000	4,003,000
Debt Outstanding‡ ...	81,530,000	82,246,000	103,122,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	39,000	24,000	43,000
Employed persons ...	39,000	24,000	42,000
Exchequer ...	38,000	23,000	42,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	—	—
Total Income ...	116,000	71,000	127,000
Benefit ...	25,000	36,000	31,000
Cost of Administration ...	15,000	8,000	16,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	5,000	7,000	1,000
Total Expenditure ...	45,000	51,000	48,000

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 29th October, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,240,000 as compared with £2,595,000 during the four weeks ended 24th September, 1938, and £3,345,000 during the five weeks ended 30th October, 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).

† Includes adjustment.

‡ 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.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 17TH OCTOBER, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,838	3,478	5,316	1,917	2,081	3,998
South-Eastern ...	876	1,940	2,816	1,585	2,280	3,865
South-Western ...	869	1,469	2,338	1,557	1,766	3,323
Midlands ...	1,132	2,986	4,118	1,219	2,967	4,186
North-Eastern ...	1,466	2,809	4,275	2,138	3,131	5,269
North-Western ...	3,926	6,322	10,248	3,473	5,108	8,581
Northern ...	3,510	3,563	7,073	4,445	3,401	7,846
Scotland ...	3,181	5,383	8,564	3,649	4,849	8,498
Wales ...	3,061	4,187	7,248	3,509	3,464	6,973
Great Britain ...	19,859	32,137	51,996	23,492	29,047	52,539
N. Ireland ...	679	2,009	2,688	660	1,991	2,651
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	20,538	34,146	54,684	24,152	31,038	55,190

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 17TH OCTOBER, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	2,048	3,738	5,786	2,102	2,346	4,448
South-Eastern ...	733	1,917	2,650	1,131	2,119	3,250
South-Western ...	494	1,390	1,884	792	1,540	2,332
Midlands ...	907	2,700	3,607	864	2,735	3,599
North-Eastern ...	749	2,471	3,220	1,117	2,841	3,958
North-Western ...	2,031	5,856	7,887	1,890	4,682	6,572
Northern ...	1,600	3,321	4,921	1,560	2,784	4,344
Scotland ...	1,960	5,146	7,106	1,831	4,459	6,290
Wales ...	1,011	3,618	4,629	728	2,425	3,153
Special Schemes ...	—	13	13	—	12	12
Great Britain ...	11,533	30,170	41,703	12,015	25,943	37,958
N. Ireland ...	495	1,931	2,426	494	1,980	2,474
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	12,028	32,101	44,129	12,509	27,923	40,432

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH OCTOBER, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	7,621	6,200	13,821	1,055	835	1,890
South-Eastern ...	2,095	1,593	3,688	351	306	657
South-Western ...	1,611	1,563	3,174	240	327	567
Midlands ...	3,134	2,487	5,621	756	793	1,549
North-Eastern ...	2,062	2,145	4,207	438	423	861
North-Western ...	3,853	4,146	7,999	1,090	1,082	2,172
Northern ...	1,654	1,447	3,101	309	443	752
Scotland ...	2,453	2,720	5,173	329	421	750
Wales ...	672	589	1,261	212	197	409
Great Britain ...	25,155	22,895	48,050	4,780	4,827	9,607

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

Division.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1938.				Month ended 19th Oct., 1938.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1938.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Average attendance.		
Boys.			Girls.	Boys.		Girls.		
London ...	2	—	172	47	9	21	9	1,621
S. Eastern ...	7	5	221	365	1	4	3	2,295
S. Western...	6	1	188	195	16	24	93	2,579
Midlands ...	3	1	319	121	39	88	174	2,443
N. Eastern ...	12	6	1,095	804	57	84	154	9,119
N. Western	30	1	3,434	1,446	10	54	105	23,813
Northern ...	34	—	3,562	3,047	3	1	70	23,362
Scotland ...	37	8	3,441	3,048	65	212	322	26,686
Wales ...	27	3	2,569	1,824	6	20	14	13,802
Great Britain ...	158†	25†	15,001	10,897	206	508	944	105,720

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available.
† Of these, six Junior Instruction Centres and eight Classes were temporarily closed.

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

The Table below 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 17th October, 1938. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938:—

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Agricultural Scheme:—				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	286	47	294	47
Market Gardening ...	133	112	136	112
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	80	7	82	7
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	499	166	512	166
Fishing ...	16	1	16	1
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	491	7	491	7
All other Mining, etc. ...	39	2	39	2
Total, Mining ...	530	9	530	9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	52	2	54	2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	160	3	161	3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	30	41	30	41
Glass ...	40	42	40	42
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	64	189	68	191
Metal Manufacture ...	149	55	149	55
Engineering, etc.:—				
General Engineering; Engineer's Iron and Steel Founding ...	478	131	510	135
Other Engineering ...	175	53	176	53
Total, Engineering ...	653	184	686	188
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	275	38	298	39
Other Vehicles ...	95	2	95	2
Total, Vehicles ...	370	40	393	41
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	252	1	253	1
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	173	230	173	230
All others ...	616	387	621	389
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	789	617	794	619
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	67	118	67	118
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	59	142	59	142
Total, Cotton ...	126	260	126	260
Woolen and Worsted ...	32	102	32	102
Hosiery ...	8	147	13	150
All other Textiles ...	101	348	157	507
Total, Textiles ...	267	857	328	1,019
Leather and Leather Goods ...	62	98	64	99
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ...	76	394	77	430
Dress Making and Millinery ...	16	317	16	319
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	11	310	12	444
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	95	76	97	76
Other Clothing ...	26	95	34	95
Total, Clothing ...	224	1,192	236	1,364
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	154	375	156	386
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	43	340	44	343
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	4	35	5	38
All other Food and Drink ...	175	450	181	457
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	376	1,200	386	1,224
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	263	117	267	118
All other Woodworking ...	262	55	264	55
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	525	172	531	173
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	26	156	35	163
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	242	366	246	373
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	29	55	29	55
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	297	577	310	591
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ...	591	16	601	16
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	129	4	129	4
Total, Building and Contracting ...	720	20	730	20
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	38	72	38	72
All Others ...	115	189	115	189
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	153	261	153	261
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	26	8	27	8
Transport and Communication ...	368	50	377	51
Distributive Trades ...	3,804	3,614	4,053	3,693
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* ...	80	73	81	73
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services	115	229	118	231
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	141	178	148	180
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	220	1,167	227	1,183
Laundry Service ...	123	508	131	515
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	70	95	70	95
All other Industries and Services ...	358	366	372	370
Total, Miscellaneous ...	1,027	2,543	1,066	2,574
Total, General Scheme* ...	11,034	11,849	11,516	12,343
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes* ...	11,533	12,015	12,028	12,509

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st October, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit.

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	5,030	1,375	234	6,639
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	13,866	17,231	2,881	33,978
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	77	27	106	210
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	2	3	—	5
Not unemployed ...	3,924	1,247	405	5,576
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,012	1,253	237	5,502
Total Claims disallowed ...	8,015	2,530	748	11,293

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	418	45	3	466
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	6	6	—	12
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Not unemployed ...	400	53	9	462
Other grounds ...	590	120	8	718
Total Claims disallowed ...	997	179	17	1,193

(2) Other Cases.

	4,410	4,557	923	9,890
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	5	—	—	5
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	—	—	—
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	2,634	2,169	116	4,919
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	50	90	2	142
Class (d)—married women ...	—	4,517	—	4,517
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,980	4,354	2,731	13,065
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,103	1,022	1,207	5,332
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	970	1,670	489	3,129
Not unemployed ...	294	50	7	351
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	686	1,393	200	2,279
Other grounds ...	404	129	484	1,017
Total Claims disallowed ...	14,126	15,394	5,236	34,756

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,591	1,137	3,728
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	29	31	60
Men ...	—	—	—
Women ...	—	—	—
Juveniles ...	—	1	1
Total Appeals ...	29	32	61

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	8,740	3,970	12,710
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...			
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	110	392	502
(2) Other cases ...	45	108	153

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

	13	93	106
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—			
(1) Against allowances ...	26	16	42
(2) Against disallowances ...	58	136	194
Appeals by Associations ...	33	99	132
Appeals by Claimants ...			
Total ...	130	344	474

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

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in October in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 561,906, or 0.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 1.1 per cent. less than in October, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 342, 339 and 345 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in October was 445,502, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with October, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 116,404, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 3.1 per cent. less than in October, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October numbered 67,120, or 0.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 494,786, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.4 per cent. less than in October, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-one showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in October, as compared with September, nine showed slight decreases, while in seven areas there was no change. Compared with October, 1937, thirty-three areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, and thirteen areas showed decreases; in one area there was no change.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in October, 1938.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,777	73,631	94,408	231	+ 6	— 4
Birkenhead ...	815	5,306	6,121	421	— 1	— 29
Birmingham ...	4,391	14,261	18,652	181	+ 2	+ 10
Blackburn ...	682	2,459	3,141	276	— 4	+ 18
Bolton ...	786	3,633	4,419	259	...	+ 9
Bradford ...	1,024	6,286	7,310	252	— 6	+ 10
Brighton ...	556	2,311	2,867	195	+ 8	+ 10
Bristol ...	1,953	7,539	9,492	229	+ 6	+ 16
Burnley ...	317	2,468	2,785	311	— 1	+ 34
Cardiff ...	1,066	8,371	9,437	429	+ 5	— 3
Coventry ...	358	1,859	2,217	108	+ 1	+ 5
Croydon ...	767	4,583	5,350	221	+ 8	+ 24
Derby ...	586	2,932	3,518	252	— 1	+ 23
East Ham ...	632	3,575	4,207	321	+ 5	+ 15
Gateshead ...	538	5,960	6,498	553	+16	+ 34
Huddersfield ...	452	1,560	2,012	164	+ 3	+ 5
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,472	17,820	19,292	604	+ 9	+ 52
Leeds ...	1,071	12,452	13,523	275	+ 3	+ 11
Leicester ...	773	4,124	4,897	186	+ 2	+ 4
Liverpool ...	3,690	44,719	48,409	579	—12	— 61
Manchester ...	2,746	29,289	32,035	435	+ 5	+ 1
Middlesbrough ...	333	3,696	4,029	289	+ 2	+ 10
Newcastle-on-Tyne	796	11,626	12,422	428	+ 1	...
Norwich ...	771	4,610	5,381	437	+ 6	+ 19
Nottingham ...	1,078	9,114	10,192	366	...	— 3
Oldham ...	859	3,131	3,990	312	...	+ 9
Plymouth ...	442	4,423	4,865	231	— 1	— 16
Portsmouth ...	820	2,628	3,448	135	+ 3	— 5
Preston ...	401	1,991	2,392	211	+ 8	+ 17
St. Helens ...	318	5,344	5,662	527	+11	+ 37
Salford ...	496	6,090	6,586	326	+ 3	— 1
Sheffield ...	1,301	19,807	21,108	407	— 1	— 14
Southampton ...	1,230	4,246	5,476	306	+ 1	+ 2
Southend-on-Sea ...	322	2,565	2,887	210	+12	+ 17
South Shields ...	432	4,581	5,013	452	+15	+ 44
Stockport ...	462	1,727	2,189	164	...	— 4
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,684	8,558	10,242	375	+ 2	+ 5
Sunderland ...	735	11,413	12,148	664	+ 6	+ 10
Swansea ...	437	6,259	6,696	414	...	+ 16
Wallasey ...	258	1,964	2,222	234	...	+ 8
Walsall ...	266	2,828	3,094	290	+ 3	+ 30
West Ham ...	1,956	9,729	11,685	450	— 4	— 26
Wolverhampton ...	624	2,561	3,185	221	+ 8	+ 13
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	40,696	310,398	351,094	338	+ 1	...
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	61,473	384,029	445,502	308	+ 3	...
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,206	84,871	89,077	795	...	— 34
Edinburgh ...	692	13,031	13,723	293	+ 8	— 15
Dundee ...	319	7,495	7,814	436	+ 1	+ 45
Aberdeen ...	430	5,360	5,790	325	+14	+ 11
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,647	110,757	116,404	598	+ 4	— 20
Total for all 47 areas above ...	67,120	494,786	561,906	342	+ 3	— 3

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

FOR statistics relating to industrial transference during the first nine months of 1938, compared with a year before, and two years before, see page 455.

* The numbers stated include dependants of persons relieved. The figures include 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.

† 22nd October in London, 29th October in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

INSURED BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT JULY, 1938.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

On the basis of the information obtained from the annual exchange of unemployment books which began in July, 1938 (see the article on page 420), it is estimated that the number of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at that date was approximately 903,350, comprising 505,300 boys and 398,050 girls. Of these, 872,500 (including 477,500 boys and 395,000 girls) were insured under the General Scheme, and 30,850 (27,800 boys and 3,050 girls) were insured under the Agricultural Scheme.

The Table below gives, for each industry, the estimated numbers under 16 years of age insured at July, 1938, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the numbers and percentages unemployed at 18th July. The figures are inclusive of boys and girls in the domestic employments which were brought within the insurance schemes as from 4th April, 1938. Corresponding percentages have not been computed for dates other than July since there are substantial

changes, from month to month, in the total numbers of insured juveniles under 16 years of age, and the available information is insufficient to provide a basis for monthly estimates of the effect of these changes on the numbers of insured juveniles in the different industry groups. Particulars of the numbers of insured juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed are, however, regularly published in the GAZETTE (see page 441).

The numbers shown as unemployed include not only those insured juveniles who were registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as unemployed, but also those whose unemployment books remained in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had been registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment at the date to which the figures relate.

Industry.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1938.		Numbers and Proportions Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.				Industry.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1938.		Numbers and Proportions Unemployed at 18th July, 1938.															
			Boys.		Girls.					Boys.		Girls.													
	Boys.	Girls.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		Boys.	Girls.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.												
Agricultural Scheme:—													Textiles—continued.												
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	19,860	1,540	253	1.3	48	3.1	Lace ...	270	650	5	1.9	7	1.1												
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3,530	1,420	66	1.9	66	4.6	Carpets ...	740	2,270	4	0.5	68	3.0												
Private Gardening ...	3,390	40	36	1.1	2	5.0	Other Textiles ...	1,200	5,400	22	1.8	125	2.3												
Other Employments ...	1,020	50	13	1.3	1	2.0	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	2,800	2,390	34	1.2	57	2.4												
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME																									
27,800	3,050	368	1.3	117	3.8																				
Fishing ...																									
280	60	10	3.6																						
Mining:—													Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Coal Mining ...	29,640	290	432	1.5	6	2.1	Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,380	810	16	1.2	27	3.3												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	140	—	2	1.4	—	—	Leather Goods ...	1,060	2,630	35	3.3	51	1.9												
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	70	—	1	1.4	—	—	Clothing:—																		
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	940	20	15	1.6	—	—	Tailoring ...	4,400	20,270	41	0.9	436	2.2												
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	190	—	1	0.5	—	—	Dress Making and Millinery ...	1,040	10,950	10	1.0	232	2.1												
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	180	150	1	0.6	2	1.3	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	750	1,590	11	1.5	31	1.9												
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	440	20	13	3.0	—	—	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	720	14,480	12	1.7	438	3.0												
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—													Other Dress Industries ...												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	160	—	1	0.6	—	—	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	5,850	6,400	77	1.3	77	1.2												
Artificial Stone and Concrete...	930	190	34	3.7	4	2.1	Food, Drink and Tobacco:—																		
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	330	50	4	1.2	2	4.0	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	6,080	10,390	124	2.0	291	2.8												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...													Grain Milling ...												
5,770	300	94	1.6	8	2.7								Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...												
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...													1,480												
2,180	4,310	25	1.1	45	1.0								10,220												
Glass:—													2,060												
Glass, (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,190	780	9	0.8	25	3.2								6,180											
Glass Bottles ...	410	300	10	2.4	8	2.7								3,530											
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—													410												
Chemicals ...	2,440	4,060	27	1.1	68	1.7								3,690											
Explosives ...	170	510	4	2.4	10	2.0																			
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	760	680	13	1.7	16	2.4																			
Oil, Glue, Soap, etc. ...	1,480	2,570	17	1.1	89	3.5																			
Metal Manufacture:—													Paper, Printing, etc.:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	120	—	5	4.2	—	—	Paper and Paper Board ...	1,180	2,060	11	0.9	34	1.7												
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	2,560	570	29	1.1	4	0.7	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	2,140	8,650	16	0.7	128	1.5												
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,160	410	16	1.4	10	2.4	Wall Paper Making ...	310	340	5	1.6	7	2.1												
Tin Plates ...	810	300	71	8.8	21	7.0	Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	370	850	6	1.6	23	2.7												
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	1,100	260	8	0.7	1	0.4	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	13,490	16,320	130	1.0	244	1.5												
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,120	450	10	0.9	6	1.3	Building and Contracting:—																		
Engineering, etc.:—													Building...												
General Engineering, etc. ...	31,400	4,990	402	1.3	103	2.1								26,720											
Electrical Engineering...	6,990	2,970	61	0.9	38	1.3								970											
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	1,380	50	11	0.8	—	—								410											
Constructional Engineering ...	2,060	170	29	1.4	1	0.6								81											
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—													Public Works Contracting, etc. ...												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	19,300	2,960	169	0.9	27	0.9								2,140											
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	1,040	230	11	1.1	7	3.0																			
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc....	2,010	120	20	1.0	1	0.8																			
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...													Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
4,950	120	198	4.0	4	3.3								Rubber ...												
Other Metal Industries:—													Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. ...	5,220	1,100	81	1.6	17	1.5								330											
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,330	230	62	1.9	3	1.3								190											
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,010	5,980	113	1.6	175	2.9								420											
Hand Tools, Outlery, Saws, Files ...	2,010	1,570	18	0.9	23	1.5								840											
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,470	1,450	33	2.2	28	1.9								15											
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,050	840	7	0.7	4	0.5								3.6											
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	890	90	5	0.6	—	—								29											
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,330	2,120	15	1.1	30	1.4								1.1											
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,080	11,620	228	1.9	185	1.6								1.5											
Textiles:—													Musical Instruments ...												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	3,680	8,500	73	2.0	141	1.7								470											
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	2,090	6,620	70	3.3	192	2.9								1,050											
Total, Cotton ...	5,770	15,120	143	2.5	333	2.2								2,110											
Woollen and Worsted ...	5,030	9,260	58	1.2	114	1.2								19											
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	750	2,520	8	1.1	48	1.9								1.8											
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	380	1,110	9	2.4	22	2.0								1.5											
Linen ...	1,580	5,050	98	6.2	426	8.4								7											
Jute ...	650	1,100	15	2.3	17	1.5								1.5											
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	780	1,290	22	2.8	46	3.6								1.3											
Hosiery ...	1,620	10,900	17	1.0	165	1.5								87											
													Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...												
													3,360												
													370												
													19												
													0.6												
													9												
													2.4												
													Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...												
													3,360												
													370												
													19												
													0.6												
													9												
													2.4												
													Transport and Communication:—												
													Railway Service ...												
													4,160												
													190												
													32												
													0.8												
													2												
													1.1												
													1.8												
													7												
													1.8												
													4												
													2.4												
													1.2												
													15												
													1.2												
													4												
													1.3												
													3												
													1.3												
													3												
													1.3												
													4												
													1.3												
													1												
													1.0												
													1												
													1.3												
													1												
													0.7												
													4.1												
													Distributive Trades ...												
													139,100												
													94,660												
													2,855												
													2.1												
													2,274												
													2.4												
													Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*												
													5,060												
													3,010												
													57												
													1.1												
													34												
													1.1												
													Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
													National Government Service ...												
													4,260												
													1,680												
													74												
													1.7												
													13												
													0.8												
													61												
													2.9												
													41												
													1.3												
													61												
													2.9												
													6,310												
													5,020												
													52												
													0.8												
													92												
													1.8												
													3,970												
													2,770												
													100												
													2.5												
													84												
													3.0												
													Boarding House, Club, etc., Service												
													6,170												
													11,360												
													114												
													1.8												
													446												
													3.9												
													4,350												
													18,480												
													91												
													2.1												
													332												
													1.8												
													1,780												
													3,010												
													46												
													2.6												
													57												
													1.9												
													4,490												
													6,410												
													114												
													2.5												
													158												
													2.5												
													TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME*												
													477,500												
													395,000												
													8,173												
													1.7												
													9,098												
													2.3												
													TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES*												
													505,300												
													398,050												
													8,541												
													1.7												
													9,215												
													2.3												

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

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1938.

The Table on pages 438 and 439 shows, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons aged 16-64 insured against unemployment at July, 1938. It is not possible to complete these annual estimates until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed in July, August and September, 1938, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1937. The Table below shows, for each industry group, the revised percentages unemployed, in each of these months, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1938, in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively. For the purpose of this Table persons in the classes of domestic employments brought within the insurance schemes as from 4th April, 1938, have been included in the figures (see article on page 425).

INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.* (aged 16-64)						INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.* (aged 16-64)					
	GREAT BRITAIN			GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				GREAT BRITAIN			GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.		
	18th July, 1938.	15th Aug., 1938.	12th Sept., 1938.	18th July, 1938.	15th Aug., 1938.	12th Sept., 1938.		18th July, 1938.	15th Aug., 1938.	12th Sept., 1938.	18th July, 1938.	15th Aug., 1938.	12th Sept., 1938.
Agricultural Scheme :—													
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	Leather and Leather Goods :—						
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	4.6	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.7	Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	14.7	13.1	10.6	14.7	13.1	10.7
Private Gardening ...	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	Leather Goods ...	9.8	9.5	8.8	9.8	9.6	8.9
Other Employments... ..	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	<i>Total, Leather ...</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>
<i>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	Clothing :—						
Fishing	17.7	17.6	31.0	17.6	17.6	30.9	Tailoring ...	13.4	15.2	15.1	14.1	16.0	16.1
Mining :—							Dress Making and Millinery... ..	8.3	9.7	7.6	8.4	9.8	7.7
Coal Mining	22.2	18.0	17.6	22.2	18.0	17.6	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	16.9	15.6	12.9	16.9	15.7	13.0
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	14.1	28.9	29.2	14.2	28.9	29.2	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	9.3	10.7	9.8	14.6	15.2	13.5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	18.7	19.5	19.3	18.7	19.5	19.3	Other Dress Industries ...	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.0
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	11.0	10.9	11.5	12.3	11.8	12.6	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	15.2	13.3	11.0	15.3	13.4	11.2
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	4.8	8.3	5.1	4.8	8.4	5.1	<i>Total, Clothing ...</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	11.3	9.3	11.2	11.4	9.6	11.4	Food Drink and Tobacco :—						
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	13.2	13.4	11.1	13.8	14.1	11.7	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	7.3	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	8.0
<i>Total, Mining ...</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>17.2</i>	Grain Milling ...	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—							Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	10.1	8.7	7.6	10.2	8.8	7.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	15.0	16.1	17.2	15.0	16.2	17.2	Other Food Industries ...	9.8	10.8	12.9	9.9	11.0	13.0
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	12.0	12.8	12.2	12.1	12.9	12.3	Drink Industries ...	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.3	6.0	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.6	5.2	4.2
<i>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	8.1	8.7	9.6	8.3	8.9	9.8	Woodworking, etc. :—						
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	19.3	26.5	17.2	19.3	26.5	17.2	Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	10.5	10.5	10.3	11.0	10.9	10.8
Glass :—							Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	14.4	14.9	13.9	14.8	15.3	14.6
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.7	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	11.7	11.3	10.6	11.8	11.5	10.7
Glass Bottles	16.0	17.8	17.2	16.0	17.8	17.2	Other Woodworking ...	13.2	13.7	13.6	13.5	14.1	13.9
<i>Total, Glass ...</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.2</i>
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—							Paper, Printing, etc. :—						
Chemicals	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	Paper and Paper Board ...	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.8	11.2
Explosives	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.2
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	Wall Paper Making ...	7.7	8.4	6.8	7.7	8.4	6.9
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.4
<i>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2
Metal Manufacture :—							<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	16.7	20.8	22.4	16.8	20.9	22.4	Building and Contracting :—						
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	24.7	25.7	27.4	24.7	25.7	27.4	Building :—						
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	7.8	8.6	9.1	7.9	8.6	9.2	Carpenters	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	42.0	42.8	38.1	42.0	42.8	38.1	Bricklayers	6.1	6.1	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.5
Tin Plates	19.8	16.7	17.3	19.8	16.8	17.4	Masons	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.8
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	15.6	16.7	16.7	15.7	16.8	16.8	Slaters and Tilers	10.6	10.3	11.2	11.0	10.5	11.4
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22.0	22.7	23.5	22.0	22.7	23.5	Plasterers	8.4	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.2
<i>Total, Metal Manufacture ...</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.5</i>	Painters	13.2	10.5	14.6	13.4	10.7	14.8
Engineering, etc. :—							Plumbers	8.4	7.5	7.6	8.7	7.8	7.9
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.2	Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	11.2	10.7	11.8	11.8	11.3	12.3
Electrical Engineering	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	30.1	29.8	31.6	31.1	30.5	32.3
Marine Engineering, etc.	7.6	7.5	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.4	All Other Occupations ...	23.5	22.9	23.2	23.9	23.3	23.5
Constructional Engineering ...	11.0	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.3	11.9	<i>Total, Building ...</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>14.1</i>
<i>Total, Engineering ...</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	34.6	34.1	34.4	35.0	34.3	34.6
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—							<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.9	Other Manufacturing Industries :—						
Railway Carriages and Wagons etc.	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.5	6.0	Rubber	10.7	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.9
<i>Total, Vehicles ...</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	8.7	8.5	10.0	8.7	8.6	10.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	20.9	20.3	21.2	21.1	20.4	21.1	Brushes and Brooms... ..	13.2	14.4	13.8	13.5	14.6	14.0
Other Metal Industries :—							Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	14.1	14.0	15.4	14.2	14.0	15.4	Musical Instruments ...	15.7	15.7	12.3	15.7	15.7	12.3
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	11.3	10.4	10.0	11.7	10.8	10.4	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.6
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7.4	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.1	6.8	<i>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.0</i>
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.2	17.8	17.8	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	13.5	12.7	15.4	13.6	12.8	15.5	Transport and Communication :—						
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	11.1	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.8	10.8	Railway Service	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.8
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.4	Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.1	Other Road Passenger Transport ...	9.9	9.8	10.6.			

* Including those temporarily stopped, in addition to those wholly unemployed.

† Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED* AGED 14—64, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1938, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET EFFECT OF WASTAGE AND TRANSFERS DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1937.

[See Special Article on pages 420 to 423.]

INDUSTRY.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1938.	New Entrants aged 14-64, July, 1937, to June, 1938.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1938, as a Percentage of July, 1937, Number.	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1938.	New Entrants aged 14-64, July, 1937, to June, 1938.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1938, as a Percentage of July, 1937, Number.	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1938.	New Entrants aged 14-64, July, 1937, to June, 1938.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1938, as a Percentage of July, 1937, Number.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Agricultural Scheme :—												
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	446,800	5.8	— 7.2	98.6	29,910	31.1	— 17.4	113.7	476,710	7.2	— 7.8	99.4
Market Gardening, Horticulture, Private Gardening, Other Gardening, etc. ...	205,890	6.2	— 3.7	102.5	16,880	24.1	— 9.3	114.8	222,770	7.4	— 4.0	103.4
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME*	652,690	5.9	— 6.1	99.8	46,790	28.6	— 14.5	114.1	699,480	7.3	— 6.7	100.6
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ...	884,090	1.8	— 3.0	98.8	3,930	12.8	— 18.1	94.7	888,020	1.9	— 3.1	98.8
Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	101,910	2.0	— 0.7	101.3	2,110	11.8	— 9.4	102.4	104,020	2.2	— 0.7	101.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	14,350	0.8	— 3.9	96.9	130	21.1	+ 23.3	144.4	14,480	0.9	— 3.7	97.2
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc. ...	46,390	2.3	+ 4.4	106.7	3,070	12.1	— 9.4	102.7	49,460	2.9	+ 3.6	106.5
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	105,730	3.6	— 2.7	100.9	7,030	7.1	— 3.4	103.7	112,760	3.8	— 2.7	101.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	35,360	4.0	— 5.8	98.2	45,730	6.1	— 6.8	99.3	81,090	5.2	— 6.3	98.9
Glass Trades ...	43,000	2.6	— 2.6	100.0	10,890	9.4	— 13.1	96.3	53,890	4.0	— 4.8	99.2
Chemicals, Explosives, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	183,880	2.4	+ 3.5	105.9	72,340	9.1	— 7.4	101.7	256,220	4.3	+ 0.3	104.6
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. ...	197,600	1.4	— 1.7	99.7	5,620	10.2	— 1.7	108.5	203,220	1.6	— 1.7	99.9
Tin Plates ...	25,570	2.1	— 5.8	96.3	2,890	10.8	— 11.1	99.7	28,460	2.9	— 6.3	96.6
Other Metals ...	101,040	2.1	— 2.4	99.7	11,880	7.5	— 6.0	101.5	112,920	2.6	— 2.7	99.9
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering, Engineers	607,910	4.2	— 0.8	103.4	62,300	9.5	— 4.4	105.1	670,210	4.7	— 1.1	103.6
Iron and Steel Founding ...	98,910	6.2	— 4.7	101.5	28,310	8.9	— 11.3	97.6	127,220	6.9	— 6.3	100.6
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	51,860	1.4	+ 6.0	107.4	1,060	7.9	+ 2.5	110.4	52,920	1.6	+ 5.9	107.5
Constructional Engineering	46,690	2.4	+ 13.3	115.7	1,990	7.2	+ 8.5	115.7	48,680	2.6	+ 13.1	115.7
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	365,320	4.6	+ 4.6	109.2	38,430	9.1	+ 0.5	109.6	403,750	5.0	+ 4.2	109.2
Other Vehicles ...	70,820	2.9	+ 9.3	112.2	3,770	8.9	— 9.2	99.7	74,590	3.3	+ 8.2	111.5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	167,440	2.2	— 1.0	101.2	3,030	11.5	— 1.7	109.8	170,470	2.3	— 1.0	101.3
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	97,250	3.0	— 6.8	96.2	11,170	6.6	— 4.2	102.4	108,420	3.4	— 6.6	96.8
Electric Wiring, Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	152,720	6.3	— 4.6	101.7	85,200	8.4	— 10.4	98.0	237,920	7.1	— 6.2	100.9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	22,950	4.1	— 4.7	99.4	20,140	5.7	— 1.3	104.4	43,090	4.8	— 3.1	101.7
Other Metal Industries ...	262,770	4.9	— 5.9	99.0	145,400	7.5	— 10.1	97.4	408,170	5.9	— 7.4	98.5
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	80,370	2.7	— 8.0	94.7	133,050	3.5	— 7.8	95.7	213,420	3.2	— 7.9	95.3
Total, Cotton ...	62,660	2.1	— 7.7	94.4	137,790	2.7	— 5.9	96.8	200,450	2.5	— 6.5	96.0
Woollen and Worsted ...	143,030	2.4	— 7.8	94.6	270,840	3.1	— 6.8	96.3	413,870	2.8	— 7.2	95.6
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	94,290	3.4	— 7.2	96.2	134,660	4.3	— 9.0	95.3	228,950	3.9	— 8.2	95.7
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	20,700	2.9	— 4.7	98.2	34,180	5.5	— 7.5	98.0	54,880	4.5	— 6.4	98.1
Hosiery ...	17,190	1.4	— 9.2	92.2	9,810	6.1	— 23.5	82.6	27,000	3.2	— 14.7	88.5
Other Textile Industries	28,330	4.6	— 7.2	97.4	102,310	7.5	— 9.4	98.1	130,640	6.9	— 8.9	98.0
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	61,640	3.9	— 6.0	97.9	111,850	6.4	— 10.7	95.7	173,490	5.5	— 9.0	96.5
Leather and Leather Goods	67,730	1.9	— 6.6	95.3	28,060	5.2	— 8.5	96.7	95,790	2.9	— 7.1	95.8
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	48,120	3.6	— 9.4	94.2	29,890	8.6	— 12.6	96.0	78,010	5.5	— 10.6	94.9
Other Dress Industries ...	71,120	5.5	— 3.7	101.8	164,760	9.0	— 9.1	99.9	235,880	7.9	— 7.4	100.5
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	43,530	4.9	— 3.4	101.5	239,680	9.6	— 8.7	100.9	283,210	8.9	— 7.9	101.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	85,990	5.2	— 5.1	100.1	61,090	6.8	— 7.3	99.5	147,080	5.8	— 5.9	99.9
Other Food Industries ...	109,050	4.7	— 5.8	98.9	79,620	11.6	— 8.9	102.7	188,670	7.5	— 7.0	100.5
Drink, Tobacco, etc. ...	129,580	2.8	— 2.3	100.5	136,640	11.4	— 9.5	101.9	266,220	7.2	— 6.0	101.2
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	107,240	2.5	— 1.6	100.9	56,660	5.4	— 1.2	104.2	163,900	3.5	— 1.4	102.1
Other Woodworking ...	131,270	5.5	— 6.6	98.9	30,410	10.4	— 5.4	105.0	161,680	6.4	— 6.4	100.0
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. ...	95,010	5.5	— 4.7	100.8	12,800	11.7	— 12.0	99.7	107,810	6.2	— 5.5	100.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	88,710	2.9	— 1.1	101.8	83,690	9.5	— 7.7	101.8	172,400	6.1	— 4.3	101.8
Building and Public Works Contracting :—												
Building ...	200,350	5.5	— 6.0	99.5	112,720	11.8	— 8.4	103.4	313,070	7.7	— 6.9	100.8
Public Works Contracting	1,043,080	2.7	— 1.5	101.2	13,620	13.7	— 9.2	104.5	1,056,700	2.8	— 1.5	101.3
Transport and Communication :—												
Shipping Service ...	321,440	3.9	+ 7.9	111.8	1,580	17.3	— 12.0	105.3	323,020	3.9	+ 7.9	111.8
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	130,620	3.3	+ 0.2	103.5	6,670	7.7	— 10.5	97.2	137,290	3.5	— 0.3	103.2
Other Transport, Communication and Storage ...	157,950	0.7	— 2.3	98.4	2,010	5.0	— 4.5	100.5	159,960	0.7	— 2.2	98.5
Distributive Trades ...	413,570	2.6	— 2.0	100.6	23,800	9.1	— 7.0	102.1	437,370	2.9	— 2.2	100.7
Commerce and Finance* ...	1,388,010	9.1	— 8.9	100.2	892,210	13.2	— 9.3	103.9	2,280,220	10.7	— 9.1	101.6
Other Industries and Services :—												
National Government Service ...	78,980	8.2	— 8.0	100.2	37,880	13.8	— 8.4	105.4	116,860	10.0	— 8.1	101.9
Local Government Service	136,040	7.6	+ 3.1	110.7	22,730	21.5	— 19.8	101.7	158,770	9.7	— 0.4	109.3
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	345,550	2.0	— 1.3	100.7	27,520	14.1	— 6.8	107.3	373,070	2.9	— 1.7	101.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	176,130	6.8	— 5.4	101.4	284,400	20.7	— 18.4	102.3	460,530	15.4	— 13.5	101.9
Other Industries ...	45,780	9.4	— 4.6	104.8	159,140	10.5	— 8.1	102.4	204,920	10.3	— 7.3	103.0
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME*	431,560	7.6	— 7.7	99.9	275,850	13.2	— 9.9	103.3	707,410	9.7	— 8.5	101.2
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES*	10,261,000	4.3	— 3.2	101.1	4,034,000	10.5	— 9.3	101.2	14,295,000	6.1	— 5.0	101.1
	10,913,690	4.4	— 3.4	101.0	4,080,790	10.7	— 9.4	101.3	14,994,480	6.1	— 5.0	101.1

* Exclusive of persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, and of persons in the classes of domestic employments brought within insurance in April, 1938. Figures for railway service and gas, water and electricity supply are included in the totals, but not in the separate industry groups; in these cases large proportions of the workers are covered by certificates of exception from unemployment insurance, and the figures are not, therefore, conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.

CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1927 TO 1938, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE* IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(See Article on pages 420 to 423.)

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table on next page.)												
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1938.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	
Fishing	24,760	28,460	27,550	33,680	115.0	116.0	115.6	116.9	128.4	130.0	134.4	134.4	137.0	144.1	143.0	140.6	
Mining and Quarrying :—																	
Coal Mining	1,243,580	1,198,990	1,164,380	858,140	96.5	92.5	89.1	88.7	86.8	86.6	84.9	81.3	77.8	74.3	72.0	71.1	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	19,460	14,870	14,250	11,360	76.4	78.2	80.3	79.3	69.1	66.4	60.0	63.0	57.6	57.9	60.4	60.9	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	5,120	5,710	5,480	4,490	111.5	114.6	111.3	108.9	99.1	88.1	73.3	84.6	90.3	85.5	90.8	91.4	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	31,930	43,060	41,230	51,070	134.8	134.8	139.6	142.1	151.8	151.6	152.8	152.6	151.9	155.3	160.2	167.0	
Slate Quarrying and Mining	7,890	11,160	10,700	9,660	141.4	140.7	138.5	138.6	136.8	135.0	133.2	131.6	133.5	130.8	128.7	127.7	
Other Mining and Quarrying	26,300	18,450	17,720	10,840	70.1	65.9	67.3	67.0	62.7	58.0	55.6	52.3	48.3	47.1	43.6	42.9	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	12,610	15,370	14,730	18,740	121.9	123.0	131.2	138.1	140.8	137.0	136.7	140.9	146.1	147.0	156.1	155.1	
Total, Mining and Quarrying ...	1,346,890	1,307,610	1,268,490	964,300	97.1	93.3	90.4	90.1	88.4	88.0	86.2	83.0	79.6	76.4	74.5	73.8	
Manufacturing Industries :—																	
NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	15,000	11,800	11,300	14,330	78.7	71.9	83.7	82.3	80.3	80.7	85.1	90.3	99.7	98.5	102.7	99.8	
Artificial Stone and Concrete	10,540	17,050	16,390	30,490	161.8	164.4	172.1	174.8	193.9	216.4	219.8	224.4	239.2	253.3	282.7	301.0	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	16,390	19,600	18,810	18,020	119.6	120.8	123.8	121.3	113.9	106.4	98.7	97.0	96.5	98.5	106.6	114.6	
BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MAKING ...	61,200	87,160	82,580	107,840	142.4	140.0	141.4	146.0	151.1	151.2	154.6	164.9	173.9	177.5	183.7	186.0	
POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.	72,060	72,530	69,900	74,790	100.7	102.1	106.5	113.2	113.4	107.9	109.3	108.0	105.5	106.2	107.9	107.7	
GLASS :—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	27,580	25,370	24,950	31,280	92.0	91.3	101.9	105.5	101.3	98.6	103.8	104.9	105.9	108.7	115.2	115.3	
Glass Bottles	16,290	18,340	17,680	19,980	112.6	110.8	110.3	109.7	120.6	120.8	122.7	127.8	125.6	126.0	127.0	127.2	
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. :—																	
Chemicals	104,010	95,420	92,600	113,180	91.7	99.3	104.9	102.6	98.0	98.2	100.4	104.0	101.7	103.5	108.5	112.1	
Explosives	18,790	18,960	18,350	30,050	100.9	110.2	101.1	103.2	92.1	88.6	86.8	88.2	91.8	100.4	122.5	165.2	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	13,570	18,720	18,090	24,330	138.0	142.1	144.2	146.0	156.4	153.1	160.8	171.6	181.4	186.0	184.9	185.6	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	77,510	80,080	76,620	76,940	103.3	102.8	101.4	103.0	104.7	109.2	111.0	98.5	97.1	97.9	102.0	103.7	
METAL MANUFACTURE :—																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	28,900	24,920	23,360	17,200	86.2	81.8	81.4	80.8	71.9	66.7	59.8	60.4	59.5	59.3	63.8	63.5	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	210,960	194,520	187,990	182,830	92.2	87.6	87.7	88.7	83.1	82.3	80.8	82.4	79.4	83.4	89.3	89.7	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	42,020	40,610	38,940	50,390	96.6	93.2	100.5	98.2	94.7	93.8	96.4	95.0	98.2	108.5	124.6	125.0	
Tin Plates	29,920	32,230	30,770	27,360	107.8	112.3	109.6	110.8	106.5	107.7	105.5	101.3	99.0	96.0	98.6	95.9	
Iron and Steel Tubes	24,820	28,120	27,450	32,710	113.3	114.5	120.1	122.5	123.1	117.5	115.9	121.6	126.3	129.6	135.0	135.0	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	24,160	22,900	21,770	25,820	94.8	100.6	97.1	100.3	99.2	97.9	98.6	99.5	99.7	103.2	111.8	112.4	
ENGINEERING, ETC. :—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding... ..	666,950	600,390	577,920	640,490	90.0	90.7	91.4	92.3	89.8	85.9	82.3	81.4	82.2	87.2	95.6	99.8	
Electrical Engineering	60,960	79,300	77,800	117,710	130.1	133.3	141.2	150.3	154.7	157.4	151.5	152.5	156.2	170.1	191.7	196.8	
Marine Engineering, etc.	65,540	57,130	55,970	57,180	87.2	85.8	91.1	93.6	86.1	78.8	72.0	72.9	71.1	77.8	83.8	89.1	
Constructional Engineering	23,230	27,460	26,790	46,720	118.2	120.4	124.6	123.4	130.5	129.3	128.8	139.6	147.4	159.4	176.7	206.2	
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VEHICLES :—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	191,830	232,860	230,130	387,870	121.4	123.9	129.5	130.4	132.6	133.0	138.1	143.2	150.8	165.6	185.5	204.6	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	28,100	20,870	20,270	13,030	74.2	71.6	69.1	69.9	67.1	66.7	63.0	52.5	51.9	46.6	48.0	47.7	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING ...	269,970	216,030	208,480	175,050	80.0	77.7	78.5	78.6	75.0	69.8	65.0	60.9	60.4	62.1	66.3	67.2	
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	84,660	89,370	84,840	102,280	105.6	109.9	110.5	112.6	115.1	115.2	114.0	116.5	116.3	122.8	130.2	127.3	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	11,900	14,810	14,310	42,650	124.4	135.0	144.4	160.9	195.2	217.7	240.0	290.0	307.4	331.7	358.3	370.8	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	72,120	84,510	83,730	179,820	117.2	120.6	131.6	143.7	151.8	164.6	175.8	186.6	199.0	212.5	248.7	251.7	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	29,990	35,090	34,220	32,170	117.0	111.1	114.7	120.3	118.3	116.5	115.1	113.3	110.5	112.4	116.5	110.0	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	29,720	25,910	25,340	28,790	87.2	87.1	87.3	90.5	90.4	86.4	85.9	84.6	89.4	92.6	97.1	99.1	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	32,460	29,630	28,760	28,760	91.3	88.0	89.1	90.4	87.7	85.7	80.1	83.8	95.4	90.8	96.3	91.3	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	5,640	7,640	7,350	19,790	135.5	147.5	161.1	170.3	169.0	176.6	181.6	213.5	237.3	273.5	345.1	364.9	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	49,380	44,970	43,820	39,840	91.1	89.1	86.7	89.1	87.6	84.2	87.6	84.0	79.8	82.1	81.0	82.8	
Metal Industries not separately specified	164,760	187,020	182,890	267,740	113.5	113.8	118.8	125.5	128.1	126.7	130.6	136.6	146.8	155.5	165.1	166.2	
TEXTILES :—																	
Cotton	567,650	570,110	562,130	393,050	100.4	99.0	99.1										

* Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, agricultural workers, and persons in domestic employments brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1933.

† See footnote † on page 444 of the November, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table.)												
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1938.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	
Manufacturing Industries—contd.																	
CLOTHING :—																	
Tailoring	186,460	200,970	197,980	216,520	107.8	108.3	108.6	110.0	116.1	115.4	118.0	113.7	113.7	114.5	117.2	117.9	
Dress Making and Millinery	117,160	105,740	104,960	104,490	90.3	90.6	88.9	87.6	89.0	88.5	85.6	88.4	88.7	86.7	88.2	89.9	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	34,320	33,480	32,940	31,810	97.5	100.8	104.5	103.9	106.9	105.2	104.2	102.6	96.7	99.8	96.1	94.1	
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	66,610	74,910	74,500	108,290	112.5	116.3	121.6	128.4	133.5	134.4	141.0	150.2	151.7	155.8	155.4	163.6	
Other Dress Industries	32,770	27,550	26,990	28,960	84.1	84.1	85.5	85.8	85.4	87.9	87.8	88.1	87.3	93.0	91.5	90.2	
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	141,890	141,740	138,010	135,700	99.9	97.4	97.9	98.3	99.8	99.9	102.7	100.9	97.2	97.8	97.8	98.2	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO :—																	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	159,890	147,060	144,750	178,550	92.0	91.8	92.0	96.0	99.0	101.2	104.9	106.1	107.6	107.8	112.2	113.5	
Grain Milling... ..	28,960	31,230	29,360	33,020	107.8	105.8	108.5	106.3	104.0	111.0	121.5	124.9	120.6	126.8	123.0	121.2	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	69,490	78,450	77,470	79,380	112.9	108.9	105.6	107.2	104.0	105.1	107.3	102.3	105.9	106.4	113.3	115.7	
Other Food Industries	96,800	111,240	108,560	136,850	114.9	114.4	117.6	121.7	126.2	125.7	134.2	134.9	135.0	138.9	142.4	144.8	
Drink Industries	100,290	111,750	109,100	117,530	111.4	109.6	110.8	111.8	114.8	110.3	112.8	112.5	111.9	114.7	116.4	120.0	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	44,560	43,380	42,790	42,680	97.4	100.3	104.9	108.0	108.3	107.9	105.0	102.0	94.9	95.1	96.5	97.2	
WOODWORKING, ETC. :—																	
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	57,720	59,190	56,330	63,890	102.6	103.9	106.2	103.9	104.0	107.5	106.4	112.4	112.1	114.8	115.1	116.4	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	12,710	13,200	12,750	11,640	103.8	101.8	103.9	104.8	104.0	103.8	100.0	97.2	88.6	91.2	95.8	94.8	
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	94,090	114,480	110,020	150,400	121.7	127.7	133.1	138.4	146.1	148.1	147.0	150.4	152.2	159.4	165.8	166.4	
Other Woodworking	27,410	24,300	23,520	24,710	88.6	87.0	87.5	88.9	90.6	87.7	89.1	88.8	86.8	90.8	89.8	93.1	
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC. :—																	
Paper and Paper Board	55,570	54,960	52,810	66,870	98.9	100.1	103.4	105.9	106.9	110.8	114.3	114.1	115.0	116.6	122.5	125.2	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	55,070	56,380	55,980	73,020	102.4	101.8	106.1	106.7	113.1	112.8	115.0	118.4	120.8	124.4	132.0	133.6	
Wall Paper Making	4,680	5,340	5,180	7,560	114.1	125.3	135.9	138.8	143.2	130.4	136.3	159.7	155.3	156.4	166.3	166.5	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,720	5,770	5,640	11,030	122.2	129.3	135.2	135.0	139.8	142.4	159.2	183.5	184.8	187.4	195.4	239.0	
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	227,920	256,690	250,380	287,380	112.6	114.0	117.4	122.4	125.4	128.0	128.9	125.8	124.8	126.2	128.0	129.2	
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—																	
Rubber	57,080	59,920	58,430	63,020	105.0	112.6	117.4	121.3	121.1	115.3	119.7	113.9	112.3	108.3	116.5	113.3	
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	12,070	14,260	13,750	12,580	118.2	117.4	118.4	118.8	118.1	116.1	124.8	113.5	113.6	123.5	112.3	108.2	
Brushes and Brooms	8,830	10,600	10,310	11,870	120.0	126.2	118.2	129.0	133.3	138.1	151.6	144.4	145.2	130.2	131.6	138.2	
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	17,550	24,240	23,550	40,350	138.1	141.4	154.5	151.9	152.7	149.4	166.4	173.2	182.3	199.0	217.8	236.6	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	12,120	11,750	11,460	17,960	97.0	99.1	106.3	117.6	119.0	117.3	122.6	138.7	145.4	144.0	150.6	152.0	
Other Industries	127,260	148,550	146,040	174,160	116.7	119.4	122.8	127.9	134.0	141.2	144.7	149.2	150.9	146.9	144.8	139.2	
<i>Total, Manufacturing Industries</i>	<i>5,867,400</i>	<i>5,980,920</i>	<i>5,820,930</i>	<i>6,545,200</i>	<i>101.9</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>106.5</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>114.6</i>	
Building and Contracting :—																	
Building	716,020	847,860	807,210	1,050,110	118.4	119.8	121.2	122.2	126.0	125.8	129.6	136.2	143.3	149.6	151.9	154.0	
Public Works Contracting, etc.	127,940	169,300	162,410	328,040	132.4	130.4	134.0	151.8	220.5	236.6	226.3	221.5	226.1	235.8	239.8	267.5	
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	<i>843,960</i>	<i>1,017,160</i>	<i>969,620</i>	<i>1,378,150</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>123.1</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>140.3</i>	<i>142.6</i>	<i>144.4</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>155.9</i>	<i>162.7</i>	<i>165.3</i>	<i>171.3</i>	
Transport and Distributive Trades :—																	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :—																	
Railway Service (non-permanent workers)	190,210	148,660	144,280	160,950	78.2	76.0	75.0	74.7	75.9	72.9	67.4	72.6	75.7	84.6	95.9	87.2	
Tramway and Omnibus Service	108,240	134,520	130,960	211,060	124.2	134.1	146.8	154.7	164.9	171.2	173.7	173.2	178.3	184.7	193.4*	200.2	
Other Road Transport	148,900	172,460	168,080	204,460	115.8	121.5	125.8	130.1	141.5	144.1	145.1	147.3	149.4	151.0	142.7*	140.9	
Shipping Service	127,240	142,270	140,190	138,350	111.8	111.0	112.8	115.0	128.7	128.6	124.2	120.0	116.6	112.5	107.0	110.4	
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service	190,870	180,760	170,570	163,370	94.7	94.9	95.1	94.3	96.1	93.9	91.3	91.4	91.5	90.8	92.2	90.7	
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	26,340	18,970	18,200	21,480	72.0	71.5	73.0	68.4	72.6	77.4	81.1	91.0	93.1	92.6	89.2	85.0	
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES	1,253,980	1,581,070	1,552,730	2,096,020	126.1	131.0	136.4	143.4	152.4	158.5	161.8	162.9	163.0	166.5	167.4	170.2	
<i>Total, Transport and Distributive Trades</i>	<i>2,045,780</i>	<i>2,378,710</i>	<i>2,325,010</i>	<i>2,995,690</i>	<i>116.3</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>124.4</i>	<i>129.4</i>	<i>137.4</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>142.6</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>144.4</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>148.6</i>	<i>149.9</i>	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	173,040	171,190	163,170	222,490	98.9	98.9	98.2	100.5	105.4	105.6	110.8	118.0	121.0	127.2	132.4	134.8	
Miscellaneous Services :—																	
Professional Services	108,590	116,710	114,560	172,610	107.5	109.8	114.2	119.2	125.0	128.8	134.0	139.0	143.3	148.9	155.6	162.0	
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	60,050	67,810	66,560	150,150	112.9	116.0	125.4	132.4	157.1	165.4	182.8	192.3	206.9	223.4	236.8	254.7	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	258,960	312,590	306,590	453,240	120.7	124.0	131.4	138.1	151.3	150.4	157.0	161.4	167.7	171.4	174.8	178.5	
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning... ..	106,780	126,650	124,250	180,320	118.6	123.6	128.9	134.1	142.2	141.8	145.5	145.9	152.3	158.6	166.0	172.1	
<i>Total, Miscellaneous Services</i>	<i>534,380</i>	<i>623,760</i>	<i>611,960</i>	<i>956,320</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>126.7</i>	<i>132.8</i>	<i>144.8</i>	<i>146.0</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>157.2</i>	<i>164.0</i>	<i>170.1</i>	<i>176.1</i>	<i>182.4</i>	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance																	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	226,660	222,820	221,550	273,260	98.3	98.4	101.4	103.3	105.4	108.7	109.8	114.0					

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. 428-429 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

FRANCE.†

There was a considerable increase in unemployment during October. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 401,936 as compared with 370,107 at the end of September, 1938, and 347,669 at the end of October, 1937.

At the beginning of September, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.32 per cent., as compared with September, 1937. In 8,182 undertakings employing 2,339,591 persons, in which, at 1st September, 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 18.31, as compared with corresponding percentages of 19.72 at 1st August, 1938, and 7.48 at 1st September, 1937.

BELGIUM.§

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 944,186 showed that 12.1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in July, 1938, as compared with 12.3 per cent. in June, 1938, and 9.3 per cent. in July, 1937. In addition 16.1 per cent. were employed intermittently in July, 1938, as compared with 16.8 per cent. in June, 1938, and 8.7 per cent. in July, 1937. In July, 1938, 15.6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15.9, and in July, 1937, 10.9.

NETHERLANDS.||

Unemployment showed a further slight decline during August. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 489,822 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th August, 1938, 21.0 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.2 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 21.4 and 3.1, and in the last week of August, 1937, 22.4 and 3.0. At the end of August, 1938, 319,014 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 301,759 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 319,877 and 302,312, and at the end of August, 1937, 333,856 and 317,812.

SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment remained practically unchanged during September. At the end of that month 49,610 applications for employment (34.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,606 (34.5 per thousand) at the end of August, 1938, and 51,876 (36.1 per thousand) at the end of September, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,939, 2,087 and 2,115 respectively.

ITALY.**

According to a semi-official series of index numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment declined between June and August. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index fell from 113.6† at the end of June, 1938, to 112.9* at the end of August, 1938. At the end of August, 1937, the figure was 108.7.

HUNGARY.††

Unemployment increased further during August. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 47,659, as compared with 45,454 at the end of July, 1938, and 45,904 at the end of August, 1937.

POLAND.‡‡

Unemployment continued to decline during August. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 210,625, as compared with 226,712 at the end of July, 1938, and 259,082 at the end of August, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during October and in Sweden during September; it declined in Norway during August.

Denmark.‡—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 457,000, 18.7* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of October, 1938, as compared with 16.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1938, and 19.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1937.

Norway.§—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 88,427 show that 16.4 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1938, as compared with 16.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1938, and 15.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1937.

Sweden.||—Of a total of approximately 611,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 7.4* per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1938, as compared with 7.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 6.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1937.

UNITED STATES.¶¶

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of August, 1938, showed an increase of 4.6 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 8.3 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for August, 1938, was 79.6 as compared with 76.1† for the previous month and 102.3 for August, 1937.

At the end of September, 1938, 7,968,668 applicants were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decrease of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 71.9 per cent. as compared with September, 1937. The percentage increase between September, 1937, and September, 1938, is mainly 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.

ÉIRE.**

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 70,411 at 26th September to 91,280 at 31st October, 1938. The increase since 26th September, 1938, is officially stated to be almost entirely due to the return to the registers of certain classes of persons living in rural areas who had been excluded from the receipt of unemployment assistance by two Orders under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, which were issued in March and June, 1938, and ceased to be operative on 25th October, 1938. The directly comparable number of persons on the live registers at 1st November, 1937, was 87,789.

CANADA.††

Employment showed a further increase at the beginning of October. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st October, 1938, by 10,983 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,119,291, as compared with 1,106,989 at the beginning of September. 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 October, 1938, was 116.7 as compared with 115.1† at 1st September, 1938, and 125.7 at 1st October, 1937.

At the end of August, 1938, 11.6 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 217,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 14.0 per cent. at the end of July, 1938, and 7.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1937.

AUSTRALIA.‡‡

There was a further rise in unemployment during the third 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 9.2, as compared with 8.6 in the second quarter, and 9.3 in the third quarter of 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 30th July, 1938, was 3,929 as compared with 6,823 at 2nd July, 1938, and 30,443 at 31st July, 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 2nd and 30th July, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 7th November, 1938. Copenhagen.

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

|| Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

¶ *Survey of Current Business*, October, 1938; and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Washington.

¶¶ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

†† *The October Employment Situation*, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

§§ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, August, 1938. Wellington.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 14th October and 5th November, 1938. Paris.

§ *Revue du Travail*, October, 1938. Brussels.

|| *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th September, 1938. The Hague.

¶ *La Vie Economique*, October, 1938. Berne.

** *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, 21st October, 1938. Rome.

†† *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, September, 1938. Budapest.

‡‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th October, 1938. Warsaw.

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

Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £7,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 117,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £12,200 in those of 376,000 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 ...	79,250	288,400	1,400	7,700
Textile... ..	400	77,400	50	3,900
Other	37,350	10,200	5,750	600
Total	117,000	376,000	7,200	12,200

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, and Leicestershire, and decreases in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Scotland, the changes being due, except in the case of Yorkshire, to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland and Northamptonshire; while there were decreases in the wages of coke-men and by-product workers in Durham and South Yorkshire.

The principal decreases in the textile group 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.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, North Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire; workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills in various districts; galvanisers in England and Wales; workpeople engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar; and cinema employees in Liverpool and certain neighbouring towns. The decreases affected iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands.

Of the estimated total increase of £7,200 per week, about £5,200 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; £1,000 was the result of arbitration; about £50 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing

bodies; and £950 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £12,200 per week, about £3,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living, and £8,300 to scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1938.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	242,500	232,200	£ 9,200	£ 25,580
Other Mining and Quarrying	47,650	—	10,000	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	90,750	100	9,650	5
Iron and Steel	111,450	17,500	25,050	5,325
Engineering	21,750	—	1,950	—
Shipbuilding	107,350	—	10,650	—
Other Metal	88,150	2,800	8,200	900
Textile	55,650	79,050	4,050	3,145
Clothing	95,600	—	8,200	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	36,750	2,300	3,600	170
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	16,900	—	2,000	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,300	—	100	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	898,650	600	94,150	50
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	10,250	150	950	10
Transport	270,950	500	38,350	30
Public Administration Services	79,500	150	8,400	10
Other	127,250	6,550	20,050	725
TOTAL	2,302,400	341,900	254,550	35,950

In the corresponding ten months of 1937, there were net increases of £593,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,611,250 workpeople, and net decreases of £10 in those of 100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the normal working time of about 3,000 workpeople was reduced by about 7 hours, on average, per week. The changes reported during the ten completed months of 1938 are estimated to have affected about 159,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,500 have had their hours increased by nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ hour per week, and 157,500 their hours reduced by about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough.	30 Oct.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at under 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
	Oxfordshire	3 Oct.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.‡
	South Yorkshire	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 36 per cent. above basis rates.¶</i>
	West Yorkshire			<i>Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 36 per cent. above basis rates for underground workers, 34·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division, and 31 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.¶</i>
	Nottinghamshire			<i>Increase of 0·91 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 50·10 per cent. above the basis rates.¶</i>
Coal Mining	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire)	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than enginemmen, firemen and mechanics.	<i>Decrease of 0·38 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2·76 per cent. above the basis rates.¶</i>
	South Derbyshire			<i>Decrease of 0·01 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 29 per cent. above the basis rates.**</i>
	Cannock Chase	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0·36 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45·14 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 43·14 per cent. for all other workers.††
	Leicestershire	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0·43 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46·07 per cent. above the basis rates.¶
	Warwickshire			<i>Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 72 per cent. above the basis rates at these collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$d. per shift (7s. 8$\frac{1}{4}$d. to 7s. 8$\frac{1}{4}$d.)††</i>
	Scotland			<i>Decrease of 3·38 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 116·70 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for workpeople (e.g., enginemmen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.¶</i>
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham	1 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	<i>Decrease§§ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 44 per cent. above the basis rates.</i>
	South Yorkshire			<i>Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 36 per cent. above the basis rates.††</i>

* 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.

† Of the 376,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in October, about 111,000 had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 158,000 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.

¶ This decrease was due to the adoption by agreement of a new minimum of 36 per cent. above basis rates. Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to underground workers 21 years and over and to surface workers 22 years and over, and of 6d. per shift to workers under those ages. Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

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

** Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 1s. per shift to those 21 years and over and 6d. per shift to others, and to surface workers of 6d. per shift to those 21 years and over and 3d. per shift to others, whilst a subsistence wage is payable of 7s. 8d. (plus 1s.) and 7s. 4d. (plus 6d.) per day for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively. The percentage for enginemmen, firemen and mechanics remained unaltered at 35.

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

‡‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 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 the percentage now payable is 5 points less than the county percentage, i.e., 67—the percentages previously paid were 61 at two collieries and 69 at another.

§§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>italics</i> .)
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland ...	1st bargain day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	Increases* of 2d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 1d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage increased from 10s. 2d. to 10s. 3d. per shift. Shift rates after change include: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 12s. 6d.; underground leading labourers, 11s. 7d.; underground miners' bargain price, 12s. 3d.
	Furness district ...	8 Oct.	Iron ore miners ...	Increase* of 2d. per shift for adult dayworkers and a proportionate increase for pieceworkers: miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. 4d. to 9s. 5d. per shift. Shift rates after change: underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 6d.; repairers and men on special day work, 11s. 6d.; engine drivers, 10s. 9d.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and district Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Ironstone miners and quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56.50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	West Cumberland ...	10 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increases* of 1d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of ½d. per shift for those under 18 years.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 80.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.		Increase* of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay period after 10 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 38 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.		Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56.50 per cent. above the standard rates.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	30 Oct.†	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 49 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	3 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Decrease* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 70 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Barrow-in-Furness	3 Oct.	Wire and hoop millmen.	Increase* of 7.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 72.5 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Various districts in Great Britain.‡	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ...	Increase* of 7.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80 per cent. above the basis rates for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 77.5 per cent. for others.
Engineering	Sheffield (two firms)	1st full pay period following 12 Oct.	Shell machinists employed on machining armour piercing shells and their components.	Increase for fully competent workers of 3s. per week on base rate, making wages 45s. per week base plus a bonus of 18s. for pieceworkers and 20s. for timeworkers: new start workers to be paid a base rate of 42s. per week plus the appropriate bonus, such rate to apply for a probationary period of not more than 12 months.
	Wakefield ...	1st pay day in week commencing 12 Sept.	Toolroom fitters and turners ...	Adoption of minimum rate of 3s. per week above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Rate after change: 47s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Loughborough ...	Pay period commencing 5 Oct.	Armature winders ...	Increase of 2s. on basic rate. Rate after change: 45s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Coalville ...	1st full pay period following 1 Oct.	Fitters, turners and patternmakers	Increase of 1s. per week on basic rates. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 45s. per week; patternmakers, 50s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
			Toolmakers and millwrights ...	Adoption of differential rate of 4s. per week above fitters' rate. Rate after change: 49s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Colchester ...	Beginning of pay period starting 5 Oct.	Plate and machine moulders, metal dressers and labourers.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week on basic rates. Rates after change: plate and machine moulders, 34s. 6d. per week; metal dressers, 33s. 6d.; labourers, 28s. 6d.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Clyde Area ...	Beginning of pay period starting 21 Sept.	Labourers employed in structural engineering shops.	Adoption of minimum plain time rates as follows: districts other than Motherwell and Coatbridge, 30s. 4½d. per week; Motherwell and Coatbridge, 29s. 4½d.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Railway Workshops	London ...	3 Oct.	Certain railway engineering shop staff employed in mechanical, civil, and signal engineering departments of the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increases in special bonus of 3s. per week (10s. to 13s.) for men with basic rates of 48s. per week and over, of 2s. (8s. to 10s.) for men with basic rates of 40s. and up to but not including 48s., and of 1s. 6d. (7s. to 8s. 6d.) for men with basic rates of under 40s.§
Galvanizing	England and Wales||	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanizing processes (excluding process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ...	Increase* of 7.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 72.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase* of 7.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80 per cent. above the basis rates for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 77.5 per cent. for others.
Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	28 Oct.	Female netmaking machine operators, hand braiders and net examiners 18 years and over.	Increase in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change, 5½d. to 7d. according to class of work and Area.¶

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† This decrease took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st November—in most cases this was 30th October.

‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

§ The war wage addition remained unaltered at 16s. 6d. per week.

|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanizing Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

¶ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.*	1st pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage decreased‡ from 59 to 55 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 47½ to 44 for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 35½ to 33 for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for time workers§: adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s.; plus 55 per cent. in each case.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.||	1st pay day in Nov.†	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 decreased‡ from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 7d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 18s. 3d. to 17s. 1d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 5d. 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 17s. 7d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 10s. 5d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 17s. 7d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 10s. 5d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Nov.†	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc. works.	Decrease‡ of 1s. 5d. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change for firemen, 54s. 3d.
	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:—	Cost-of-living wage decreased‡ from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 7d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 5d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change§: men 21 years and over, 31s. plus 17s. 7d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 10s. 5d.
			Timeworkers	
	Middleton	1st pay day in Nov.†	Pieceworkers	Cost-of-living wage decreased‡ from 53 to 49½ per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 49 to 45 for hand cutters; from 41 to 38½ for menders, and from 46 to 43 for other pieceworkers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage decreased‡ from 59 to 55 per cent. for male dyers; from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 7d. per week for male polishers; from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 5d. for female polishers and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§: men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 55 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 17s. 7d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 10s. 5d.
			Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage decreased‡ from 25s. 8d. to 24s. 6d. per week for engravers, and from 18s. 11d. to 17s. 7d. for turners, polishers and varnishers.
			Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage decreased‡ from 25s. 8d. to 24s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 15s. 5d. to 14s. 10d. for women, and by proportional amounts for youths.
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	¶	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of beet sugar.	Increases of ½d. to 1d. in basic hourly rates according to district. Rates after change: process workers—Colwick, Ipswich, Poppleton, 1s. 2d., Bardney, Bury, Cantley, Cupar, Felstead, Kidderminster, Peterborough, Selby, 1s. 1½d., Allscott, Brigg, Ely, Kelham, King's Lynn, Spalding, Wissington, 1s. 1d.; day workers and casual workers, 1d. per hour below the basic rate for process workers.¶
Electricity Generating Stations.	London	3 Oct.	Adult male railway operating and maintenance staff at electricity generating stations, maintenance staff at sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them, employed by the London Passenger Transport Board.	Increase of 2s. per week.
Retail Distribution.	Yorkshire and parts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire.	1st pay day in week commencing 3 Oct.	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North Eastern Sectional Council of the Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (other than those employed wholly or mainly on milk work).	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers of one-horse vehicles, stablemen and assistants, 57s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 59s. to 65s. 6d. according to carrying capacity of the vehicle; juniors—11s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 41s. at 20 years; junior drivers of light motors—37s. during 1st year, 42s. during the second year and 49s. 6d. during the third year.
Window Cleaning.	Bristol and district (certain firms).	5 Sept.	Adult male workers	Increase of 8s. per week. Minimum rates after change: charge men, 60s.; other adults, 55s.
			Boys and youths	
Entertainments	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Chester, Crewe, Southport, Warrington, Wigan.	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to grade of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 62s. 6d. to 105s.; others, 22s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; cashier clerks, 20s. to 35s.; usherettes and female attendants, 18s. to 26s.**

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.	1 Oct.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 53 in summer and 51 in winter in lieu of 54 in summer and 52 in winter as previously fixed.††
Entertainments	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Chester, Crewe, Southport, Warrington, Wigan.	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males, and of 48 or 50 for females.††

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

† 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 decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

¶ These increases took effect under an Industrial Court Award, No. 1713, dated 25th October, 1938, and operated as from the commencement of the 1938 "campaign."

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

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 64, as compared with 59 in the previous month and 126 in October, 1937. In these 64 new disputes about 17,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,200 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 1,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 75, involving 23,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at 90,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Work-people 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	27	30	9,700	34,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	7	8	2,600	5,000
Textile ...	1	4	5	1,300	13,000
Building, etc. ...	3	8	11	2,900	15,000
Transport ...	...	4	4	4,500	13,000
Other ...	3	14	17	2,200	10,000
Total, October, 1938 ...	11	64	75	23,200	90,000
Total, September, 1938 ...	14	59	73	26,500	90,000
Total, October, 1937 ...	24	126	150	65,300	285,000

Causes.—Of the 64 disputes beginning in October, 10, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 9, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 9, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during October have been effected in the case of 51 new disputes, directly involving 15,500 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 33, directly involving 11,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–OCTOBER, 1938 AND 1937.†

Industry Group.	January to October, 1938.			January to October, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	305	151,600†	647,000	394	340,600†	1,392,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	10	700	4,000	11	900	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	19	2,800	21,000	35	2,300	14,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	63	24,600	135,000	102	87,900	685,000
Other Metal ...	47	8,200	72,000	89	15,300	69,000
Textile ...	38	6,500	75,000	77	23,000	152,000
Clothing ...	31	6,100	29,000	29	9,000	68,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	18	4,000	12,000	16	1,900	6,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	29	1,800	30,000	51	2,500	28,000
Building, etc. ...	94	12,000	103,000	82	6,900	35,000
Transport ...	42	12,300	36,000	41	50,500	743,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	16	2,000	10,000	11	800	3,000
Other ...	28	3,600	39,000	42	6,400	48,000
Total ...	740	236,200†	1,213,000	980	548,000†	3,247,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work-people 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.	28 Oct.§	Against introduction of a new method of wage payment in a certain section.	Method of payment in the section in which the dispute arose to be one of the alternatives offered by the employers before the stoppage; the method in force in other sections to remain unaltered for a further six months.
BRICK, ETC., MAKING:— Workpeople employed in the manufacture of fireclay, etc., products—Leeds (one firm).	200	...	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	For recognition of trade union.	Work resumed unconditionally.
ENGINEERING:— Fitters, turners, etc., employed in aircraft production—Belfast (one firm).	1,603	...	12 Oct.	12 Oct.	Against employment of platers on work claimed by fitters.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
TEXTILE:— Workpeople employed in net manufacture—Musselburgh, Midlothian (one firm).	245	177	18 Oct.	25 Oct.	For recognition of trade union, and for extension of increases in wages, recently granted to workers on Trade Board minimum rates, to employees paid at higher rates.	Employer agreed to recognise trade union and to discuss other questions in dispute.
Carpet weavers, creelers, pickers, etc.—Kiddermminster (one firm).	800||	...	18 Oct. and later dates.	9 Nov.	Claim by weavers for compensation for the performance of extra work resulting from alleged shortage of creelers; and other alleged grievances on the part of employees concerning wages, working-time, etc.	Firm's offer regarding extra payments to weavers in the absence of a creeler accepted by workpeople; agreement reached on certain other matters in dispute.
FISH CURING:— Female workers employed in gutting and packing herrings—Lowestoft.	750	...	24 Oct.	25 Oct.	Refusal to handle fish caught on Sunday, and for increase in wages of 2s. 6d. per week.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
BUILDING:— Building trade operatives—London, W.	1,600	...	12 Oct.	15 Oct.	For reinstatement of a discharged carpenter, and for dismissal of a foreman, alleged to be responsible for the carpenter's discharge, also for payment of wages for time lost through dispute.	Carpenter reinstated, in accordance with findings of Joint Emergency Disputes Commission; other claims withdrawn.
Joiners, bricklayers, labourers, etc.—London (various districts) (one firm).	236	150	14 Oct.	2 Nov.	Against employment of plasterers and glaziers on work claimed by joiners.	Work resumed pending negotiations between representatives of the trade unions concerned.
TRANSPORT:— Workpeople employed by a railway company—London (various stations and depots).	3,900¶	...	10 Oct.¶	15 Oct.	Refusal to work with a non-unionist.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union.
Omnibus drivers, conductors, etc.—Paisley (two firms).	359	...	14 Oct.	14 Oct.	Dismissal of seasonal staff without regard to seniority.	Agreement reached whereby second-year seasonal staff are to have prior consideration according to seniority, first-year employees to be retained at discretion of management.

* 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 105,000 in 1938, and 194,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 183,000 in 1938, and 393,000 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 2nd November.

|| Estimated number.

¶ The stoppage began at two stations on 10th October, and gradually extended during the week to various depots belonging to the same company.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	56%
Food only	...	...	40%

FOOD.

At 1st November the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly higher than at 1st October. The upward movement was mainly due to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs. The price of milk also was higher in many small towns and villages. On the other hand, prices of potatoes, flour, bacon and butter were slightly lower on 1st November than a month earlier.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 40 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st October, 1938, and 46 per cent. at 1st November, 1937.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st Nov., 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1938.	1st Nov., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1938.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	— 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	—
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	— 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 3½	— 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 2½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 10	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 7	+ 3½	+ 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 2	— 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1	— 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 2	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0½	— 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st November, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Oct., 1938.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	43	44	43	45
Thin Flank ...	13	16	15	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	31	34	32	32
Thin Flank ...	–3	6	2	2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	43	48	45	47
Breast ...	13	16	15	15
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	55	50	52	53
Breast ...	–6	6	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	38	38	38	40
Fish ...	110	93	102	101
Flour ...	33	36	34	36
Bread ...	47	47	47	48
Tea ...	52	55	54	54
Sugar (granulated) ...	25	19	22	22
Milk ...	91	106	99	96
Butter—				
Fresh ...	10	17	14	15
Salt ...	6	9	8	10
Cheese† ...	24	25	24	24
Margarine ...	–6	–9	–7	–7
Eggs (fresh) ...	100	100	100	75
Potatoes ...	24	11	17	20
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	39	40	40	39

* 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 decrease in price, as compared with 1st October, was slight, but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest ½d.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1938, was approximately 53 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 61 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1938, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were, on the average, between 95 and 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained 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 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November, 1938, is approximately **56 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st October, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st November, 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	56	55	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.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	26	29	40	46	40		1938 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	585	575	579	582	587		Aug.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	19	14	10	...	10		July '37
Finland† ...	809	792	870	865	895		Sept.
France (Paris) ...	325	362	500	588	627		Oct.
„ (other towns) ...	305§	352§	477§	554§	554		Aug.
Germany ...	23	24	25	24	21		Oct.
„ (Vienna) ...	2	0	0	0	-1§§		Oct.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶ ...	18¶	19¶	30	30	30		Sept.
Norway ...	40	45	61	68	63		Sept.
Portugal† ...	1,899	1,963	1,998|||	1,928	1,898		Sept.
Sweden† ...	32	35	41	45	46		Sept.
Switzerland ...	15	20	31	29	30		Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia†† ...	25	27	31	39	39		Sept.
Canada ...	3	9	17	17	16		Sept.
Éire ...	40§	45§	54§	59§	59		Aug.
New Zealand ...	18	25	36	41	40		Sept.
South Africa ...	2	1	2	7	6		Sept.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	46	55	59	56		1938 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A.C.D.E	554	574	640	655	669		Oct.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A.B.C.D.E	617	609	623	648	650		Aug.
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	82		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	31		Aug.
Finland† ...	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	961		July
France (Paris) ...	A.B.C.D.E	369††	404††	530††	589††	589		3rd Qr.
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E	24	25	26	27	25		Oct.
„ (Vienna) ...	A.B.C.D.E	5	4	5	4	3		Oct.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶ ...	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	31¶	39	39	39		Sept.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	...	399		June
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	70		Sept.
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	67		Oct.
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	37		Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E	22††	25††	28††	31††	31		3rd Qr.
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	32		Sept.
Éire ...	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	73§	73		Aug.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	51		Sept.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	22		Sept.

* 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.

||| Revised figure.

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 October*, was 143, as compared with 159 in the previous month*, and with 177† in October, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October numbered 41, as compared with 20 in the previous month, and with 22 in October, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories—continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards ...	...	Other Metal Trades ...	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	...	Cotton ...	1
Firemen ...	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Other Textile Manufacture ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	5	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...
Porters ...	3	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Shunters ...	1	Food and Drink ...	2
Mechanics ...	...	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	...
Labourers ...	...	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	4
Other Grades ...	4	Rubber ...	...
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Gas Works ...	2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	13	Electric Generating Stations	1
		Other Industries ...	1
MINES AND QUARRIES.*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Under Coal Mines Acts:—		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	8
Underground ...	50	Buildings ...	15
Surface ...	4	Works of Engineering Construction ...	5
Metalliferous Mines ...	1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT...	70
Quarries ...	5	Total (excluding Seamen)	143
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	60		
Factories.		SEAMEN.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	4	Trading Vessels—	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	1	Sailing ...	1
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	3	Steam and Motor ...	21
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	5	Fishing Vessels—	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	11	Steam and Motor ...	19
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	1	TOTAL SEAMEN	41
Shipbuilding ...	6	Total (including Seamen)	184

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases‡ of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 47; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 6.

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among operatives engaged in—		Pitch ...	3
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Tar ...	5
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...	Paraffin ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	3	Oil ...	7
Printing ...	...	TOTAL ...	15
Tinning of Metals ...	...	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1	CHROME ULCERATION.	
White and Red Lead Works ...	2	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Pottery ...	1	Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	...	Chromium Plating ...	6
Paint and Colour Works ...	...	Other Industries ...	5
India-rubber Works ...	...	TOTAL ...	11
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	Total, Cases ...	47
Shipbuilding ...	4		
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1	II. Deaths.	
Other Industries ...	1	LEAD POISONING.	
Painting of Buildings ...	6	Pottery ...	2
TOTAL ...	19	Paint used in Other Industries	1
		Painting of Buildings ...	2
OTHER POISONING.		TOTAL ...	5
Arsenical ...	1		
ANTHRAX.		ANTHRAX.	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
		Total, Deaths...	6

* For mines and quarries the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th October, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 1st October.

† 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. OCTOBER, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during October have been received from 141* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,486,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given the total figures for October, 1937, in respect of the same 141 Authorities :—

District.	Dwelling-Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties	219,600	77,500	31,500	—	24,800	353,400
Yorkshire ...	402,200	21,100	375,700	44,200	68,400	911,600
Lancs. and Cheshire	394,300	41,200	45,400	78,200	71,900	631,000
North and West-Midland ...	1,836,900	1,536,300	100,600	103,000	224,100	3,800,900
South-Midland & Eastern ...	110,300	20,400	8,300	35,800	20,200	195,000
Outer London† ...	633,000	140,700	55,100	15,000	153,800	997,600
South-Eastern ...	358,500	8,600	32,000	30,500	47,200	476,800
South-Western ...	130,700	—	300	—	40,300	171,300
Wales and Mon. ...	45,400	21,500	30,900	7,500	18,900	124,200
SCOTLAND ...	461,700	8,900	5,400	23,600	77,800	577,400
TOTAL, Oct., 1938	4,592,600	1,876,200	685,200	337,800	747,400	8,239,200
Total, Oct., 1937	5,363,200	497,200	835,200	674,100	1,108,900	8,478,600

For all classes of buildings combined the total for October shows an increase of 18·8 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for September, 1938, but a reduction of 2·8 per cent. as compared with that for October, 1937.

II. THIRD 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 July to September, 1938. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the third quarter of 1937 :—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931† of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling-Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with July-Sept., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—						
Northern Counties (974)	810,900	42,600	131,700	191,300	148,700	1,325,200
Yorkshire (2,494)	2,131,800	74,200	444,300	463,600	303,700	3,417,600
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	1,247,800	130,500	649,600	437,900	379,900	2,845,700
North and West-Midland (3,213)	3,213,400	434,200	399,600	380,300	526,400	4,953,900
South-Midland & Eastern (697)	653,700	27,100	47,200	144,900	128,400	1,001,300
Outer London† (2,741)	2,348,300	442,300	561,300	175,300	450,100	3,977,300
South - Eastern (1,138)	1,510,600	18,700	128,100	91,000	248,200	1,996,600
South-Western (452)	500,900	52,200	15,500	148,600	61,700	778,900
Wales and Mon. (830)	211,300	15,400	66,100	165,000	82,400	540,200
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,507,100	28,900	74,200	261,700	394,500	2,266,400
TOTALS (17,864):—						
July, 1938 ...	5,556,000	474,200	1,357,000	1,137,600	1,090,800	9,615,600
Aug., 1938 ...	4,070,900	462,500	392,300	723,000	797,400	6,446,100
Sept., 1938 ...	4,508,900	329,400	768,300	599,000	835,800	7,041,400
July-Sept., 1938	14,135,800	1,266,100	2,517,600	2,459,600	2,724,000	23,103,100
July-Sept., 1937	15,474,600	2,137,300	2,121,900	2,408,800	2,909,100	25,051,700

For the first nine months of 1938, the corresponding total, for all classes of buildings, was £74,913,900, compared with £83,811,500 for the same period of 1937, representing a decrease of 10·6 per cent.

(b) Number of Dwelling-Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the third quarter of 1938 was 27,644, as compared with 29,971 in the third quarter of 1937. For September alone the numbers were 8,851 in 1938 and 10,523 in 1937.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Lancs. and Cheshire (one); South-Midland and Eastern (one); Outer London (one); Wales and Mon. (one); and Scotland (one).

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

‡ The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price* per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with	
			Previous Audit.*	A Year ago.*
Pig-Iron :	1938	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland ...	July-Sept.	119 5	+ 2 1	+29 2
Northamptonshire ...	July-Sept.	91 7	+ 0 10	+10 4½
North Staffordshire ...	July-Sept.	90 8½	+ 0 1½	— 0 1½
Manufactured Iron :	July-Aug.	263 8½	— 5 8	+ 7 2½
West of Scotland ...				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; iron ore miners in the Furness district; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in wages.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to page 404 of the October GAZETTE, and to page 450 of this issue.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

IN continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1938 (page 329), 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 nine months of the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

	1936	1937	First Nine Months of		
			1936	1937	1938
Men (18 years and over) :—					
Transfers through Government Training Centres ...	5,760	4,057	4,652	3,394	1,654
Transfers through Instructional Centres ...	1,512	997	1,258†	841	543
Other Transfers ...	12,819	12,531	9,900	10,541	7,326
Total ...	20,091	17,585	15,810	14,776	9,523
Women (18 years and over) :—					
Trainees ...	218	123	209	99	44
Other Transfers ...	7,790	6,293	6,651	5,535	5,359
Total ...	8,008	6,416	6,860	5,634	5,403
Boys (under 18 years) :—					
All Occupations ...	8,699	7,675	6,405	6,204	3,039
Girls (under 18 years) :—					
Industrial Occupations ...	3,564	4,922	2,730	4,100	3,328
Domestic Service ...	2,373	1,528	1,908	1,172	967
Total ...	5,937	6,450	4,638	5,272	4,295
Grand Total ...	42,735	38,126	33,713	31,886	22,260

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 3,469 in the nine months ended September, 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements, viz. 154 in 1936, 555 in 1937 and 454 in the nine months ended September, 1938).

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

POULTRY FARMING—EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

This was an appeal by way of case stated from a decision of justices for the West Riding of Yorkshire who had dismissed an information preferred by the appellant, Mr. L. R. Walters (a person duly authorised to take proceedings in respect of offences against the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924) against Mr. W. Wright and Mr. G. Wright, the respondents, who carried on the Moorside Poultry Farm, East Keswick. It was alleged that the respondents had employed in their business of poultry farming Mr. N. H. Hamlin, a worker in agriculture, and had not paid him wages at a rate not less than the minimum rate as fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. The contention of the respondents, which had been upheld by the justices, was that poultry farming was not agriculture within the meaning of the Act, so that Hamlin was not employed in agriculture. The extent of the holding occupied by the respondents was about 7½ acres of grass land, of which about 4 acres were not in use at the time of the alleged offence. The remaining 3½ acres were divided into grass runs or pens for the

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† Revised figure. The number of transfers (1,354) for the first six months of 1936 quoted in the GAZETTES for August, 1937, and August, 1938, should have read 734.

chickens and contained the houses and other shelters for the poultry. The respondents bred young chickens for sale, and also produced eggs for sale and killed and dressed poultry for domestic consumption. Hamlin carried out all the usual duties of a general worker on a poultry farm, and in particular he was employed in the care of and attention to the poultry. He prepared their food, fed and watered them, and he also cleaned out the poultry houses and runs and repaired them. He attended to the incubators and killed and prepared poultry for sale for domestic consumption. By section 16 of the Act, it was provided that unless the context otherwise requires, "the expression 'agriculture' includes dairy-farming and the use of land as grazing, meadow, or pasture land or orchard or osier land or woodland or for market gardens or nursery grounds." Counsel for the appellant submitted that "agriculture" for the purposes of the Act included any use of land in connection with breeding or keeping any kind of animal normally found on a farm.

The Court (The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Macnaghten) held that Hamlin had been employed in agriculture and allowed the appeal: Mr. Justice Macnaghten expressly accepting the definition of "agriculture" proposed by counsel for the appellant.—*Walters v. Wright. High Court of Justice: King's Bench Division*, 24th October, 1938.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying a male worker and failing to keep adequate records of wages. He was fined £2 on the first charge, and 10s. on the second, and was also ordered to pay one guinea costs and £60 arrears of wages.—*Rex v. John Emsley Baker. Bingley Police Court*, 26th October, 1938.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: FITTER, GRADE II: ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, TONBRIDGE, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a fitter employed by the Southern Railway at Tonbridge on the renewal, repair and maintenance of the mechanical locking in connection with the signalling apparatus of signal boxes and ground frames was entitled to be regraded as a fitter, grade I. The Company contended that the man was properly graded as a fitter, grade II. The Court decided that, having regard to the provisions of Note I of Schedule B to Award No. 728, and the qualifications of the man concerned, he is properly graded as fitter, grade II.—*Award No. 1712*; dated 20th October, 1938.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The British Sugar Industry National Trades Union Negotiating Committee and the British Sugar Corporation Limited being in disagreement as to the wages and conditions to be observed by the Corporation under section 23 (1) of the Sugar Industry (Reorganisation) Act, 1936, the Court were requested to give a decision thereon. The Negotiating Committee claimed that in order to satisfy the provisions of section 23 (1) of the Act, the basic "campaign" rates at each sugar beet factory and the rates of all other grades of workers covered by an Agreement of 15th September, 1937, between the Corporation and the Unions concerned, should be increased by 1d. an hour; that casual workers should receive the appropriate day or shift rate; that the basic intercampaign rate should be not less than the campaign season basic rate; and that workers employed on work subject to rates and conditions of employment within the scope of other agreements should receive not less than the agreed rates provided. The Corporation contended that the 1937 agreement referred to was based on rates paid locally, and that the rates so arrived at were in excess of those previously paid by the Corporation, and no justification was seen for the increases now claimed.

The Court in its award set out the basic campaign rates which should be paid in the beet sugar factories of the Corporation in order to comply with the provisions of section 23 (1) of the Act, and awarded that the rates of all other grades of workers covered by the Agreement referred to above should be adjusted accordingly. The Court also awarded that casual workers should receive the appropriate day or shift rate for their work, that men retained in the service of the Corporation after the year's campaign should continue to be paid the basic rate of which they were in receipt during the campaign provided that they are performing the same duties, and that workers employed upon any work subject to rates and conditions of employment within the scope of other agreements should receive not less than the agreed rates provided.—*Award No. 1713*; dated 25th October, 1938.

DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS AND CONDUCTRESSES: CALEDONIAN OMNIBUS COMPANY, LIMITED, DUMFRIES.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, persons employed by the Caledonian Omnibus Company, Limited, were not in accordance with section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. The Union contended that the rates proper to be paid under section 93 (1) of the Act are those provided for in an agreement between the Scottish Motor Traction Company, Limited, and the Union, of September, 1938, while the Company contended that the rates laid down in Industrial Court Award No. 1699 should be regarded as the rates commonly recognised or in practice prevailing, for the purposes of the Fair Wages Resolution.

The Court came to the conclusion that the fact that the Company may have brought themselves into the category of good employers

by complying with the provisions of Award No. 1699 does not in itself determine what, for the purposes of the present case, are the rates which in practice prevail amongst good employers in the trade in the district concerned, and that that is a matter which has to be determined anew in the light of the Fair Wages Resolution. The Court found that the wages of the drivers, conductors and conductresses employed by the Company are in certain respects not in accordance with the provisions of section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.—*Award No. 1714*; dated 29th October, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

BOOKKEEPERS: WAR OFFICE OUTSTATIONS.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed increased scales of pay for first and second class bookkeepers employed in War Office outstations. The Tribunal awarded increased scales of pay.—*Award No. 36*; dated 24th October, 1938.

GENERAL CLERICAL CLASS.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed increased scales of pay for the general clerical class in the early years of service. The tribunal awarded revised scales of pay at ages 18 and 19.—*Award No. 37*; dated 25th October, 1938.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

PROPOSAL M.T. (17), dated 14th October, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 14th December, 1938.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.R. (28), dated 20th October, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and general overtime rates for certain female workers, and specifying 28th October, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board[†](Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.S. (26), dated 26th October, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers, and specifying 14th November, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

COAL MINES GENERAL REGULATIONS, 1938.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and under the provisions of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, the Board of Trade made the above Regulations* on 8th August, to come into force from 1st March, 1939.

Part I of the Regulations deals with fire-fighting and defines the equipment for extinguishing outbreaks of fire which is to be provided at the working face and along working roads. All mines employing 100 or more persons underground are also required to have an adequate supply of water for fighting fires underground, and effective means of using the water for this purpose; also to enforce rules for the organization and conduct of fire-fighting work and of fire-drills. All equipment and material provided for fire-fighting are to be subject to monthly examination by a competent person appointed for that purpose.

Part II relates to the statutory inspections by firemen, examiners and deputies, and makes requirements as to the types of safety lamp to be used, and as to the reporting of discoveries of noxious or inflammable gas or other sources of danger.

Part III lays down that electrical apparatus for signalling or communication installed in seams in which safety lamps are required to be used shall be of a type approved by the Board of Trade as regards safety from inflammable gas.

THE QUARRIES GENERAL REGULATIONS (ELECTRICITY), 1938.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and under the provisions of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, and the Factories Act, 1937, the Board of Trade made the above Regulations† on 13th October.

The regulations, which are now in force, apply to all quarries where electricity is used, irrespective of depth and size. They specify the standards to be observed in the construction and installation of various types of apparatus and the precautionary measures to be taken in the use of the apparatus. Provision is made for regular tests of the insulation resistance of installations and of the conductance of the earthing conductors comprised therein and of the earth plates associated therewith.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1938, No. 797. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1938, No. 1233. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937. NEW REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has made the following Regulations, under the Factories Act, 1937, to have effect from the dates indicated:—

The Factory (Individual Overtime) Regulations, 1938, enabling the occupier of a factory, in which is carried on the manufacture of a variety of light metal articles or of fittings or accessories composed wholly or largely of metal, to adopt the provisions of the Regulations allowing overtime employment to be calculated by reference to the individual, in substitution for the provisions of section 73 limiting overtime employment by reference to the factory. *Effective from 10th October, 1938.*

The Chocolates and Sugar Confectionery (Overtime) Regulations, 1938, modifying the provisions of section 73 of the Act, as to overtime, to meet seasonal or other pressure of work. *Effective from 17th October, 1938.*

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—*Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ended 30th September, 1937.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.—*Second annual report of the Spindles Board, 1938.* Board of Trade. [Cmd. 5873; price 2d.]

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—*How factory accidents happen. Description of certain industrial accidents notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.* October, 1938. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—*Eighteenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board to 30th June, 1938.* [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*League of Nations, International Labour Conference. Draft convention adopted by the Conference at its twenty-fourth session, 2nd–22nd June, 1938.* [Cmd. 5875; price 6d.]

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., for the quarter ended 30th June, 1938.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1938.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 5862; price 1d.]

SAFETY.—*Fencing and other safety precautions for woodworking machinery.* Safety Pamphlet No. 8. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee as to holidays and suspensions in relation to unemployment insurance.* 7th October, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) *Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit.* U.I. Code 8B. Vol. XVI. *Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1937, with index.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3s.] (iii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of August and September, 1938.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 8 and 9, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Absorbers, Shock : Monarch Controller Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Alternators, Motor :** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Amplifier Units, etc. :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Anchors :** Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Sub-Contractors for Castings : Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham. Sub-Contractors for Forgings : T. S. Forster & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Bags, Kit :** John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford; Gowen & Co. (West Mersea), Ltd., West Mersea; Cranfield & Carter, Ltd., Burnham-on-Crouch.—**Bedsteads :** H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.—**Bends, Sole :** J. & W. N. Hutchings, Ltd., Warrington.—**Binoculars :** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Glass : Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blades and Cutters :** Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Blocks, Towing and Fairleads :** Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Hale & Hale (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton.—**Boards, Control, etc. :** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Boards, Distributing :** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Boards, Supply :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Bolts, etc. :** Automatic Standard Screw Co. (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax.—**Boosters, Reversing :** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boxes, Connection, etc. :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Boxes, Cut out :** Astral Engineering Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Boxes, Dis-**

tribution, junction, etc. : Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Breakers and Control Units :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Brisling, Tinned :** North Sea Cannery (of Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wivenhoe.—**Brooms and Brushes :** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; John Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; James Root & Son, Bletchley; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.—**Buoys :** Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth; Leeds & Bradford Boiler Co., Ltd., Leeds; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; John Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Buoys and Jackets, Life :** Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Cabinets and Cupboards, Steel :** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Enfield; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham; Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—**Cable :** Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Canvas, Drab :** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Capstans and Generator :** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Generator and Electrical Equipment : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Geo. Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cartridges, Air Purifier :** Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cases, Attache :** S. Noton & Sons, Oldham; Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.; Foxcrofts (Walthamstow), Ltd., London, E.—**Cases, Junction Box :** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Cast Iron Articles :** Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Wellington.—**Chain Cable and Gear :** T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Cloth, Cleaning :** Fairlea Mill Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Clothing, Oilskin, Heavy and/or Light :** Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Anti-Gas, Ltd., London, E.; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing, Serge :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Coats, Waterproof :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Cocks, Nuts, etc. :** S. Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Coils, Copper :** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Coils, Frame :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Compass Gear :** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford. Sub-Contractors for Glass : Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Connections, Cell :** Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.—**Containers, Cell, etc. :** India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cranes :** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Edward Holme & Co. (1931), Ltd., Altrincham.—**Cups :** A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Burslem; Booths, Ltd., Tunstall; Globe Pottery Co., Ltd., Shelton.—**Cushions and Outer Sheeting :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cutters, and Wheels for :** Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cylinders, Gas :** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Valves : British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Die-Castings :** Wm. Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.; Non-Ferrous Die-Casting Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Perry Barr Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Diving Apparatus :** Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Doors, Watertight :** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dowls :** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Draught Equipment :** James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drawers :** Atkins Bros., Hinckley and Nuneaton; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Drill :** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Duck, Flax :** D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin; Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Dumaresqs :** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dungaree :** Barker & Swift, Ltd., Swinton; Dacca Mills Co., Swinton.—**Electrical Gear :** London Electric Firm, Croydon; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Electrical Installations :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Malcolm & Allan, Ltd., Glasgow; G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Electroplating Equipment, etc. :** W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motor : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Enamel :** Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., Hebburn.—**Extinguishers, Fire :** G.B. Equipments, Ltd., London, W.—**Fans :** Kestner Evaporator & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Fenders :** T. Benjamin & Co., Liverpool; T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock.—**Floats :** Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon; John Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.; Towler & Son, Ltd.,

London, E.; Brown Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Flour**: F. A. Bird (Downham Mills), Ltd., Downham Market; S. Edwards & Son, Bishops Stortford.—**Furniture**: James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; S. E. Snawdon, Plymouth; Binns, Ltd., South Shields; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; De La Pre Components, Ltd., Northampton; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Francis East & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Galvanometers, etc.**: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Gauges, Pressure, etc.**: Budenburg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Joseph Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sydney Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—**Gloves and Gauntlets, Leather and Cotton**: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham; North of England Chamois Leather Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Gymnasium Equipment**: Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E., and Worcester; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.; W. M. Maddox & Co., London, S.E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Clapshaw & Cleave, Ltd., Birmingham; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Hair, Curled**: McCrae & Drew, Glasgow.—**Hides, Butts, etc.**: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham; W. & J. Richardson, Derby; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., Hull.—**Holders, Carriers, etc.**: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Hooks, etc.**: Douglass Bros, Ltd., Blaydon; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill.—**Hoses, Flexible**: Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Hummers**: P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford.—**Indicator Units, Charging**: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Indicators, Speed**: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Indicators, Switch**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Indicators, Wavemeter**: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ironmongery**: J. Truman & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Swindell & Co., Netherton, near Dudley; Jukes Coulson Stokes & Co., London, E.; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; R. Green, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. H. Allen, Halesowen; J. Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Keys, Signalling**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Lamp Fittings**: Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sperry & Co., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Electric**: Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lanterns**: Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier, Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Lathes**: Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Ward Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Blackpool; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Pump Motor: Midland Electric Manufacturing Co., Birmingham.—**Linseed Oil**: Union Oil & Cake Mills (Branch of British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd.), London E.; Smith Bros. & Co. (Oil Distillers), Ltd., London E.; Younghusband Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Log Gear**: British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Bottom Log, Rodmeters and Mercurial Differentials: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Sub-Contractors for Transmitters, Indicators, and Recorders: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Distance Registers: Harding Rhodes & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Lorries**: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Loudspeaker Assemblies**: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Machinery, Cooling**: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford; Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machines, Cutting**: Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Drilling**: Kitchen & Wade Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Grinding**: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Milling**: James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Sandblast**: Constructional Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Screw**: "Butterworth" British Automatic Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Rochdale. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Margarine**: Van den Berghs & Jergens, Ltd., Purfleet and/or Bromborough Port.—**Mattresses**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Milk, Condensed**: Nestle's Milk Products, Ltd., Ashbourne and/or Staverton; Cow & Gate, Ltd., Johnstown.—**Motors**: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Scott Motors (Saltaire), Ltd., Shipley; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Mouldings**: Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Plasmic, Ltd., London, N.—**Mounts, Loudspeaker**: L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Packing, Grease**: Henry Crossley (Packings), Ltd., Bolton; Castleton Steam

Packing Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale. Sub-Contractors for India Rubber: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Panels, Distribution**: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Peas**: Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston; Wherry & Sons, Ltd., Bourne, Lincs.—**Pendant, Mooring**: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Platforms, Rolling and Pitching**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Projectors, Searchlight**: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Propellers**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pump and Accumulator**: John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motor and Starters: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Supply Tank and Supports: Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Sub-Contractors for Piping: British Mannesmann Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Valves: Hattersleys (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk.—**Pumping Outfit**: Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Littlehampton.—**Purifiers, etc.**: Henry Simon, Ltd., Stockport.—**Recorders, Depth**: Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Reflectors**: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Release Gear**: Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Resistances**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Strand Electric & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Rivets, Steel**: Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; North West Rivet, Bolt and Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Rope, Steel Wire**: John Shaw, Ltd., Sheffield; Hall's Barton Ropery, Co. Ltd., Hull; William Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; George Elliot & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Rotors, Reblading of, etc.**: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Southampton.—**Sausages**: Excel Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Scuttles, Sids**: J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Seals, Silica**: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**Serge, Blue**: Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley.—**Shackles**: Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Shirting**: James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne.—**Shoes, Canvas**: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Shoes, Leather**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Shutters**: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Skins, Chamois Leather**: Bury & Hopwood, Hyde; William Lawson & Sons, Otley; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Sleeves, Towing**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Slings, Chain**: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Thomas Perrins, Stourbridge; Wm. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon. Sub-Contractors for Forged Bottle Screws: Deritend Stamping Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Soap, Hard and Tablet**: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Soap, Soft**: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull. Sub-Contractors for Drums: W. Pearson, Ltd., Hull.—**Soap, Tooth**: Enolin (1926), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Soda Ash**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—**Steel, Bar**: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Hemmings & Co., Rotherham.—**Steering Engines and Gear**: Donkin & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Stretchers**: Paul I. Headley, Ashford; Ranalah, Ltd., Merton.—**Suet**: British American Product Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Switchboards**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs; Igranio Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Switches, Aerial**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Switches and Boards, etc.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switchgear**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Syrup**: Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.; Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—**Tanks, Copper**: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Telephone Equipment**: Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Tools and Cutters**: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd. (of Canada), Birmingham; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Transformers, etc.**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; London Transformer Products, Ltd., London, N.W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Transmitters, Multiphone**: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Traps, Hand**: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Trucks, Railway**: Standard Railway Wagon Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Tubes, Brass**: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Steel**: Perfecta Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubing, Flexible**: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Tubular Materials**: Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tuners, Amplifiers, etc.**: Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Turpentine**: White Sea & Baltic Co. (P. & I. Danischewsky, Ltd.), London, E.—**Twill**: R. Radcliffe & Sons (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley.—**Valves, Slide**: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Guest & Chimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Valves, Wireless**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: T. J. Grainger, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. Johnstone & Co., Rugby; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Caps: Prestware, Ltd., Morden; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Filaments: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Washers**: Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Dexine, Ltd., London, E.—**Wavemeters**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Winch**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gates-

head. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Windlass and Capstan**: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**Wire**: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Aerial**: Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.—**Wires, Metallising**: Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wood Goods, Manufactured**: Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Sheffield Wood Turning Co., Sheffield; Midland Saw & Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Geo. Wingrove & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Works and Civil Engineering Contracts**: Cowieson, Ltd., Glasgow; Richard Costain, Ltd., London, W.C.; F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth; Booth's (Demolitions), Ltd., Birmingham; Nott Brodie & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wm. Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E.; John Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport; Geo. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bournemouth; Dean & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Materials**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; Western Counties Brick Co., Plymouth; Burt Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.; Phillips & Sons, Tenby; Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W.; Seyssel Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**W/T Sets**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

WAR OFFICE.

Aerials: Ultra Electric, Ltd., London, W.—**Air Cleaners**: Voke, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aluminium**: J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Alfred Ellis & Sons, Wakefield.—**Ambulance Bodies**: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Asbestos Sheetting**: Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Attachments, Towing**: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Base Rolling Machines**: T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—**Batteries and Cells**: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bearings**: Hoffmann Manfg. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Bedsteads**: A. Phillips, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Beeswax**: J. Laing & Son & Co., London, E.C.—**Bins, Steel**: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Blocks, tackle, etc.**: C. Willett, Jnr., Ltd., Cradley Heath; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—**Boats, Folding, and Parts**: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Bodies**: Strachans Successors, Ltd., London, W.; Lee Motor Works (Bournemouth), Ltd., Bournemouth; Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Boots**: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boring Machines**: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Bottles, Water**: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—**Braid**: Brough. Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Brasses, Cleaning**: W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brooms, Sweeping**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Buckets, etc.**: Hyde Bros. & Timings, Birmingham; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Lye; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—**Buttons**: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; F. T. Heath, Birmingham.—**Cabinets**: Roneo, Ltd., Romford.—**Cable, etc.**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle.—**Cable and Wire**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Cans**: H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—**Canvas**: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; R. Buckton & Sons, Leeds; Baxter Bros., Dundee; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath.—**Capsules, Microphone**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston.—**Cases, Eye-Shield**: Julius Downs & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cases, Plywood**: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cases, Reflector**: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.—**Chains**: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish; Job Wheway & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; W. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Chairs**: E. Atkins, Ltd., Wembley; W. Bartlett & Son, Ltd., High Wycombe; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Hatherley Works, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Charging and Plant**: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Cryton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.; Cox-Walkers, Ltd., Darlington; A. Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Chassis**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chesses**: C. L. Jones, London, N.—**Clinometers**: Baldwin Inst. Co., Ltd., Dartford.—**Cloth**: Brown Bros. (Galashiels), Ltd., Galashiels; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley; J. Harnsworth & Sons, Farsley; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; John D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Jas. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Coke Crushing Plant**: R. Court & Son, Ltd., Reading.—**Compressors, Air**: Browett Lindley, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Containers, Cooking**: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Conventors, Rotary**: Electro-Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Berry & Hayward, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Cookers, Portable, Components**: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines; Turley & Williams (1925), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Copper, Ingot**: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandies Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cordage**: Hawkins & Tipson, London, E.C.; British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., London, E.C., and Edinburgh.—**Corrugated Sheets**: Grovesend Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Swansea.—**Cotton**: W. Evans & Co., Ltd., Derby; T. Whittles, Ltd., Leek.—**Covers, W. P.**: Singleton Flint & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford.—**Cranes**: J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley; Taylor & Hubbard, Ltd., Leicester; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Ransomes Sims & Jeffries, Ltd., Ipswich; H. J. Coles, Ltd., Derby.—**Dressings, Field**: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Arthur Berton, Ltd., London; Johnson &

Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Gargrave; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Drill, etc.**: E. Clegg & Sons, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drilling Machines**: Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—**Drums, Cable**: Eames Bros., Wembley; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; British Insulated Co., Ltd., Prescott.—**Duck, Cotton**: Chas. Ainsworth & Co., Ltd., Holcombe Brook.—**Eyepiece, Rims**: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—**Eyeshields**: Cascelloid, Ltd., Leicester; E. Elliott, Ltd., Walsall; Lambournes (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Mollert Eng'g Co., Ltd., Surbiton.—**Fencing**: John Elwell, Ltd., Oldbury.—**Fire Protection Appliances**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Forms, Barrack—Legs and Stays**: B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Full Dress Clothing**: C. Webber & Co., Exeter; C. White, Bromley.—**Fullerphones**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon.—**Furnaces**: Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham; Wild Barfield Electric Furnace, Ltd., London, N.; Electric Resistance Furnace Co., Aberdeen.—**Galvanised, Corrugated Sheets**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Generating Sets**: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Ruston & Hornsby, Lincoln; A. Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Grinding Machines**: Turner Mfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; E. H. Jones (M/c Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Churchill M/c Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Guttering, etc.**: Jones & Campbell, Ltd., Larnbert.—**Haversacks, etc.**: Mills Equipment Co., London, N.—**Honing Machines**: Craven Bros (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.—**Hose**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Housewives**: Relida, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Insulators, Cooking Containers**: Newalls Insulation Co., London, E.—**Jacks**: Ep-co, Ltd., Leeds.—**Knives, Clasp**: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lamps, Hurricane**: A. W. Sanderson & Co., Birmingham; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Redman & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Lathes**: Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; S. G. Jones, Ltd., London, S.W.; Willson Lathes, Ltd., Halifax; Chas. Churchill & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machines, Weighing**: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Masts, Duralumin**: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Mattresses**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Metal Rod**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Microphones**: Electrified Utilities, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Milling, Cutters**: Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines**: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; Weyburn Eng'g Co., Ltd., Elstead.—**Motor Cars**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham; Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Needles**: English Needle & Fishing Tackle Co., Ltd., Studley.—**Netting, Mosquito**: Donald & Co., Nottingham; Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Nickel**: H. Gardiner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Packs**: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Pickets**: Henry Simon (Engineering Works), Ltd., Stockport.—**Poles**: J. Glanville, London, E.; C. Webber & Co., Exeter; C. White, Bromley; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Pontoons and Parts**: Saunders Shipyard, Ltd., Cowes; Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pots, Cooking**: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Presses**: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Edwin Mills & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Press Tools**: Tower M/c Tools, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rags, Cotton**: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Salford; I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—**Receivers**: S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Remote Control Units**: Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Respirator Canisters**: Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Respirator Cartons**: Pembroke Carton & Printing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., London, E.; S. & S. Goolnik, Ltd., London, E.; S. Kaye & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Johns Sons & Watts, Ltd., London, E.C.; Brehmer Folding Box Co., Ltd., London, W.; W. Thyne, Ltd., Edinburgh; Cropper & Co., Ltd., Thatcham; A. Fifer, Ltd., Slough; Bryant Carton Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Cundell Eve & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. T. Pillivant, Ltd., London, S.W.; H. W. Chapman, Ltd., Wellingborough; Metal Box Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; E. S. A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol; F. W. Chamber & Co., Beeston; I. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Slough; Fibreboard Boxes, Gateshead; Rigid Containers, Ltd., Desborough; C. A. Coutts & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Respirators, Civilian, Pads, Cotton**: Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Gargrave; Jacob Cowen & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle.—**Roadbearers**: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; Hurst Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Ropes, Towing, Steel**: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Skipnal; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Rope, Wire**: C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: Austen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rules**: J. Raboner & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sacks, Bread**: G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee.—**Safes**: Birmingham Safe Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sawing Machine**: Bobble & Lund, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Serge**: J. M. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; H. Bootle & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—**Service Dress**: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; L. Silbertson & Sons, Ltd., London; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. Compton Sons & Webb, London; Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Sewage Disposal Plant**: W. C. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Shalloon**: C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Shaping Machines**: F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—**Sheets**: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Slotting Machines**: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Socks**: Halland & Son, Ltd., Stoke Golding; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester.—**Speedometer Heads**: S. Smith & Sons

(M.A.), Ltd., Cricklewood.—**Steam Heated Kettles** : Lumbys, Ltd., Halifax.—**Steel** : Halesowen Steel Co., Ltd., Halesowen; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Wm. Jessop & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Workington Iron Co., Ltd., Workington; Steel Peech & Tozer, Sheffield; Consett Iron Co., Consett; Brown Bayleys Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corp., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—**Steel Beams** : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Nr. Middlesbrough.—**Steel Castings** : Kryn & Lahy (1928), Ltd., Letchworth; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; B.S.A. 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POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic** : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts** : Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective** : Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Apparatus, Wireless** : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Lancs.; Gambrell Radio Communications (Proprietors—Radiffusion, Ltd.), London, S.W.—**Arms, Wood** : John H. Ashton, Ltd., Manchester; British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alex Bruce & Co., Grays.—**Cable** : Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Prescott.—**Canvas** : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Casing and Cover** : Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chains, Driving** : Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Clamps, Stay** : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Clocks** : Magneta Time Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cloth** : William Baines' Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; John Fenton & David Bradley Mills, Ltd.,

Batley; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; James Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Geo. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; John D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; Kellett Woodman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Peel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Joseph Smith & Co., Halifax; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Cords, Telephone**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Drums, Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Eames Bros., Alpertown, Middlesex; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Filling Sleeves Jointing with Petroleum Jelly**: Southall Bros. & Barclay (1935), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: S. & W. (Lighting), Ltd., Tipton; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Insulators**: Bullers, Ltd., Milton, Staffs.—**Ladders, Steel**: Thomas Bowen, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Laths, Wood**: J. R. Bruce, Ltd., Bingley.—**Motor Cars**: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Oil, Cylinder**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Paper, Crepe**: Arthur Sanderson & Sons, Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex.—**Paper, Printing**: P. Garnett & Son, Ltd., Otley.—**Pistons**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Plant, Ventilating**: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pole Heads**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Renovating, etc., Boxes, Cash**: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Saddles, Cycle**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws, Coach**: Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Sleeves, Lead**: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. D. Stoward & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Victualling, Dry**: John Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Webbing**: R. Bird & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne.—**Building Alterations**: R. J. Bishop, Parkstone; E. & S. Gibbs, Liverpool; John Middleton, Ltd., Sheffield.

Batteries: Sale (Manchester) T.E.: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Reading T.E., Wolverhampton T.E.: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cabling, etc.**: Cheltenham-Stratford-on-Avon: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Cheltenham-Stratford-on-Avon: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils; Abingdon-Oxford (No. 2), Barrow-Gosforth: Siemens Bros. & Co. Ltd., London, S.E.; Pontypridd-Bridgend; Gloucester-Hereford-Abergavenny; Catterick R.A.F.-Darlington: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Ashford-Tenterden: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Ashford-Tenterden: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils; Luton-Hitchin: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Luton-Hitchin: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils; Dunoon-Rothesay; Junction Oban-Inverness; Guildford-Ewhurst; Eynsham-Carterton; Birmingham-Stafford; Lerwick-Quarff; London-Chatham: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Oban-Inverness, Guildford-Ewhurst, Eynsham-Carterton, Birmingham-Stafford, Lerwick-Quarff, and London-Chatham: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils.—**Carrier Cables Scheme**: Cambridge-Leeds: Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd., Southampton.—**Channel Carrier Equipment**: Birmingham-Gloucester-Bristol: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

Conduit Laying, etc.: Barry-St. Athan: Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Aylesbury-Oxford (Sections I, IV): G. H. Bramwell, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Potters Bar and East Barnet, Croydon, etc.: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Codicote & Woolmer Green-Stevenage; Salisbury-Bristol (S. Mid. Dist.) (Section III); Leighton Buzzard-Fenny Stratford (Section II); Salisbury-Bournemouth; Salisbury-Bristol (S. Mid) (Section II); Aylesbury-Oxford (Section VII); Leighton Buzzard-Dagnell; Parkstone (Dorset): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Sections XXVI, XXVIII, XXXV): Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banbury; Burnham Market (Norfolk); Blundeston (Suffolk): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N.W. Dist.) (Sections XVII, XVI); Accrington: J. E. Cull, Belfast; Scunthorpe, Great Ayton and Middlesbrough Fire Station: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Porthleven (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Buckie and Keith, Comrie and Killin, Fortrose, Munlochy and Drumchardine: G. Duncan & Co., Inverness; Batheaston (Bath): Durnford Construction Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol; Ilford (High Road), Fulham (Earls Court): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.; London-Derby (Section XII) (L.E.D.): Bedford (Goldington Road Area); Bristol North (Cranbrook Road): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Ilford, etc.: W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill; Sutton Coldfield (Birmingham): W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Derby; Willaston; Saundby-Epworth-Owston Ferry and Retford; Melton Constable (Norfolk); Biddulph: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Southampton-Bournemouth-Salisbury (S.W. Dist.): Leek (Staffs): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham; Bleadon (Somerset) Broad Hinton (Swindon), Bath (East): E. Ireland, Ltd., Bath; Praze (Cornwall): King's Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter; Hayle (Cornwall), Preston (N.E. Area), Hove (N.W. Area): Lavender McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park; Failsworth (Manchester), Manchester Rusholme, Hulme, etc.: Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport; Eaton (Norwich): May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Worcester: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smetchwick; Aberdeen Central Exchange: J. McAdam & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen; London-Derby (N. Mid. District) (Section XI), Bristol, etc.: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Rothwell: L. Mortimer, Hellen Bridge; York (Heworth, Stockton Lane): E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Nottingham-Arkwright-Edwalton; Birmingham Telephone House-Rubery-Barnt Green-Bromsgrove: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Axminster (Devon): W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Treherbert (Rhondda); Chardstock, Chiselborough, and Stockland; Holyhead I.O.M. Radio Link; Fishguard, St. Davids, Newport (Pembroke) and New Quay (Cardigan); Cosham, Drayton and Farlington, etc.; Oxford-Bicester (Section II); Perth-Glenfarg (Sections I, II), Alloway (Ayr), Lesmahagow, Alexandria,

Stonehouse (Lanarkshire), Larbert (Stirlingshire), Campbeltown, Lochgelly, Kinghorn and Cowdenheath, Chirnside and Duns, Fyvie, Rhynie and Torphins, Brechin, Colseford (Glos.), Buckhaven, Renfrew, Motherwell, Oxford-Bicester (Section I), Stranraer, St. Helens, Hadleigh-Bildeston, Winchester and Botley: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Salisbury-Bristol (S. Mid. Dist.) (Section I), Blackburn-Clitheroe-Chatburn (Section II), Derby-Manchester (Sections II, III) (S. Lancs. Dist.), Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N.W. Dist.) (Section XII): Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Sections XXVII, XXXVI): R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd. Airdrie; Birmingham Telephone House-Halesowen, Saul (Glos.), London-Maidstone (S.E. Dist.), Taunton, Leighton Buzzard-Fenny Stratford (Section I), Tavistock-Liskeard-Truro (Sections II, III): Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone; Castle Acre-Weasenham (Norfolk), Newmarket-Ely, Holt-Hanworth (Norfolk): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; Bush Hill and Weston Favell, Cannock (Staffs.): E. F. Sparkes (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham; Hawick, Fortwilliam (Wigtownshire): Michael Thompson (Public Works Contractor and Engineer), Ltd., Carlisle; Tavistock-Liskeard-Truro (Section I), Bexhill: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Aberystwith-Newtown (Sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII), City of London Disconnected, Halstead (Essex), Hayes, Coldharbour Lane and Hayes, Cranford and Harlington, Camberwell, etc., Stepney, Hackney, Poplar and Bethnal Green, etc., Bath (North), Hammersmith, etc., Stowmarket: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ilchester-Yeovil: Wort & Way, Salisbury.—**Electric Lifts**: Nottingham S. O. & Garage: Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Liverpool, Lancaster House: Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Submarine Cable**: Anglo Irish (1938) (Land and Sub.) and Dartmouth-Guernsey-Jersey (1938): Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Shoreham-by-Sea (Sussex) (A.A.) Power Plant, Arkwright (Nottingham A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 5), Childwall (Liverpool) (Liverpool A.A.) New Automatic Equipment, Cheltenham (Gloucester) (A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 6), Cosham (Portsmouth A.A.) New Automatic Equipment: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Shoreham-by-Sea: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Canterbury (Canterbury A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 3), Coombe Down (Somerset) Unit Automatic Equipment, Stocksfield Unit Automatic Equipment, Central Automatic Extension (No. 2), Uplands Automatic Extension (No. 2), Bulford Camp (Salisbury) Unit Automatic Equipment, Tidworth (Hants) Unit Automatic Equipment, Priory (Warwick) (Birmingham A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 2), Dursley (A.A.) New Automatic Equipment, Clerkenwell (London A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 1), Stone Cross (Staffs.) Automatic Extension (No. 1), Renown (London A.A.) New Automatic Equipment, S. Wootton (Norfolk) (Kings Lynn A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 1), Rotherham New Automatic Equipment, South Brent (Devon) Unit Automatic Equipment, Martoch (Somerset) Unit Automatic Equipment, Amesbury (Wilts) Unit Automatic Equipment, Girvan Unit Power Plant, Pentre (Glam.) Unit Power Plant, Moberley (Cheshire) Unit Power Plant, Southwold (Suffolk) Unit Power Plant, Adwick-le-Street Unit Power Plant: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Pentre and Southwold: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier Equipment; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Sub-Contractors for Moberley: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Elgar (London A.A.) New Automatic Equipment, Ravensbourne Automatic Extension (No. 1), Elgin (A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 2), Manningham Power Plant: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Mitcham (Surrey) (London A.A.) Conversion of Power Plant in connection with Extension (No. 3), Shelford (Cambridge) Unit Automatic Equipment, Birmingham Trunk and Toll Exchange Extension (No. 3), Blackpool (Lancs.) (Blackpool A.A.) Extension 2 of Sleeve Control Automannual Switchboard, Blackpool (Lancs.) (Blackpool A.A.) New Automatic Equipment, Birmingham Trunk and Toll Exchange Extension (No. 5), Dronfield Unit Automatic Equipment, Dudley (Worcs.) (A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 2), Gillingham (Kent) (Chatham A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 3), Penzance (A.A.) New Automatic Equipment, Tewkesbury (Gloucester) Unit Automatic Equipment, Moulton (Northampton) Unit Automatic Equipment, Tideway (London A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 1), Selly Oak (Warwick) Automatic Extension (No. 2), Central (Birmingham) (A.A.), Exchange Service P.A.B.X. Extension (No. 1), Laburnam Automatic Extension (No. 2), West Ayton (Yorks) Unit Automatic Equipment, Londonderry (N. Ireland) (A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 3), Burscough (Lancs.) Unit Power Plant, Cockermouth (Cumberland) Unit Power Plant, Sheffield Trunk T.E. Power Plant, Blackwood (Monmouth) Unit Power Plant, Nairn Unit Power Plant: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Burscough and Cockermouth: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Blackwood: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Thorpe Bay (Southend A.A.) Automatic Extension (No. 1), Newcastle-on-Tyne Automatic Equipment (2 V.F.) Extension (No. 1), City Automatic Extension (No. 2), Bushey Heath Automatic Extension (No. 1), Dollis Hill Research Station P.A.B.X., Dunston Automatic Extension (No. 1), Cantley Automatic Extension (No. 1): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. **Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Hook (Hants) T.R.S. Power Plant, Andover T.R.S. Power Plant, Penrith Temp. T.R.S. Power Plant, Longton Temp. T.R.S. Power Plant, Shipton Solers (Glos.) T.R.S. Power Plant, Egham (Surrey) T.R.S. Power Plant, Llanvaches (Mon.) T.R.S.

Power Plant: Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick. Morfa-Nevin T.R.S. Repeater Equipment, Dundee T.R.S. Extension (No. 4) Additional Power Plant: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Carlisle T.R.S. Extension (No. 5), Aldeburgh T.R.S. Extension (No. 8): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Trenchwork for Armoured Cable:** Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-Marsh: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**U.S.W. Radio Stations:** Additional Work at Tobermory: Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** Nottingham T.R.S. Extension (No. 3), London (Faraday Building South) Extension (No. 40), London (Faraday Building South) Extension (No. 38): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Edward Collins & Sons, Kelvindale; Harvey Cooke (Visiblex), Ltd., London, S.E.; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd., Cowley; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Laverstoke; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Wiggins Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—**Paper for Telephone Directories, London (1938):** Table IV only: Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend. Table V only: Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Books, "Army Book 64"—War Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, "Form 414"—Air Ministry: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Books, "General Ledger, U.45"—Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, "S.O. Book 122"—H.M. Stationery Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, "S.O. Book 135"—H.M. Stationery Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Bookwork Printing, Group 428 (1938), London and Country Tender—Air Raid Precautions Department: Unwin Brothers, Ltd., London, E.C. Cards, Time Recording—Admiralty: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston. Forms V.P. 77—Ministry of Health: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E. Pension Booklets—Ministry of Health: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.—**Miscellaneous:** Bags, Blue Manilla, Topless, 6½ in. by 4½ in.: E. Saunders & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Bags, Buff, 7½ in. by 3½ in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, N. Binders, Universal, Loose-leaf: G. Wells & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Cards, Record, 3 in. by 5 in.: Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., London, E. Bookbinder's Cloth, Red and Blue: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Salford. Cloth, Thin Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles. Cloth, Opaque, White: Ritchie & Eason, Ltd., Manchester. Envelopes, Buff, 8½ in. by 3½ in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelopes, White M.G. Manilla, 8 in. by 5 in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Hire of Vans, Drivers, and Extra Men, Edinburgh (1938): W. C. Calderwood, Edinburgh. Insertion of Advertisements in certain Departmental Booklets: Aubrey W. Hammond & Co., London, W.C. Insertion of Advertisements in the Bulletins of Miscellaneous Information and the Appendices issued by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew: Walter Judd, Ltd., London, E.C. Master Parts Index Leaves, Cutting and Punching: G. Wells & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Pencils, Black "ML": George Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Tags, India, 1 in., 2 in., 5 in., Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Tags, India, 5 in.: G. Hughes & Co., London, N. Telegram Envelopes, G, London and Northern Area (1938): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Telegram Envelopes, G, Scotland (1938): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Angora H.B.M. Embassy—Steelwork: A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Terrazzo Wash Fountains: W. E. Farrer, Ltd., Birmingham. Bulford Camp Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Burscough Telephone Exchange—Erection: John Turner & Sons (Preston), Ltd., Preston. Cardiff Telephone Area Manager's Office, Dominions House—Alterations: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Carlisle Telephone Repeater Station—Extensions: J. Millar & Sons, Carlisle. Chapelton (Leeds) Branch Post Office—Alterations and Additions: Walter Ripley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Chelmsford Head Post Office—Alterations: J. Atkinson & Son, Rayleigh. Chepstow Employment Exchange—Erection: R. E. J. Haines & Sons, Cardiff. Compton Field Research Station—Erection of Small Animal Breeding House: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Coventry Head Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Extensions: J. Daniels, Coventry. Cornwall House, London Telecommunication Region—Installation of New Lantern Lights: W. T. Champion & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Eaglescliffe (Durham) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. E. Earnshaw, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. Falfield Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: J. Evans & Sons, Malvern. General Post Office, Headquarters Building, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.—Internal Cleaning: G. Jones & Son, London, W. Germoe Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. B. Wright, Newquay. Great Crosby Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Tomkinson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Hadleigh (Suffolk) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Canler & Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Hendon Post Office and Sorting Office—Extension and Garage and Formation of Basement: Moore & Wood, Ltd., London, N. Hindley (Lancs.) Employment Exchange—Erection: J. Walkden & Sons, Ltd., Wigan. Hinckley Postal Garage—Erection: Orton & Dalby, Ltd., Leicester. Houses of Parliament—Wall and Floor Finishings in Lavatories: Rusts Vitreous Mosaic & Tile Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hunts Cross (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Cromwells (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Langham Museum Automatic Telephone Exchange—Steel Sashes, Doors, etc.: Williams & Williams, Ltd., London, W.C. Leicester Station Sorting Office—Extension: J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester. Leyland Employment Exchange—Erection: R. Baron, Ltd., Preston. Little Stukeley Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: F. B. Thackray & Co., Ltd., Huntingdon. London Telecom-

munications Area Office, Wimbledon—Alterations: E. G. Boone & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Luton Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve—Alterations: H. C. Janes, Ltd., Luton. Moss Side State Institution, Maghull—Erection of New Connecting Block: Harry Dowdle, Ltd., Ormskirk. Mount Pleasant Letter Office—Internal Cleaning: F. W. Holleyman, London, S.W. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Extension to Creep Laboratory and New Engineering Store: Davis Contractors, Ltd., London, N.W. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—Alterations, Completion of Drains, etc.: Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Peterborough Telephone Exchange, Manager's Office—Alterations: F. B. Thackray & Co., Ltd., Huntingdon; Alterations in Switch Room: Bagley & Cooper, Peterborough. Pett (Sussex) Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. E. Goodsell, Hastings. Reliance Telephone Exchange Extension—Erection: Thos. Bates & Son, Ltd., Barking. St. Albans Telephone Exchange—Alterations: C. & S. Dumbleton, Ltd., St. Albans. Shipton Solers Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: J. Evans & Son, Malvern. Shoreham-by-Sea Telephone Exchange—Erection: Rowland Bros., Horsham. Southampton Head Post Office—Erection of New Workshop: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Sydenham Post Office Training School—Alterations: F. J. Moreton & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Thornton, Blackpool, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Herbert Joyce & Sons, Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs. Tower of London—Erection of New Entrance Gates: Hall Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Wakefield Telephone Exchange—Alterations: John T. Rushworth & Sons, Rawdon.—**Painting Services:** Central Telegraph Office, E.C.—Internal Painting: G. Jones & Son, London, W. Patent Office, Southampton Buildings—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Oates Bros., London, S.W. Regents Park, N.W.—External and Internal Painting: Geo. Jones & Son, London, W. War Office—Internal Painting and Cleaning: W. Chappell & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Engineering Services:** Admiralty Research Laboratory, Teddington—Jib Crane: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Longborough. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Reconditioned Saddle Tank Locomotive "Ashford": G. Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Plants for Solvent Recovery: A. F. Craig & Co., Ltd., Paisley; Water Treatment Plant: Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W.; Diesel Generating Set: Geo. Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., Stanningley; Denitrating Towers, etc.: Simon Carves, Ltd., Stockport; Vertical Presses and Accessory Plant: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Air Compressors and Receivers: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Heating and Hot Water Services: Dilworth & Carr, Ltd., Preston, Lancs. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Shaping Machine: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Universal Grinding Machines, Vertical Spindle Plano Type Surface Grinding Machine, Plain Grinding Machine, Electrically Driven: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Electrical Timing Apparatus: H. Tinsley & Co., London, S.E.; Horizontal Boring Machines, Electrically Driven: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—H.E. Shafting: F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley, Yorks; Mechanical Sifting Machines: W. S. Barron & Son, Ltd., Gloucester; Street Lighting Lanterns with Sodium Discharge Lamps: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Overhead Busbar System with Trunking in Tailor's Shop: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Apparatus for Drop Test Detonators and Fuzes: Clayton Goodfellow & Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Multiple Mould Equipment and Accessories: Weyburn Engineering Co., Ltd., Milford, Surrey; Turner Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; High Speed Fuze Spinning Machines: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Vacuum Plants: Northey-Boyce Rotary Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Pasting, Winding and Cutting Machines: Practical Machines (A. T. Codsby, Ltd.), London, S.E.; 5 End Capping Machines, etc.: Thrissell Engineering Co., Ltd., Bristol; Pellet Spray Varnishing Plants: Midland Fan Co., Ltd., Birmingham; X-ray Apparatus and Converter Equipment: Victor X-ray Corporation, Ltd., London, W.; Electrically Heated Drying Ovens: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Vacuum Cleaning Plants: British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., Leatherhead; Vacuum Pumping Sets and Testing Heads: Lacy-Hulbert & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Chorley & Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factories—Extractors and Cleaning Machines for A.C. Detonators; Filling Machines for A. C. Detonators: Argus Engineering Co., London, S.E.; Mechanical Sifting Machines: W. S. Barron & Son, Ltd., Gloucester. Fishponds (Bristol) Sub-Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. General Post Office, King Edward Building—Hot Water Service Boiler: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Plain Grinding Machines, Electrically Driven: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Pumps, Cylinders and Pipework for Inflammable Store: S. F. Bowser & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Greenwich Royal Naval College—Wiring for Electric Lighting, Power and Bells: Gaillard Robinson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Heating and Hot Water Services: The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Greenwich Fuel Research Station—Plenum and Fume Extraction Plants: Air Control Installation, Ltd., Ruislip. H.M.S.O. Harrow—Electric Goods Lift: Newbury & Thomas, London, S.E. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—Hand Operated Travelling Cranes: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Cooling Towers: Vibrated Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Rosyth Admiralty Training Centre—Engine Testing Plant: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester. Upper Holloway Sub-District Office—Heating and Hot Water Service: Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Weybridge Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Laboratory—Gas Fired Destructor and Coal or Coke Fired Destructor: New Destructor Co., Ltd., Pershore.—**Miscellaneous:** Airmen's Boxes: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield; Hampton Timber Co., Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex. Airmen's Lockers: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Brassfoundry: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. Builders' Ironmongery: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; Comyn Ching & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Canvas Delivery Hose:

G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Lancaster; British Hose & Appliance Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lewis & Tylor, Ltd., London, S.W.; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Morris & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Ravenhose, Ltd., Salford; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester. Carpets—Axminster Hair and Wilton: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carpet Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kidderminster. Casement Cloth: R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Coal Scuttles: S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath. Desk Standards—Adjustable: Mek Elek Engineering, Ltd., London, S.W. Dressing Chests—Oak with Mirrors: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, N. Electric Clock System—Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory: Gent & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Fire Resisting Doors: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. Green Leather Cloth: I.C.I. (Rexine), Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire. Gymnasium Shoes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Heavy Duty Engine Pumping Units: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham. Laboratory Tables: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E. Locks: J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall, Staffs. Metal Adjustable Chairs: Evertaut, Ltd., Birmingham; Tan Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C. Metal Fittings for Airmen's Tables: Redfern Stevens, Ltd., Birmingham; F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Douglas Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne. Metal Washstands: H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich. Mirrors, Frameless: Eaton, Farr & Gibson, Ltd., London, E. Motor-driven Pumping Units: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland. Needleloom Underfelt: British Needlefelt Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Coventry Felt Co., Ltd., Coventry. C.I. Notice Plates: Garnier & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Paper Trays: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Repair Benches and Loose Cupboards: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Soap Powder: J. Manger & Son, Ltd., London, E. Soft Soap: Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. C.I. Standards for Airmen's Lockers: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Blackheath. Suction Hose Couplings: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford. Steel Conduits and Fittings for Electric Wiring, Bartons Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; Longmore Bros., Darlaston. Steel Counter Pedestals: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Structures, Various: W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., Gloucester; E. W. King & Son, Newport, Mon. Suction Hose: David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Salford; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking. Tables, Dining: Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W. Tables, Pedestal Writing: Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Tables, Recreation Room: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Table Tops: C.W.D. Cabinet & Joinery Works, Ltd., Enfield; R. Cattle, Ltd., London, N.W. Tables, Writing: Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham; J. Walsh, Ltd., Sheffield; Central Shopfitting Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Time Recording Clocks and Folding Card Racks—Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory: Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Huddersfield. Tubular Steel Stretcher Frames: S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham. Tyres and Tubes: India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford. Voting Screens: W. A. Rathbone, Ltd., Liverpool; E. W. King & Son, Newport, Mon. Window Blinds—Light Proof: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Arc Lights: Arthur Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Asbestos Cement Pipes, etc.:** Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Block Making Equipment:** Winget, Ltd., Rochester.—**Boots:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Walker & Gunn, Ltd., Higham Ferrers; Wilkins & Denton (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boring Equipment, etc.:** English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Candles, Tropical:** Candles (Overseas), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Caps:** Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, W.—**Carriage and Wagon Tyres:** Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chloroform Anaesthetic:** Duncan Flockhart & Co., London, E.C.—**Clear Span Deck Bridges:** Tees Side Bridge & Engg. Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**C.I. Pipes, etc.:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Copper Ingots:** British Copper Refiners, Ltd., Prescott.—**Copper Tubes:** Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Hunslet.—**Currency Notes:** T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Diesel Engine:** Ailsa Craig, Ltd., Chiswick.—**Diesel Rollers, etc.:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Drill:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Dry Core Cable, etc.:** W. T. Henley's Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Electric Light Poles:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Electric Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Filtration and Iron Removal Plant:** Candy Filter Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Filtration Plant:** United Filters & Engg., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fire Escapes:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Galvanised Corrugated Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Galvanised Plates:** P. W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**G.I. Tubing, etc.:** Wollington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—**Greatcoats:** G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.—**Gunmetal:** Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jumpers:** T. Briggs (Ldn), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathe:** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Locks, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Locomotive Copper Fire-**

boxes: R. Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lorry and Prison Van:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Mag. Sulph. B.P.:** W. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church.—**Marine Engine:** Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft.—**Materials for Sewage Treatment, Plant, etc.:** Tuke & Bell, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Motor Ambulance:** Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., Cowley.—**M.S. Angles, etc.:** P. W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.S. Bars:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Oil Engines:** Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft.—**Ol. Ricini:** Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Overalls:** F. Fryer & Co., London, S.W.—**Phosphor Bronze:** Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipework:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Piping:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Printing Machinery, etc.:** Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Protective Panels, etc.:** Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Quinine:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Quin. Bisulph.:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Quinine Bisulph Tablets, etc.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Quinine Sulphate:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Radial Drilling Machine:** Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—**Radio Transmitter:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rail Car Spares:** Sentinel Waggon Works (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—**Rails and Fishplates:** United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Workington Iron & Steel Branch), Workington.—**Railway Carriage Roofing Canvas:** Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Receipting and Analysis Machine:** National Cash Register Co., London, W.—**Reconditioning, etc., of Secondhand Wheel Lathe:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—**R.S. Joists:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Self-contained Turbo-Alternator:** Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sera:** Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sheep Dip Powder:** Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Spares for Dredger:** Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—**Spares for Trucks:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spares Water Purification Plant:** Paterson Engg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Static Transformers:** Brush Elec. Engg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Steel:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Plates and Sections for Armoured Cars:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles, etc.:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Sleepers:** Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Tyres:** Steel Co of Scotland, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Struts, Tie Rods, Clips and Turned Bolts:** Horseley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Surgical Instruments, etc.:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tabulator Cards and Ribbons:** Powers-Samas Accounting Machines, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Exchange Apparatus:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Train Lighting Spares:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Transformers:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Tyres and Tubes:** Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Waterworks Material:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Web Equipment:** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wheels and Axles:** Miller & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**White Metal:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wireless Valves:** Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**X-ray Apparatus:** Watson & Sons (Electro-Medical), Ltd., London, W.C.—**X-ray Films, etc.:** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.

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Wotton Estate, County Bucks: Erection of pair of cottages at Rookery Farm: A. R. P. Cannon, St. Albans.

PRISON COMMISSION.

Canvas: Baxter Bros., London, E.C.—**Tar Oil Wash:** Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Alterations, Putney Police Station: Simms & Russell, London, S.W.—**Building of New Police Station at 16, Central Hill, S.E.19:** C. H. Gibson, Thornton Heath.—**Excavation and Reinforced Concrete Work in connection with proposed Section House at East Ham:** James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Formation of Temporary Police Station—Limehouse Police Station:** G. Barker, London, E.

NOTICE.

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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 availa- ble.	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	99.5	
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	156.3
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	89.4
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	88.0
	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 availa- ble.†	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	78.5	
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	112.1	
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	124.3
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	106
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,595	12,663	12,745	12,936	13,267	13,537
	2nd "		11,822	12,115	12,467	12,545	12,613	12,682	12,766	13,015	13,358	13,580
	3rd "		11,870	12,197	12,550	12,556	12,631	12,702	12,797	13,098	13,438	13,624
	4th "		11,923	12,290	12,620	12,576	12,648	12,724	12,860	13,184	13,488	
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	Figures not availa- ble.†	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,332	9,961	10,128	10,535	11,241	11,352**
	2nd "		10,277	9,880	9,487	9,375	9,621	10,170	10,364	10,879	11,519	11,396**
	3rd "		10,309	9,724	9,353	9,200	9,807	10,191	10,453	11,071	11,653	11,430
	4th "		10,245	9,552	9,525	9,396	9,966	10,231	10,564	11,163	11,563**	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	1,777**
	4th "		1,281	2,297	2,668	2,757	2,268	2,109	1,901	1,621	1,518**	
Males ...	1st Qr.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	1,363**
	4th "		1,020	1,720	2,118	2,319	1,941	1,758	1,576	1,330	1,199**	
Females ...	1st Qr.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	414**
	4th "		261	577	550	438	327	351	325	291	319**	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	1,337**
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	440**
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	110.6	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.8	106.0§	113.2	123.1	131.3	132.4
	2nd "		112.0	103.1	92.1	94.3	96.7	104.0	110.7	122.3	133.8	122.1
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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	1,681	1,491
	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.	Figures not availa- ble.†	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					

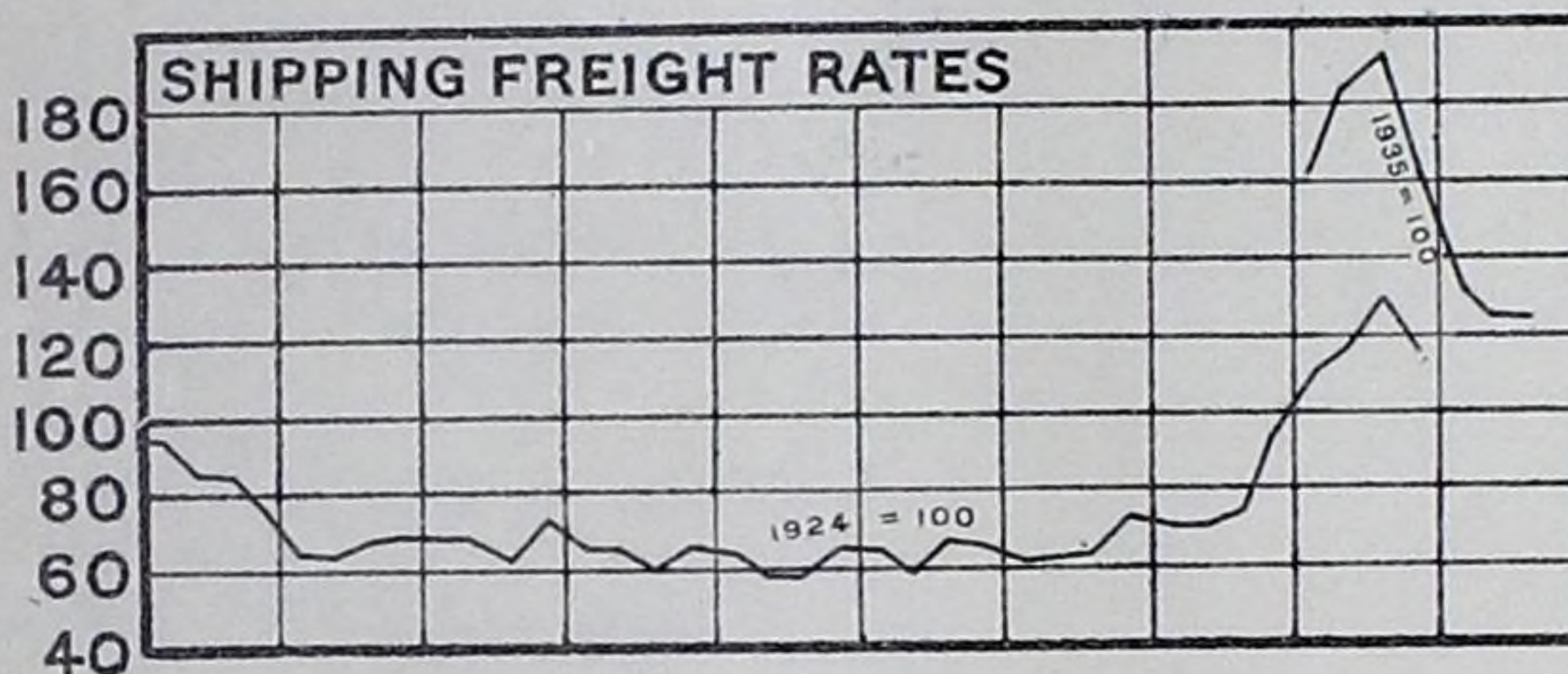
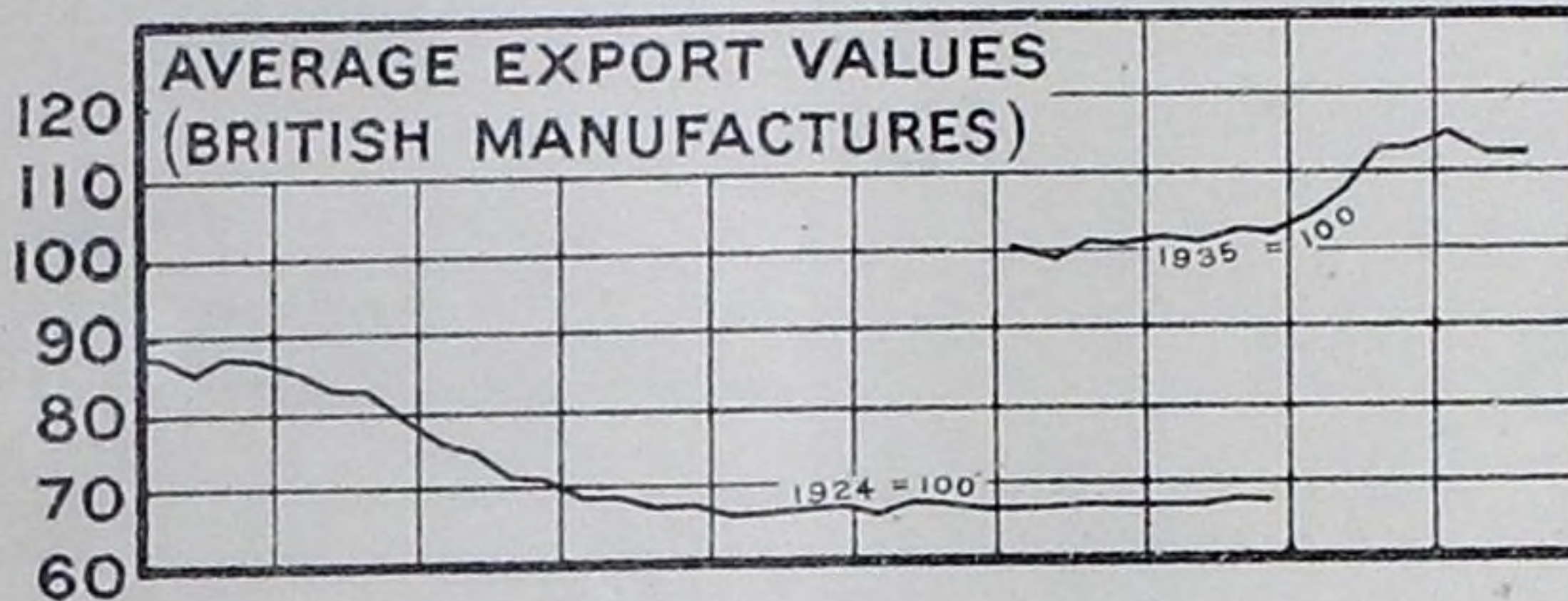
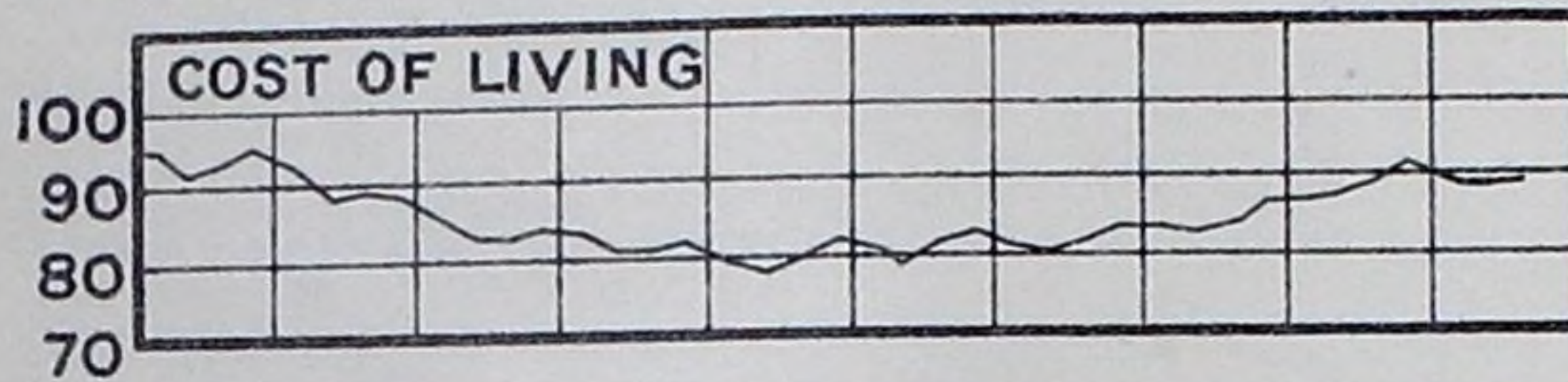
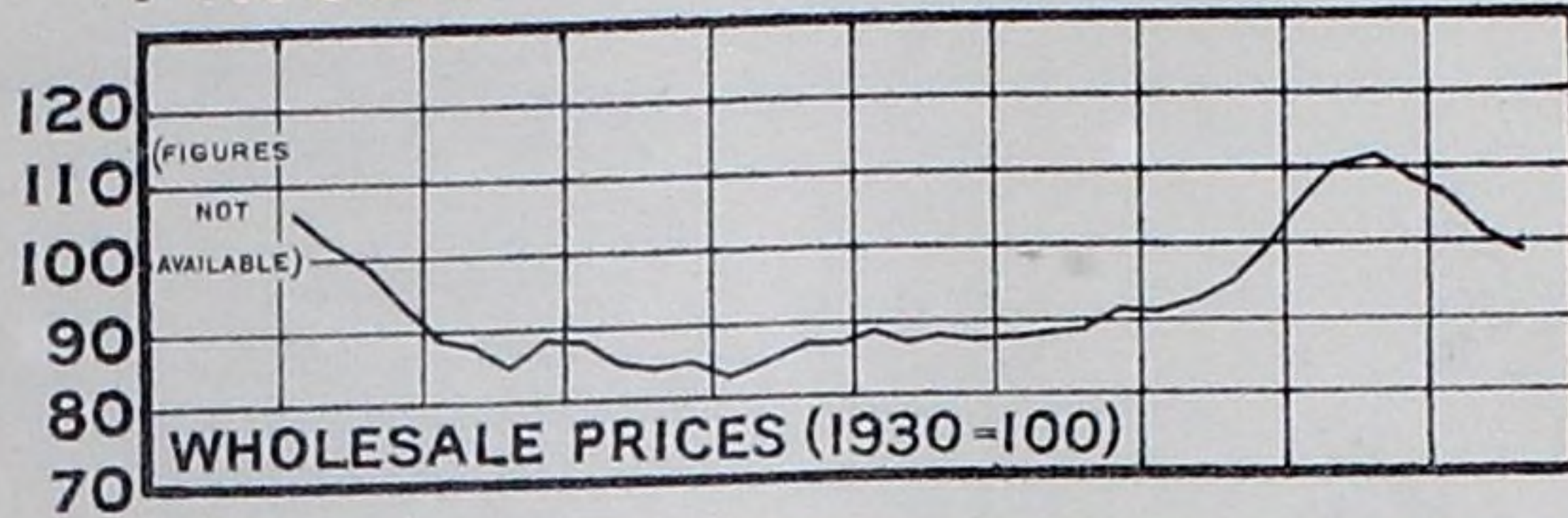
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	4.90	3.55	2.47	4.27	0.78	0.97	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.53
	2nd "	5.25	2.32	2.31	1.56	0.53	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.55
	3rd "	5.48	2.22	3.87	0.77	0.44	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.66
	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	21.4
	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	103.4
	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	17.5
	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	78.5
	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	3.0
	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	57.9
	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	19.3†
	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	698.9
	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	102.3
	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	460.2
	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	75.6
	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	25.4†
	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	7.7†
	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—Unemploy- ment. 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	5.1†
	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	0.89
	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	61.5
	4th "	108.4	63.2	27.8	15.7	23.0	41.5	51.6	67.0	78.2	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.										

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, N

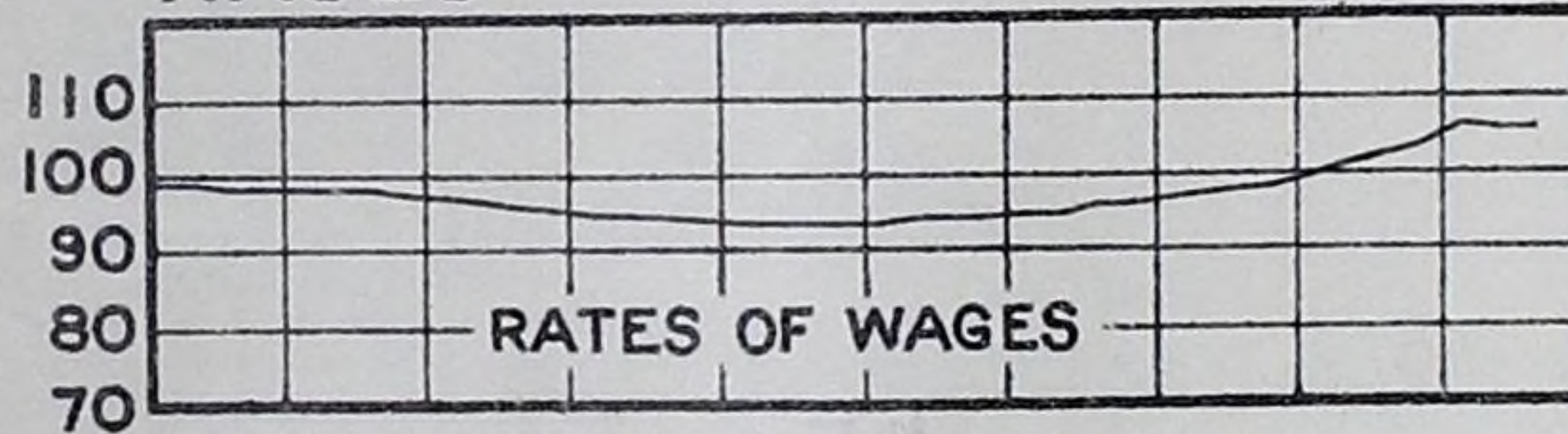
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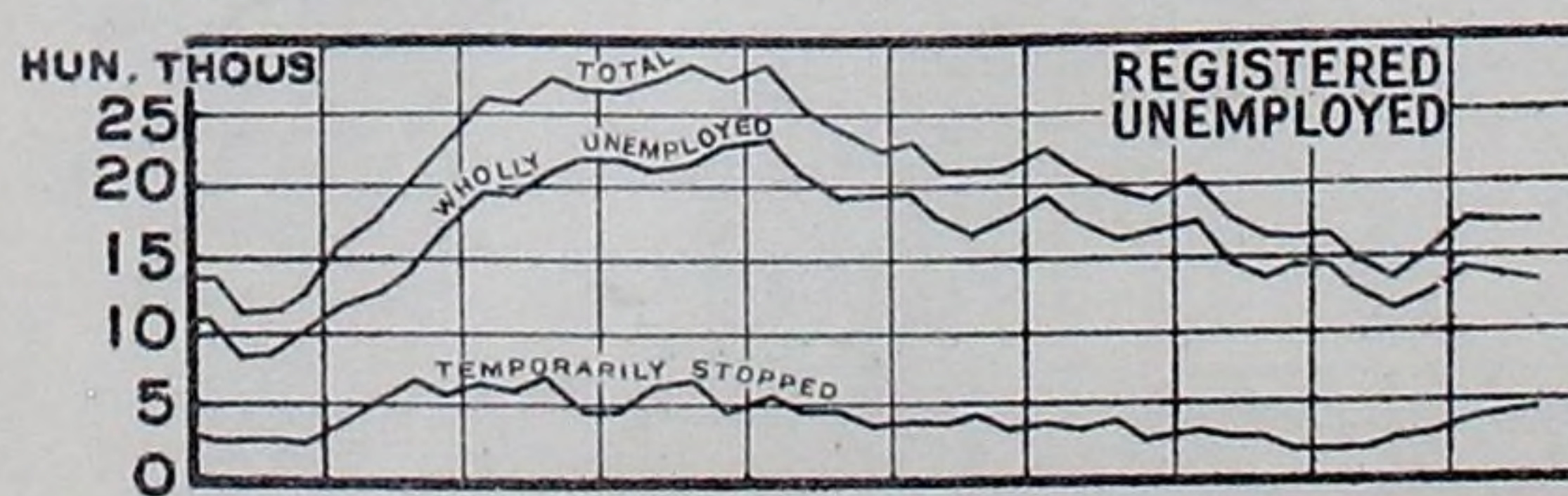
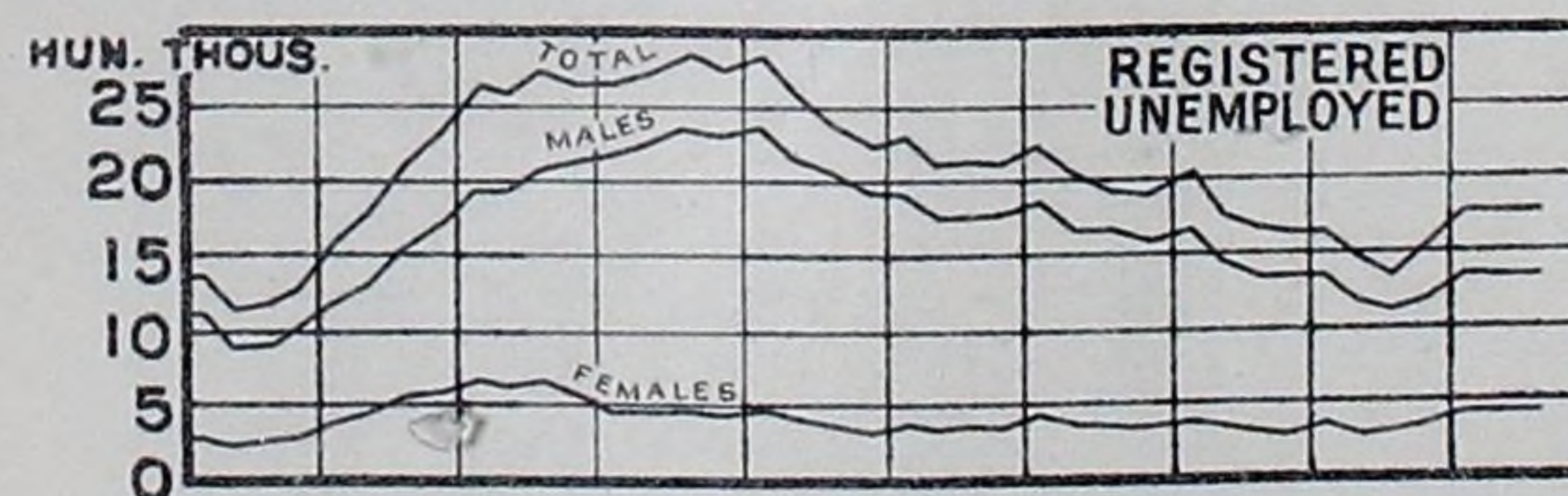
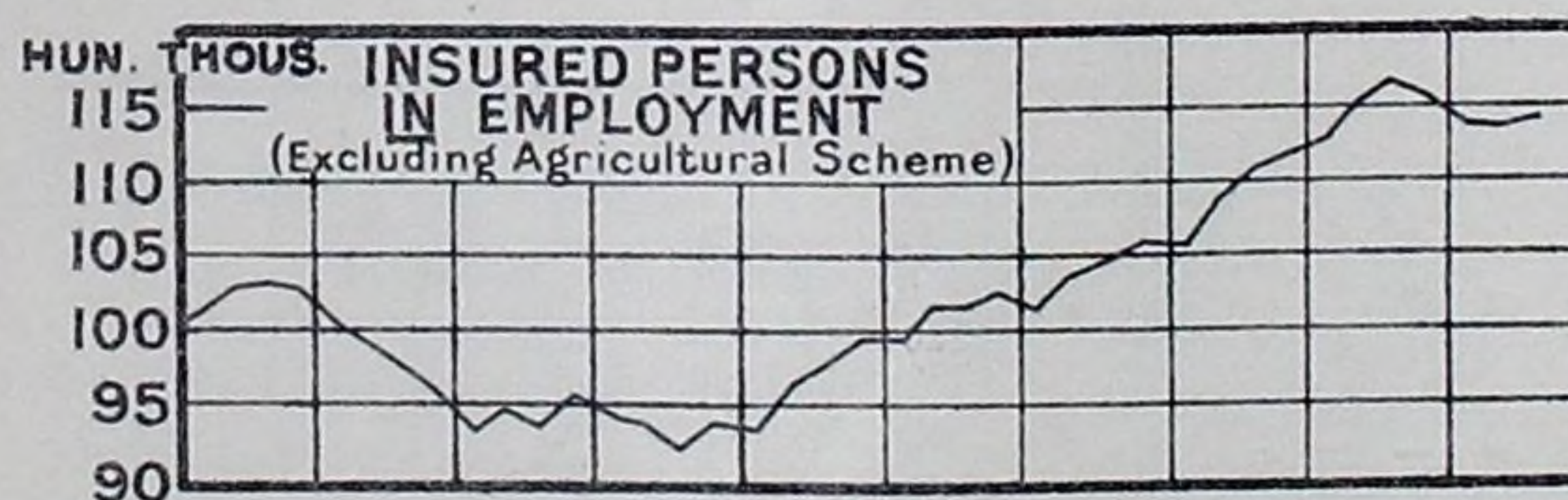
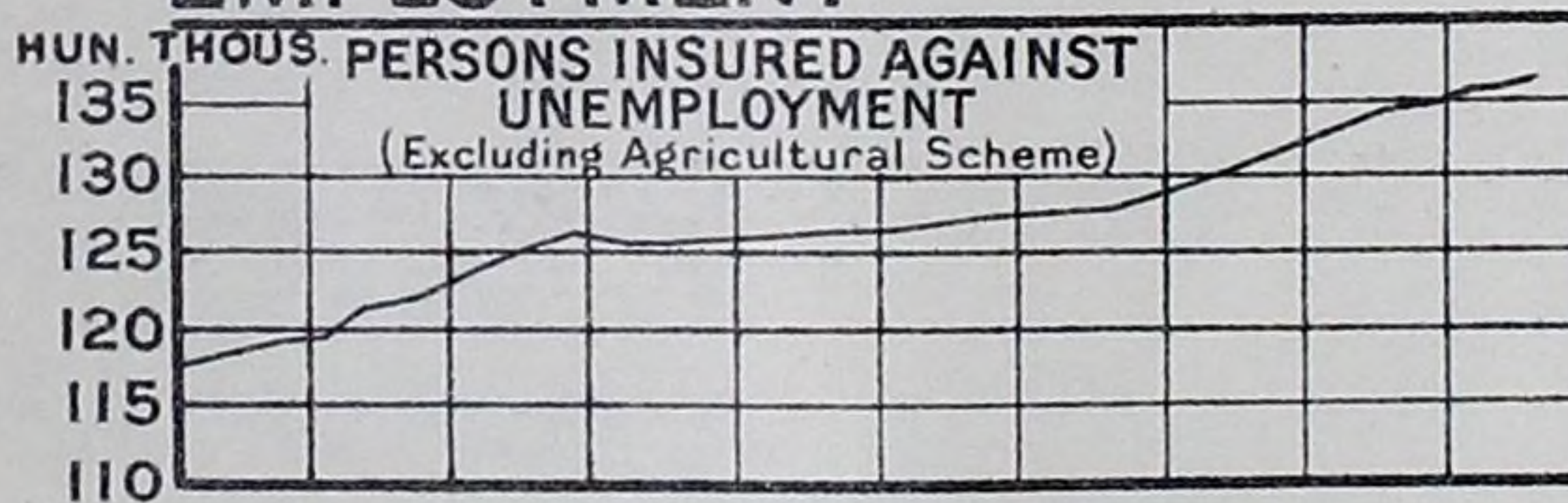
PRICES



WAGES



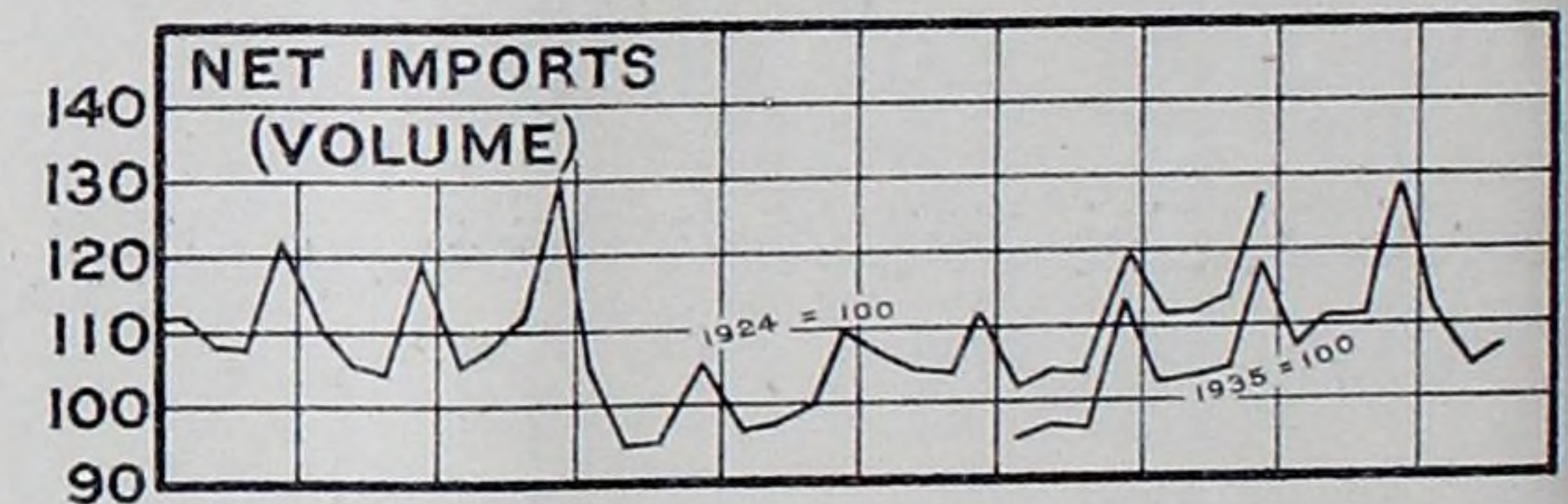
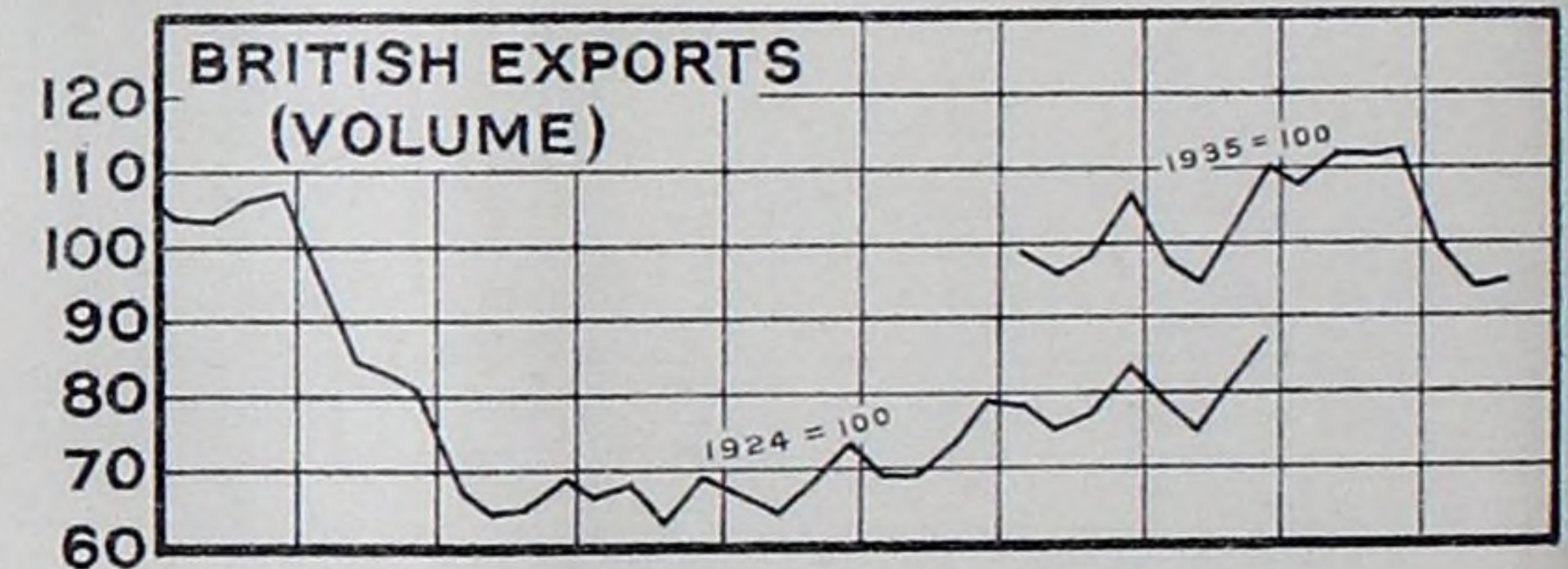
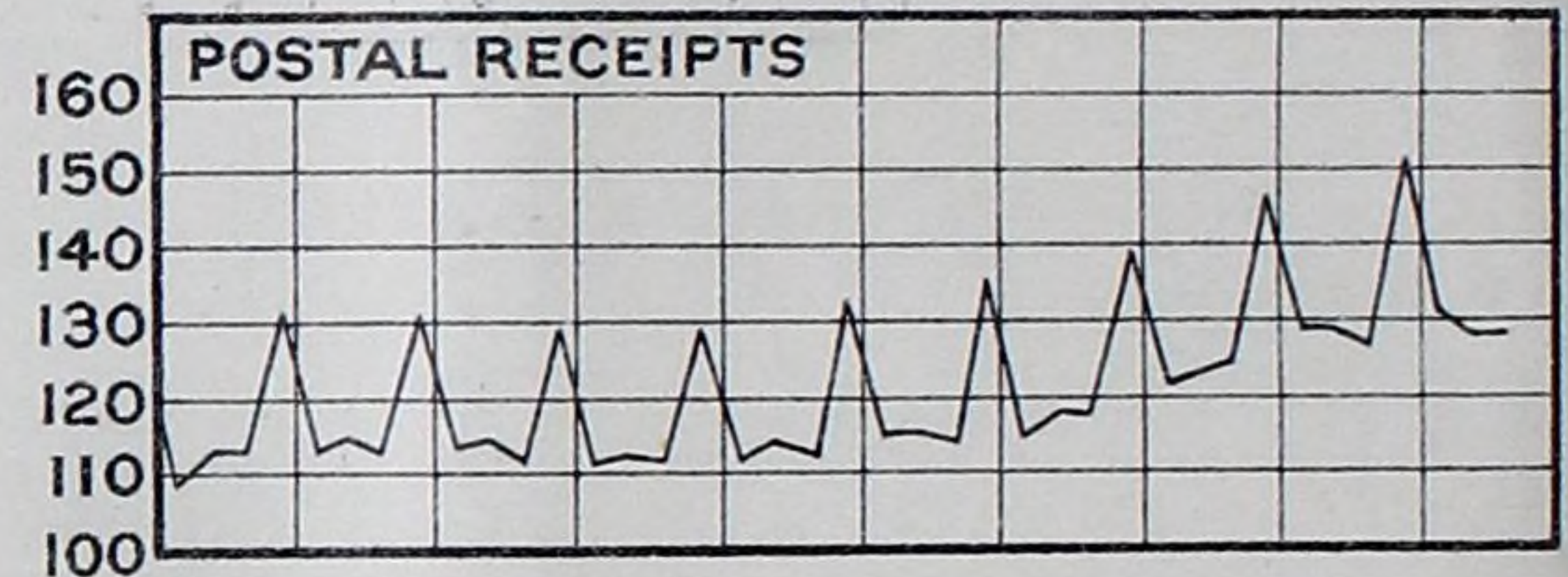
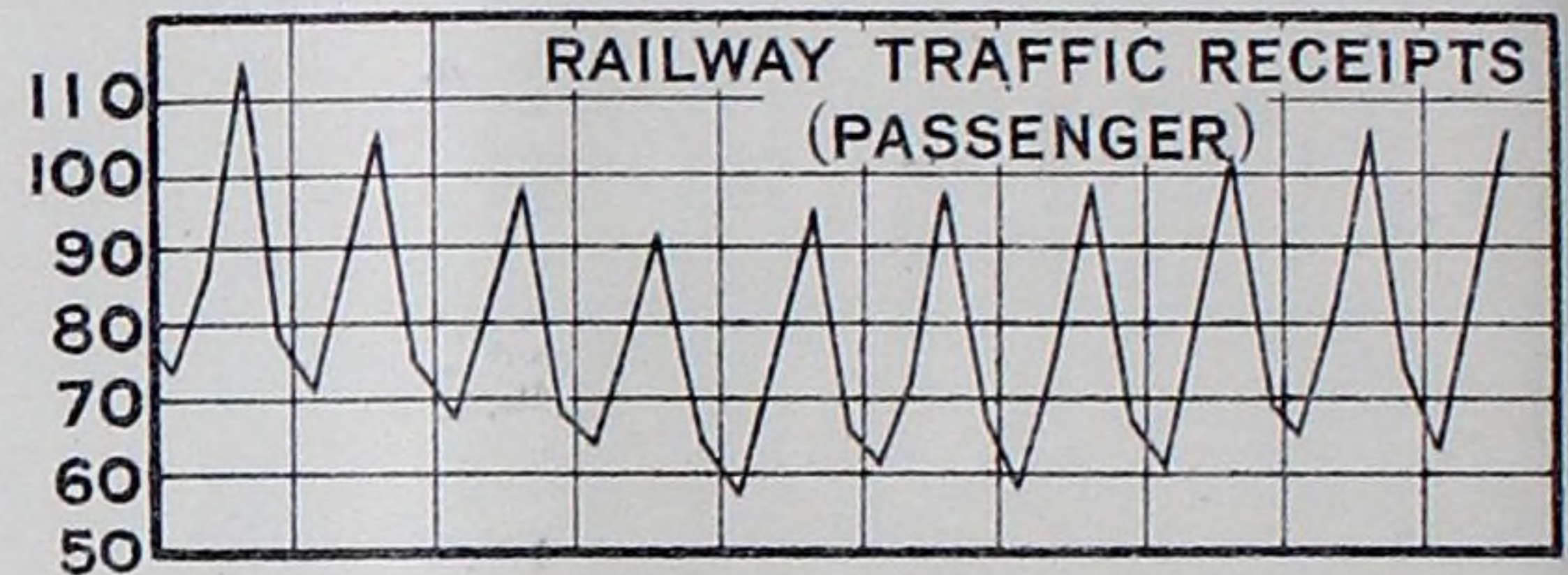
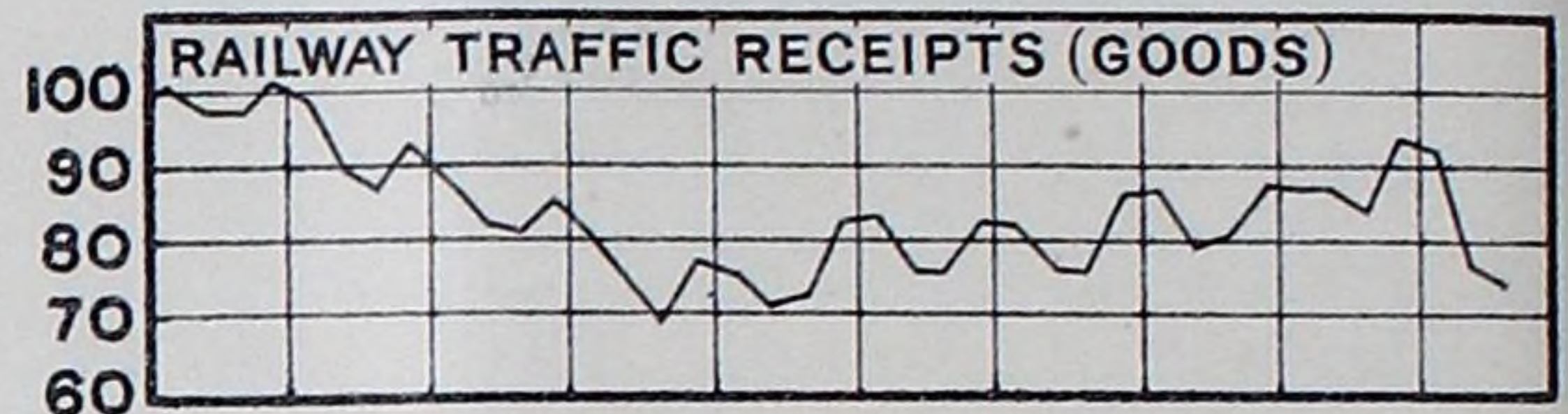
EMPLOYMENT



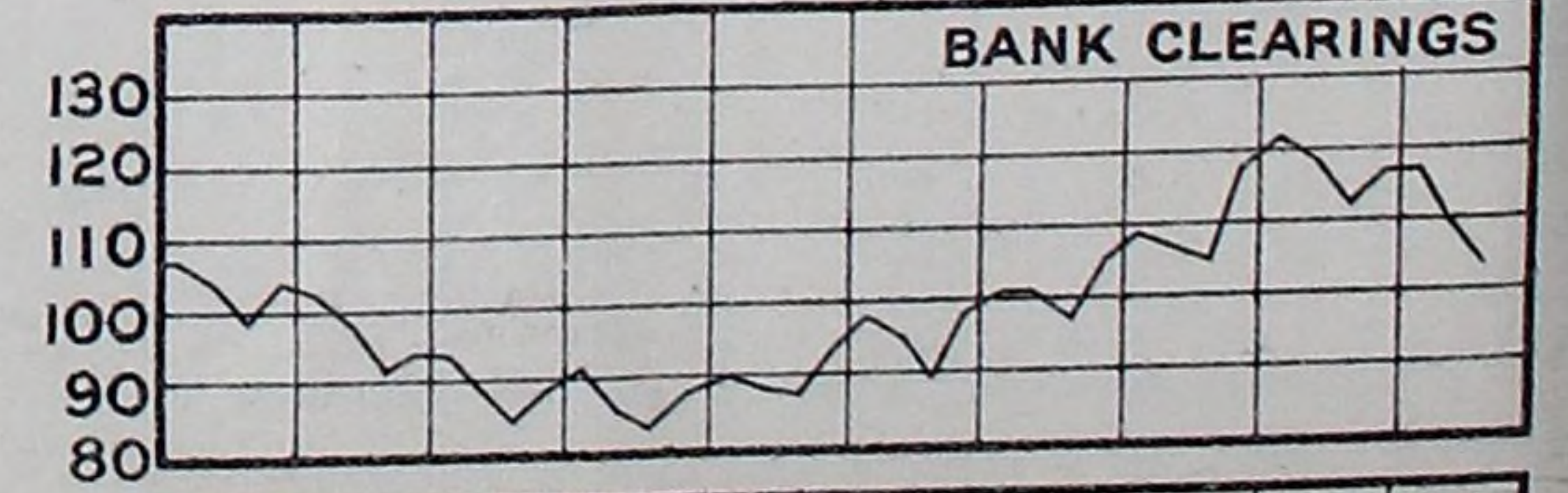
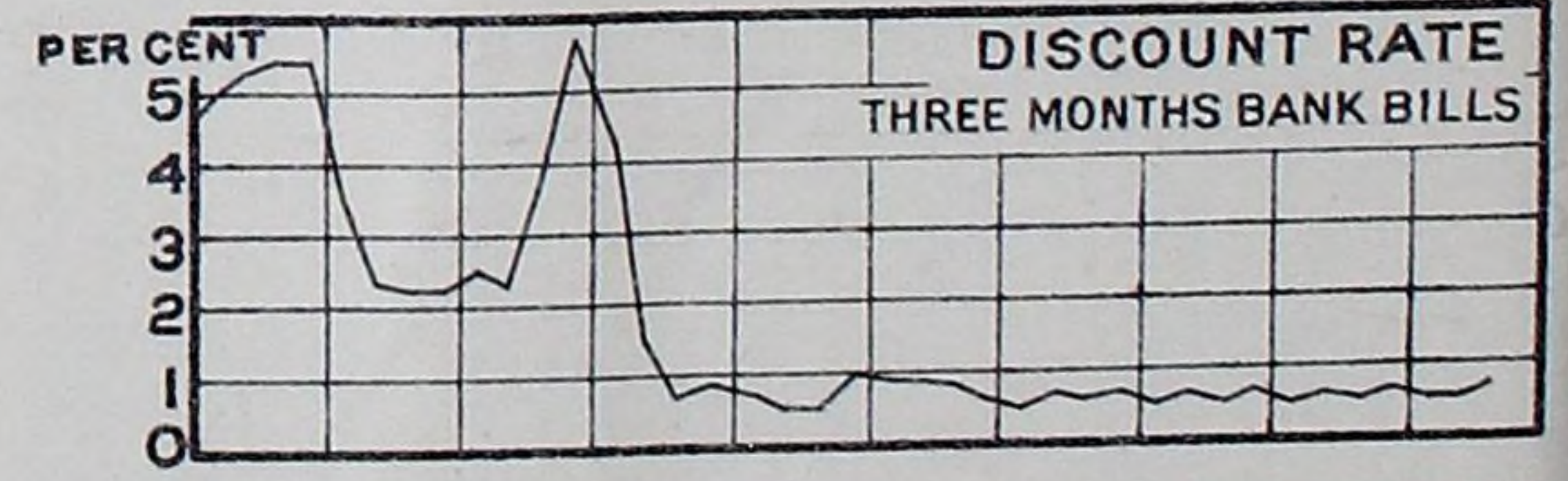
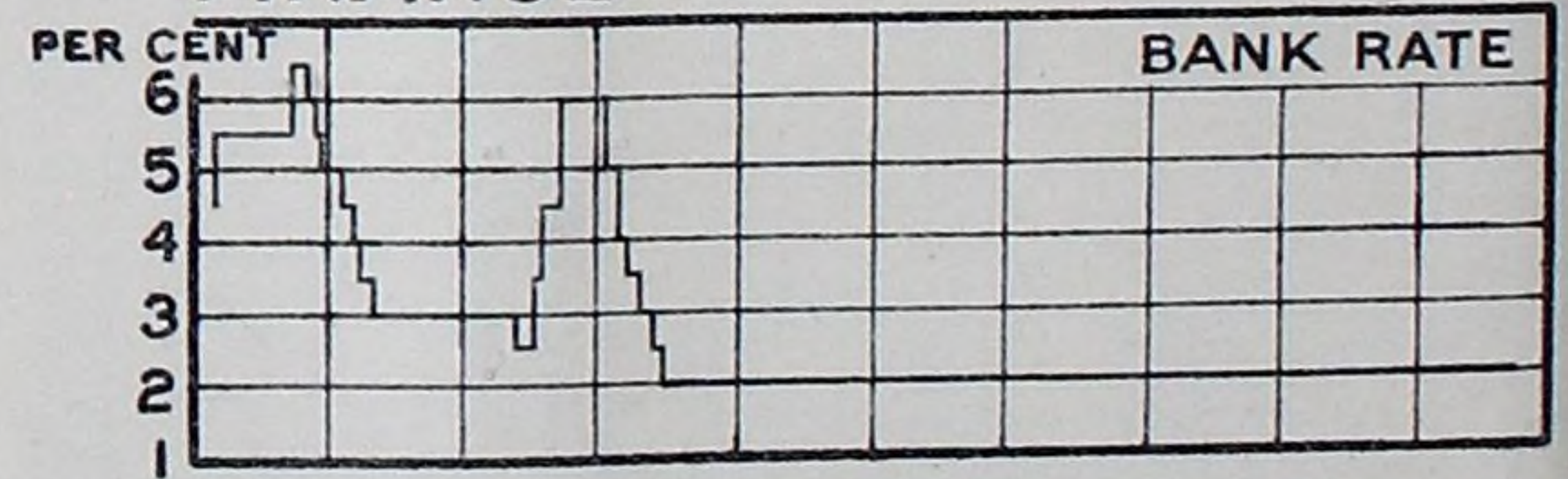
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1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



FINANCE



1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

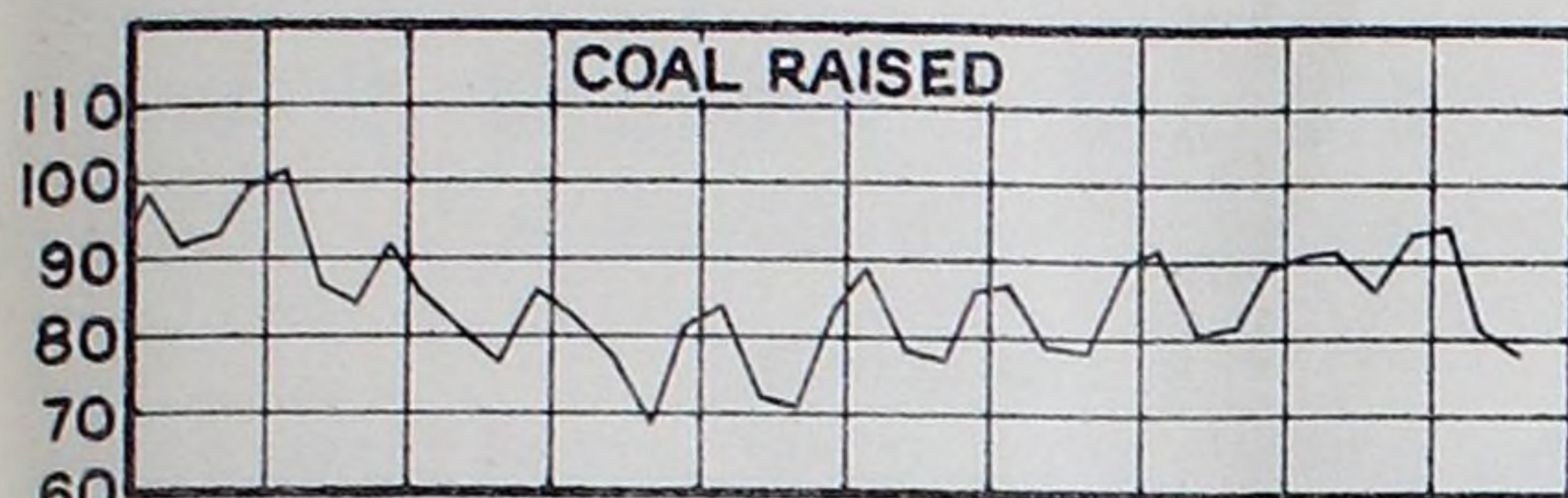
OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT

THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

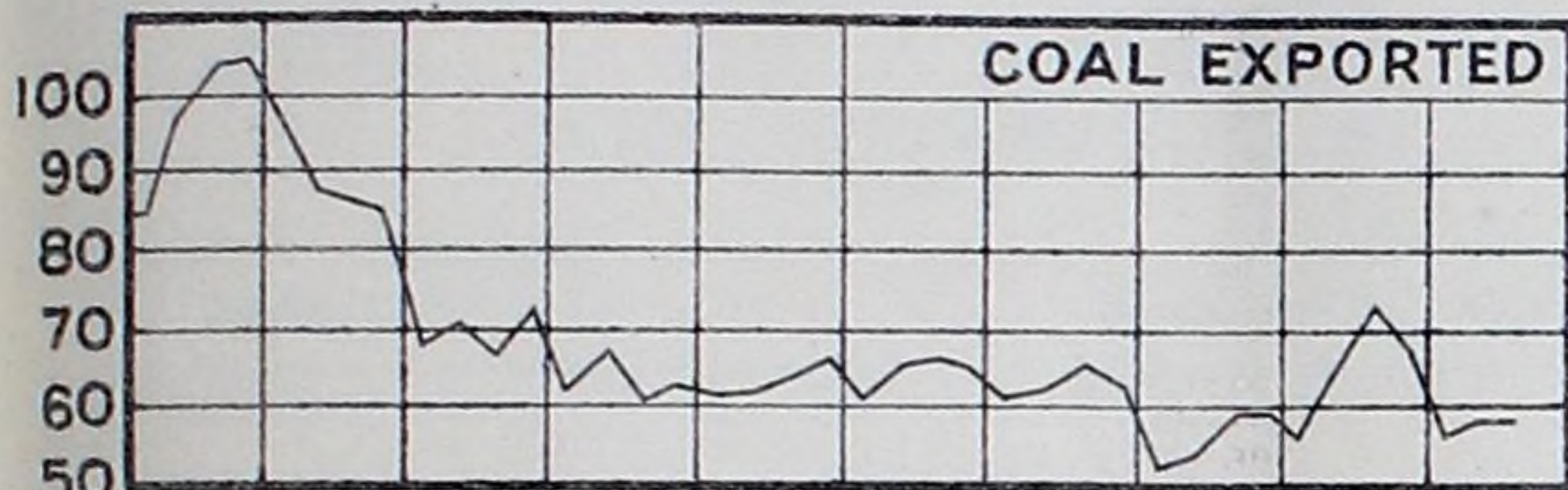
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

COAL MINING

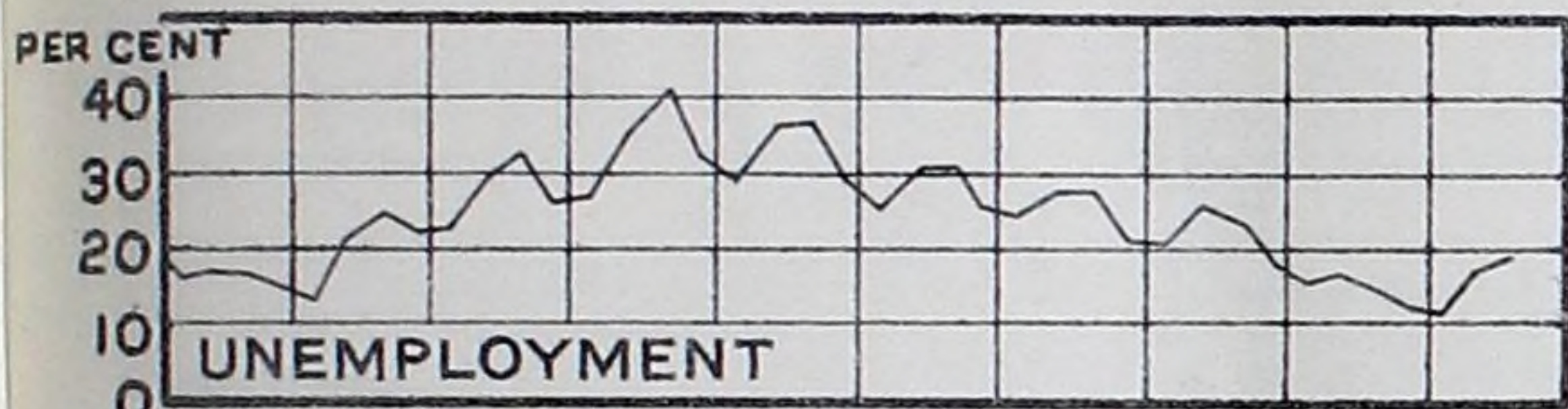
COAL RAISED



COAL EXPORTED

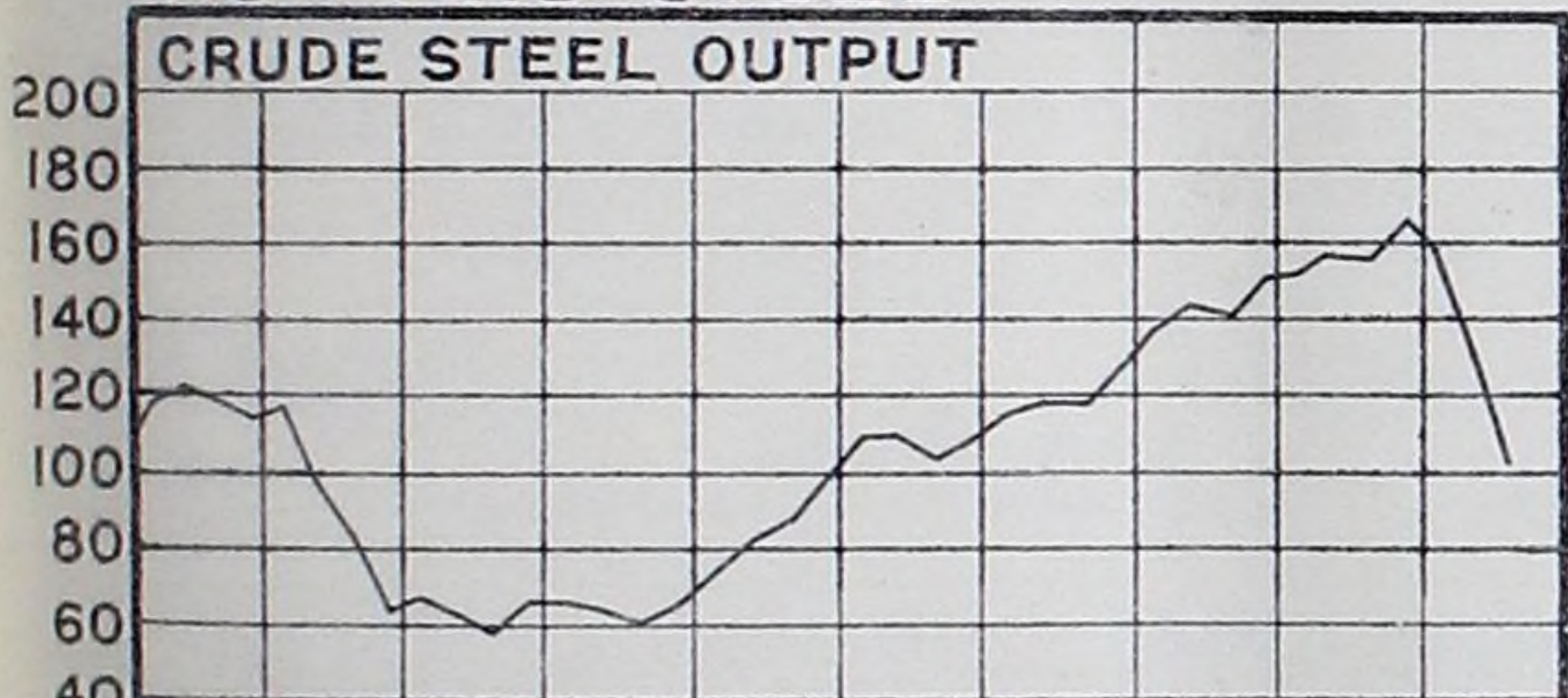


UNEMPLOYMENT

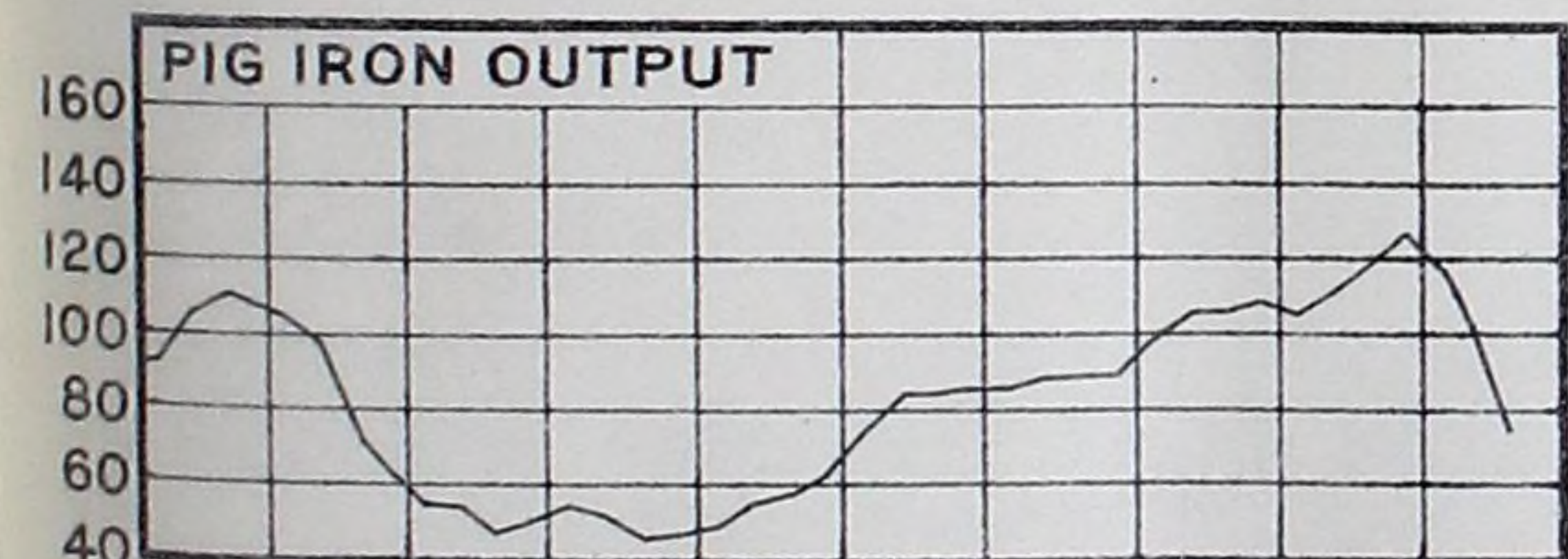


IRON AND STEEL

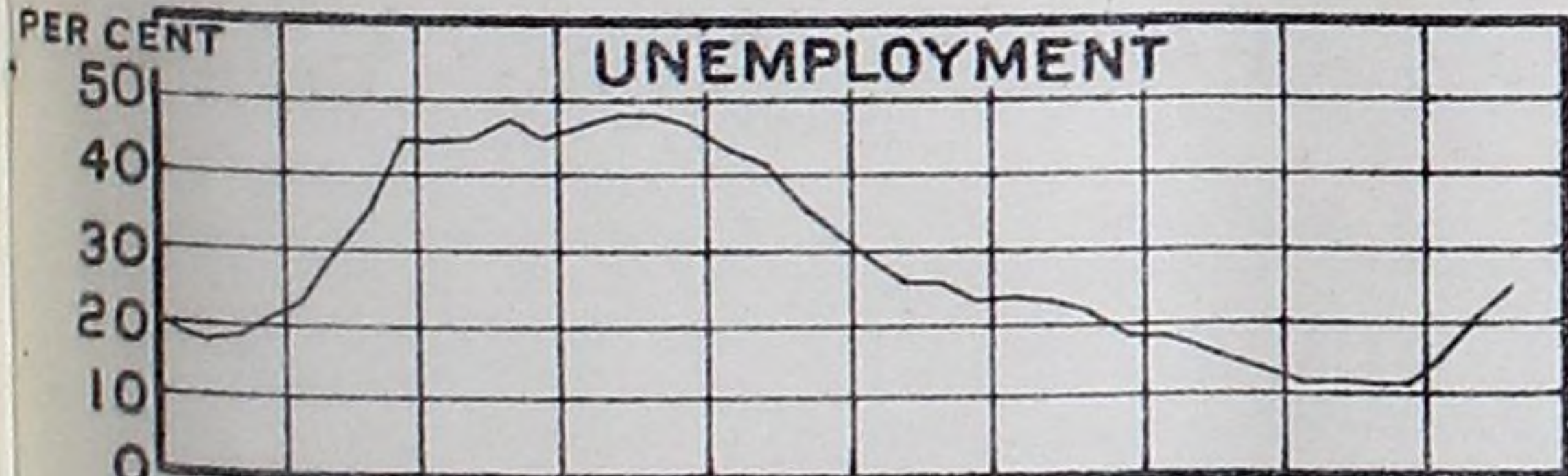
CRUDE STEEL OUTPUT



PIG IRON OUTPUT

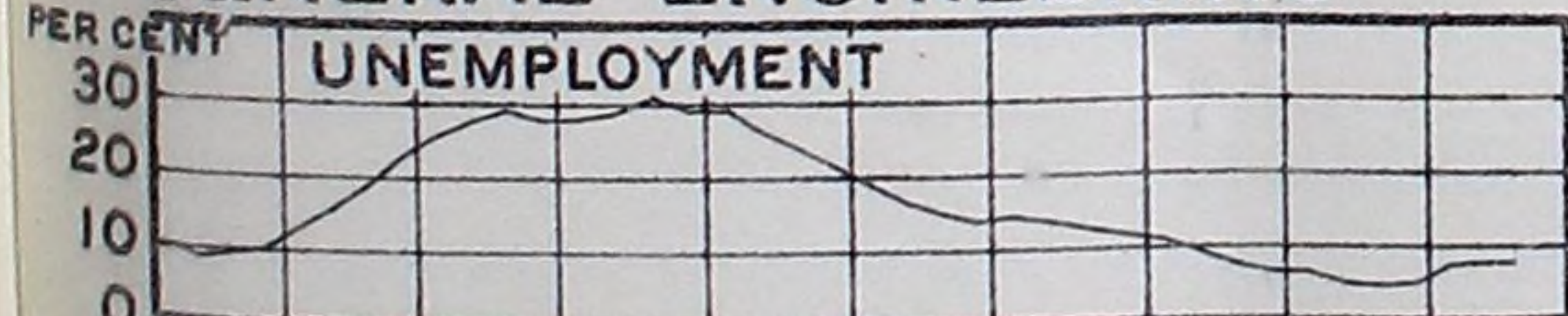


UNEMPLOYMENT



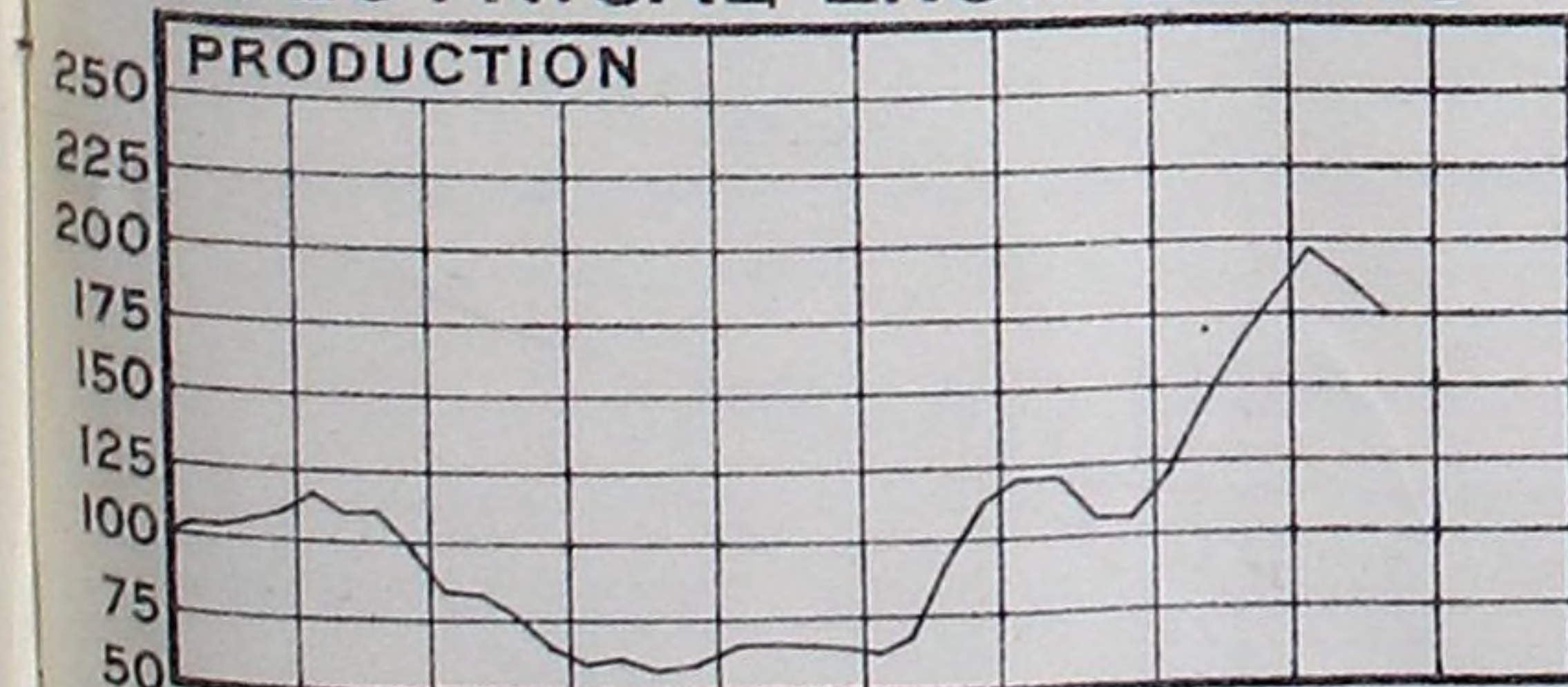
GENERAL ENGINEERING

UNEMPLOYMENT

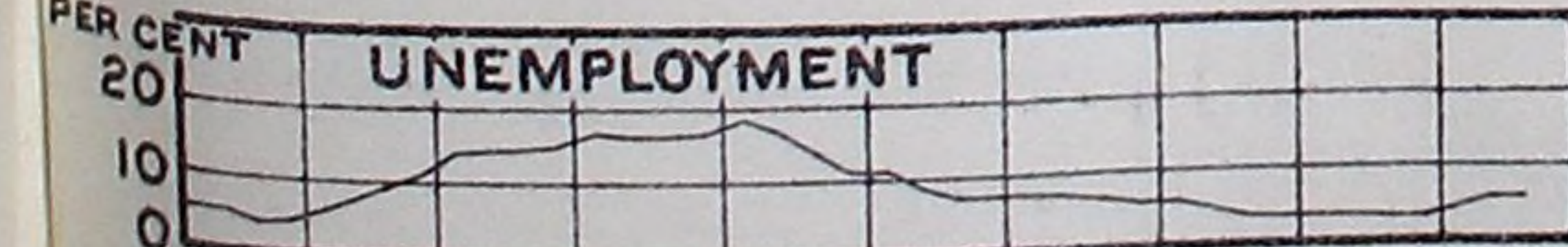


ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

PRODUCTION



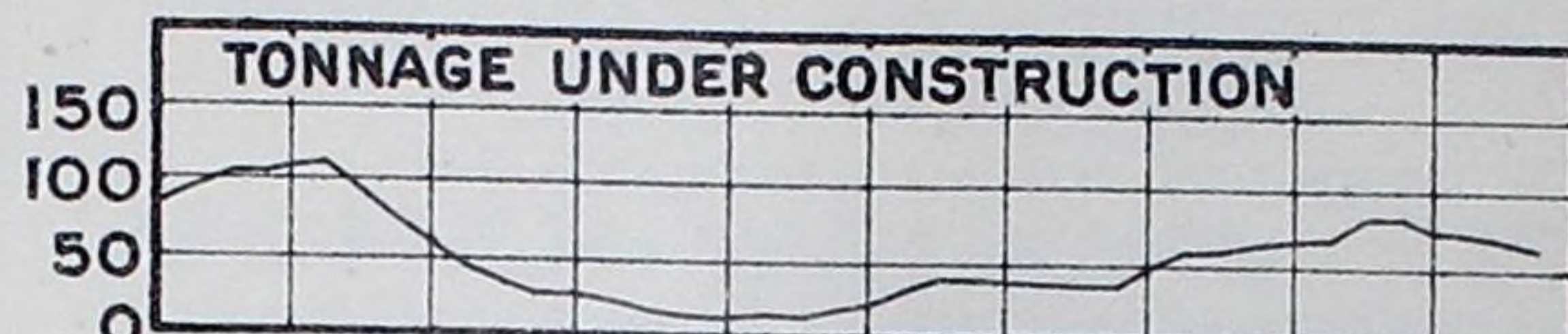
UNEMPLOYMENT



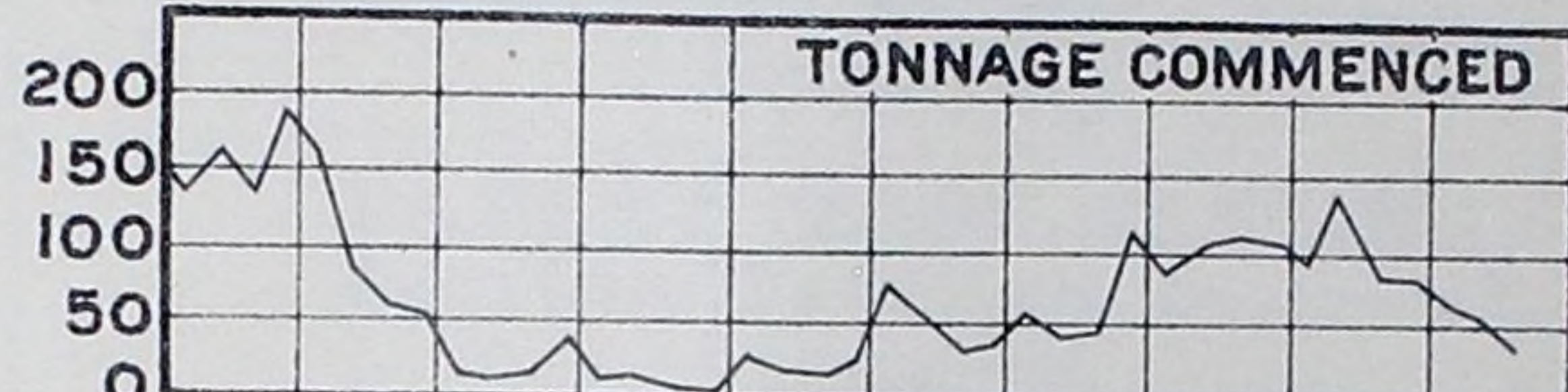
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

SHIPBUILDING

TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

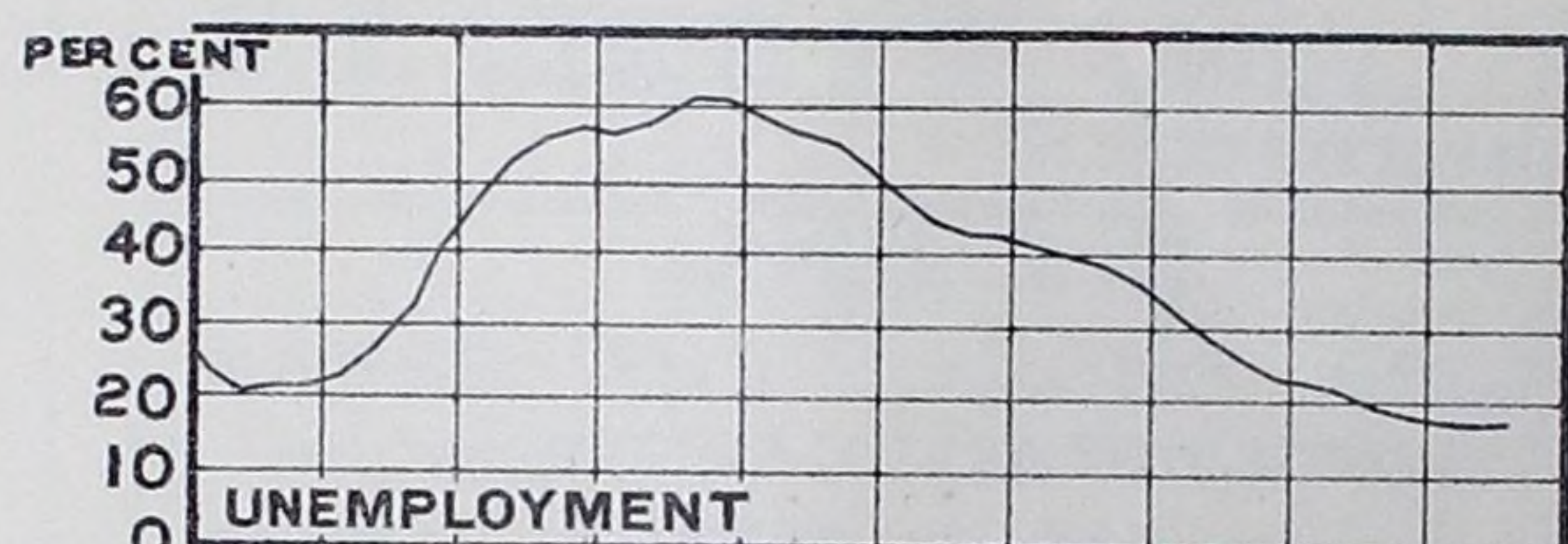


TONNAGE COMMENCED



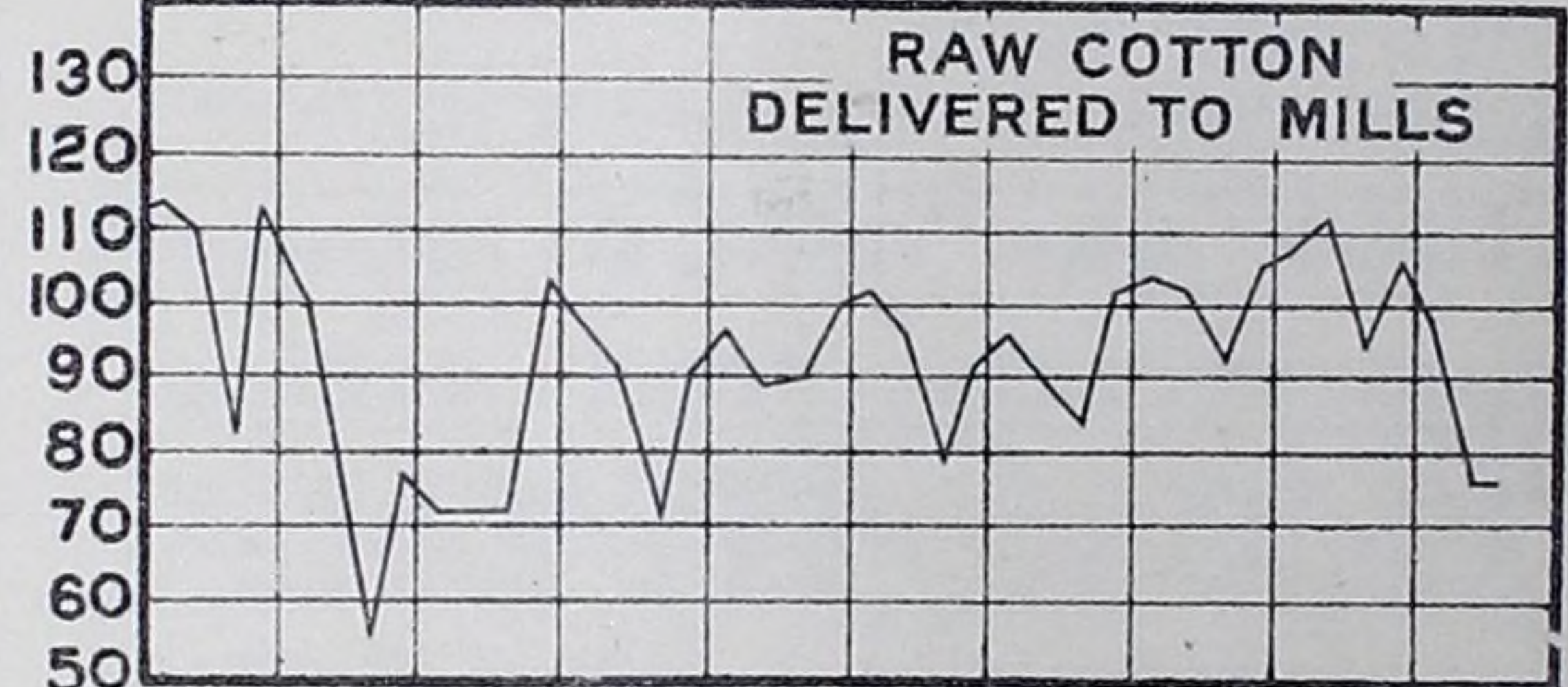
PER CENT

UNEMPLOYMENT



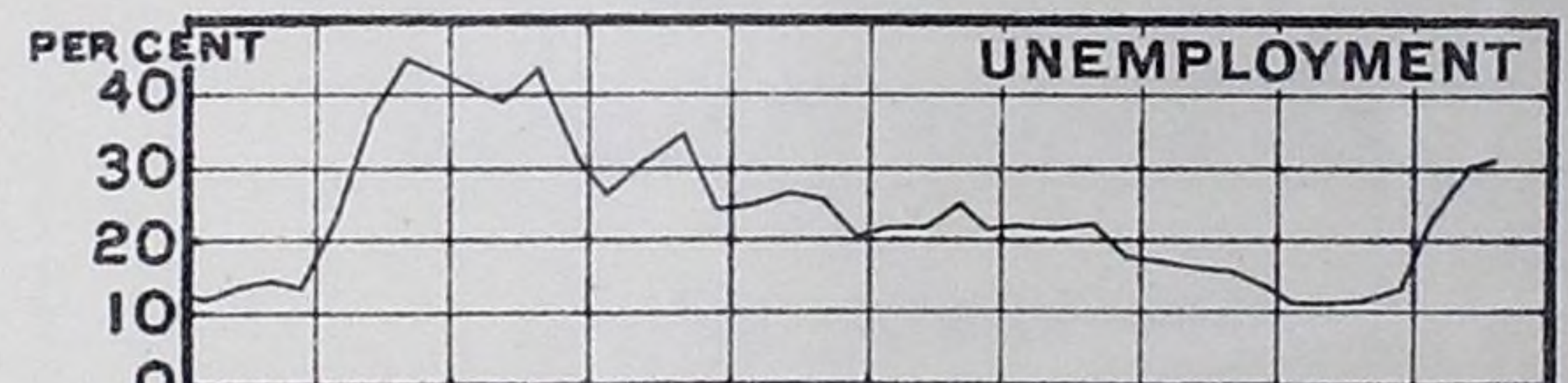
COTTON

RAW COTTON DELIVERED TO MILLS



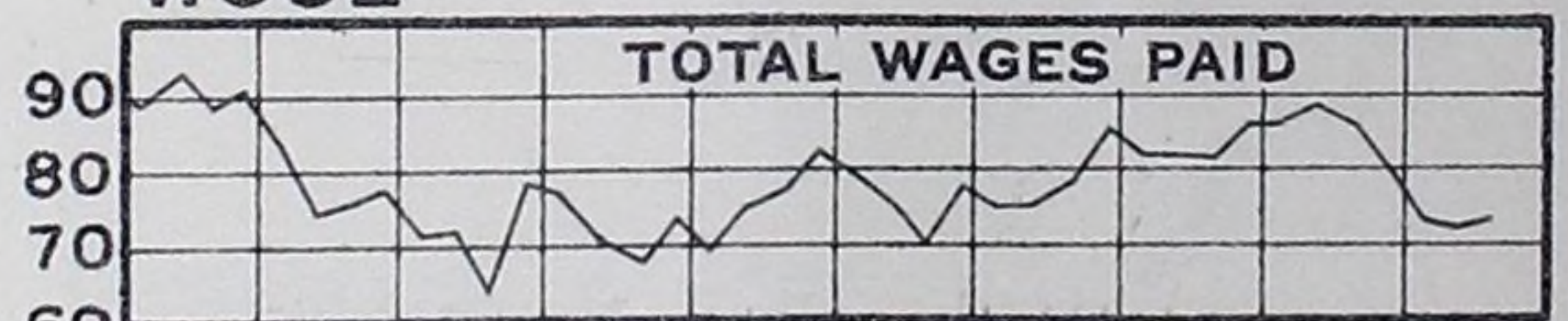
PER CENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

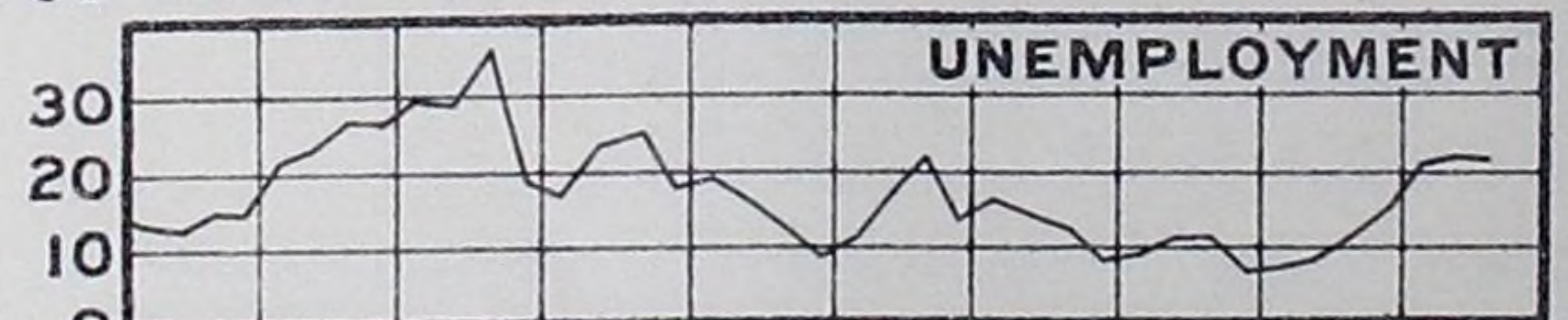


WOOL

TOTAL WAGES PAID

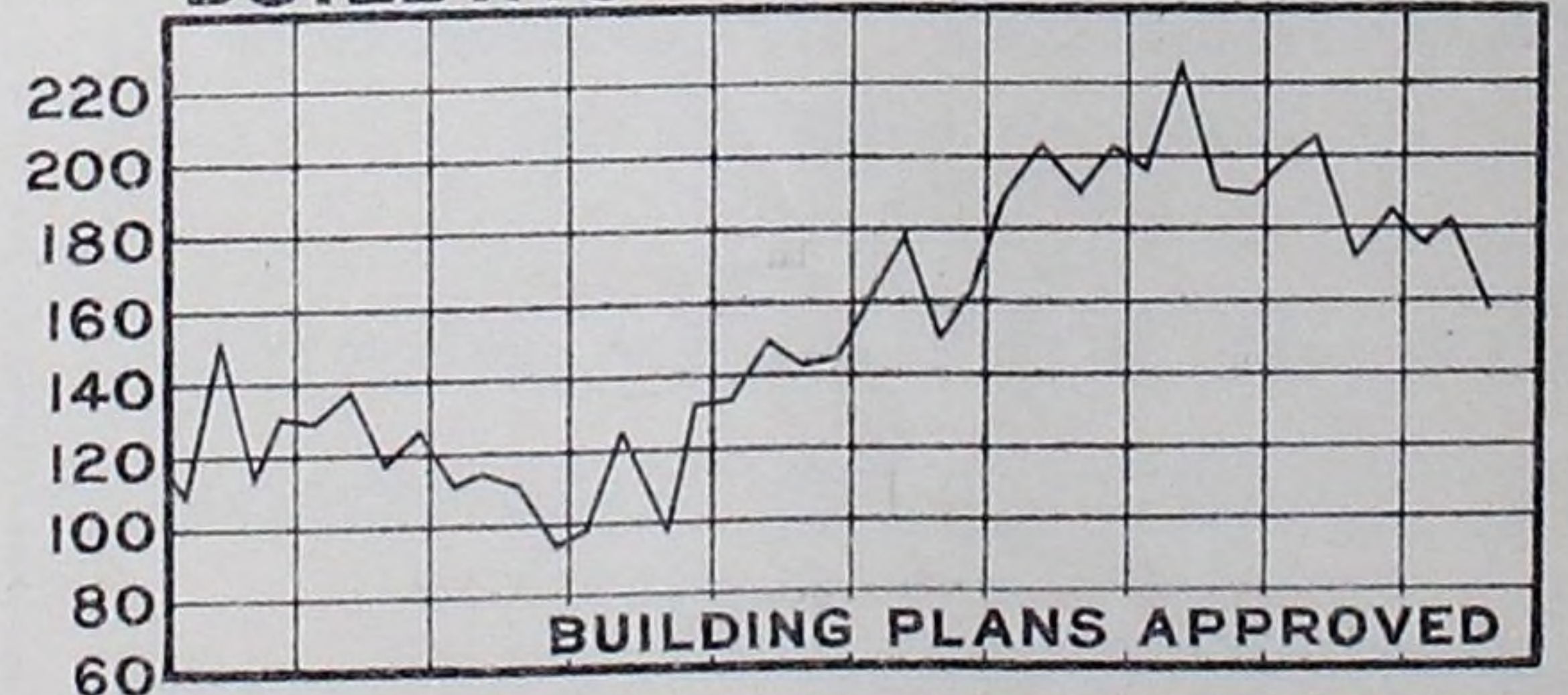


UNEMPLOYMENT



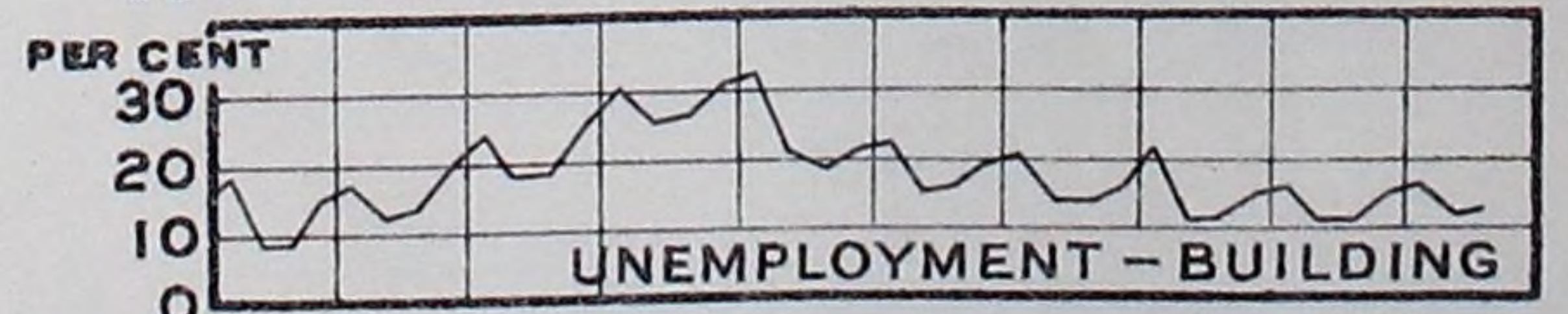
BUILDING

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

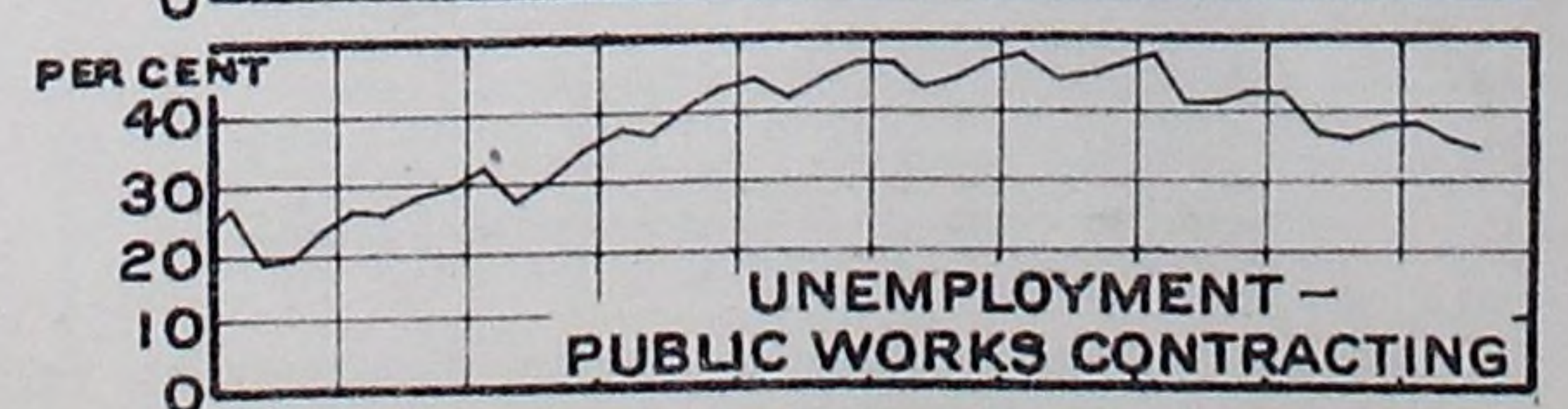


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UNEMPLOYMENT - BUILDING



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