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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.

Changes in the Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment, 1923-1938: Analysis by Industries and Areas.

Recent Labour Legislation in France.

Labour Camps for the Unemployed in Czechoslovakia.

Employment in Countries Oversea.

Legal Cases affecting Labour.

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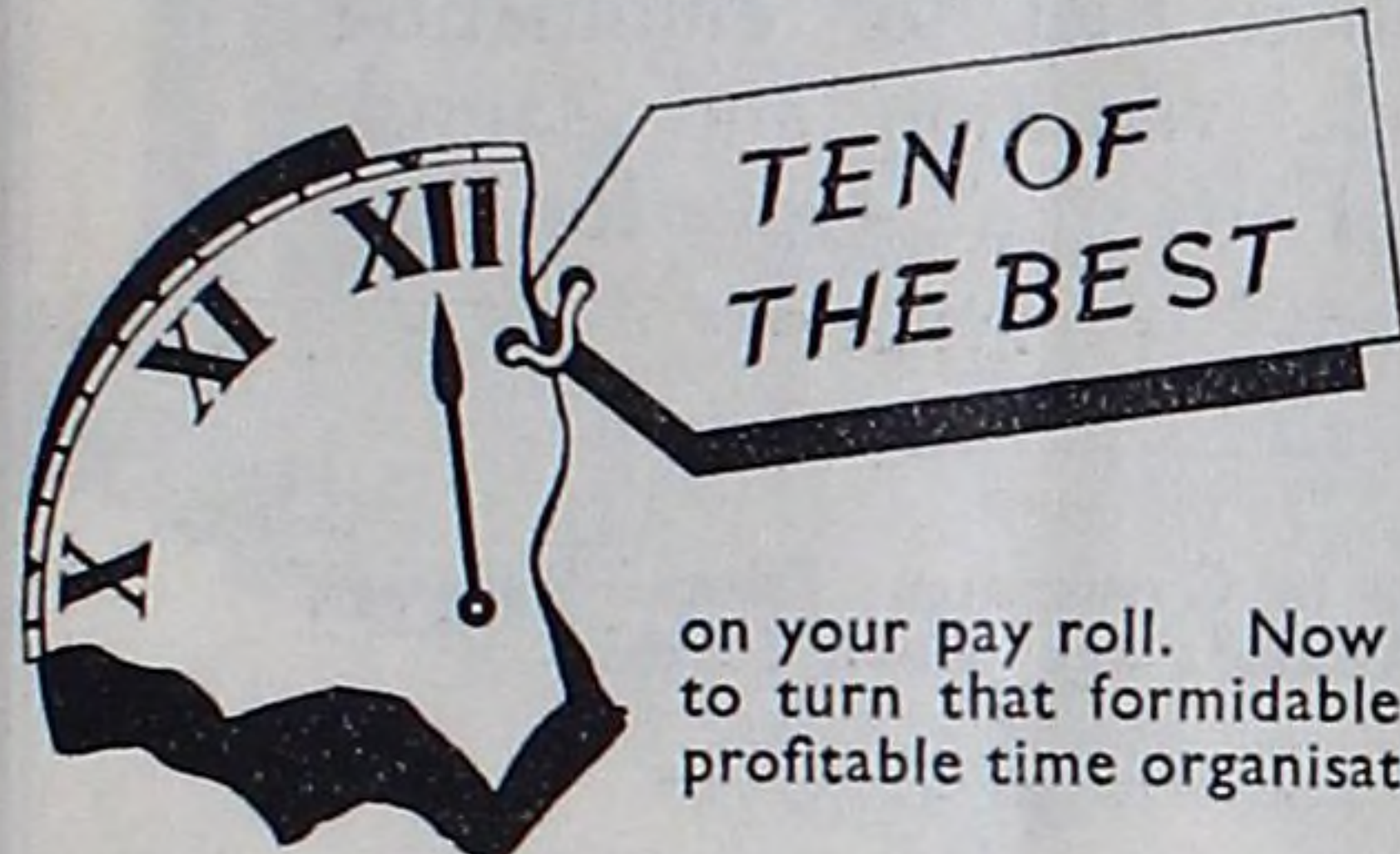
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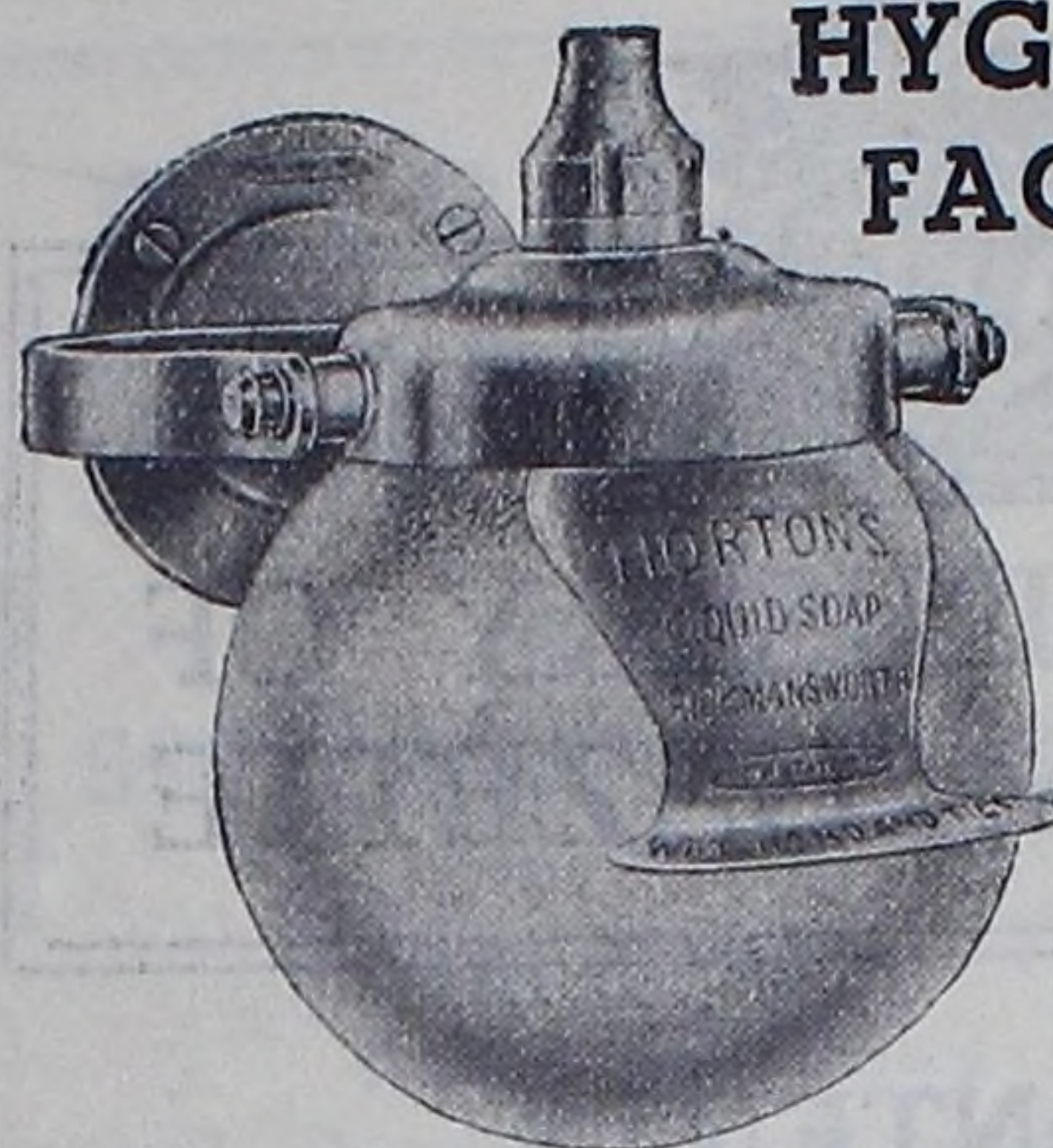
1938

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in November	465
Special Articles, Reviews, etc.:	
Changes in the Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment, 1923-1938: Analysis by Industries and Areas	466
Output, Costs, Proceeds and Wages in the Coal-Mining Industry	469
Poor Relief: Second Quarter, 1938	469
The King's National Roll	470
Industrial Health Research Board	470
Recent Labour Legislation in France	470
Emergency Service in Germany	471
Labour Camps for the Unemployed in Czecho-Slovakia	471
Employment and Unemployment in November:	
General Summary	472
Unemployment Chart	473
Vacancies Notified to, and Filled by, Employment Exchanges	473
Employment in some of the Principal Industries:	
Coal Mining	474
Iron Mining	474
Shale Mining	474
Pig Iron	474
Iron and Steel	475
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	475
Engineering	475
Shipbuilding	475
Cotton	476
Wool	476
Boot and Shoe	477
Brick	478
Building	478
Pottery	478
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding	478
Dock Labour	478
Seamen	479
Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns	479
Unemployment among Insured Persons: Industrial Analysis	480
Principal Changes in Numbers Unemployed	483
New Entrants into Unemployment Insurance	483
Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain	484
Applicants for Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances: Divisional Analysis	484
Periods of Registered Unemployment: Analysis in respect of Persons applying for Insurance Benefit or Unemployment Allowances	484
Unemployment Fund	484
Juvenile Unemployment Statistics:	
Registered Unemployed: Divisional Analysis	485
Insured Unemployed: Divisional Analysis	485
Vacancies Filled: Divisional Analysis	485
Attendances at Courses of Instruction	485
Unemployment among Boys and Girls, under 16 years of age, in Insured Industries	485
Changes in the Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in certain Industries (Table)	486
Unemployment Insurance: Adjudications by the Statutory Authorities	488
Poor Relief in November	488
Employment Overseas	489
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in November	490
Trade Disputes in November	493
Changes in Cost of Living: Statistics for 1st December	494
Retail Prices Overseas	495
Fatal Industrial Accidents	495
Industrial Diseases	495
Building Plans Approved: Statistics for October and November	496
Official Notices, etc.:	
Legal Cases affecting Labour	496
Unemployment Insurance:	
Decisions given by the Umpire	497
Supplementary Scheme for the Building Industry	498
Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee:	
Notice of Report on Unemployment Fund	498
Factories Act, 1937: New Regulations	498
Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896	498
Trade Boards Acts	498
Official Publications Received	499
Government Contracts	499



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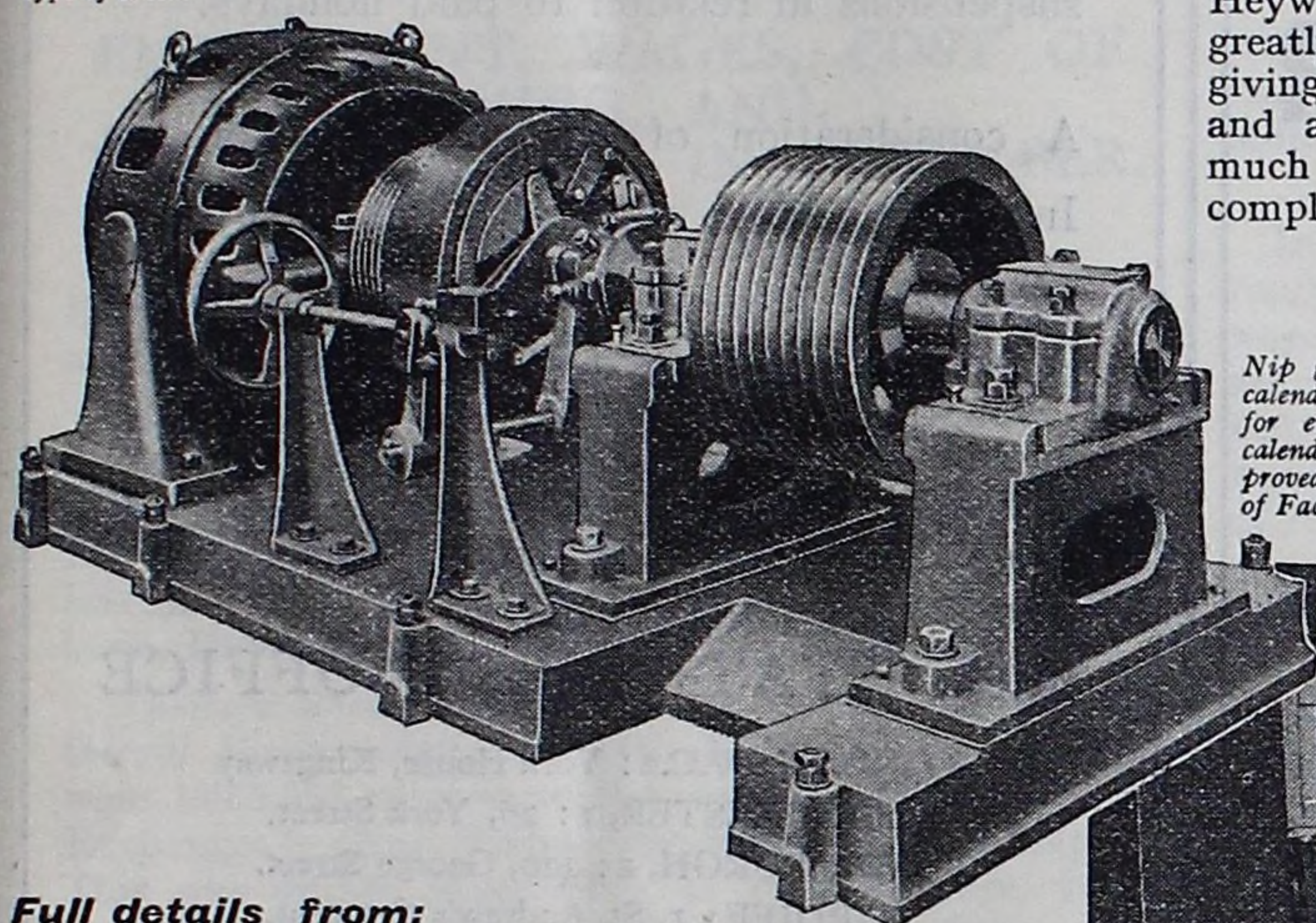
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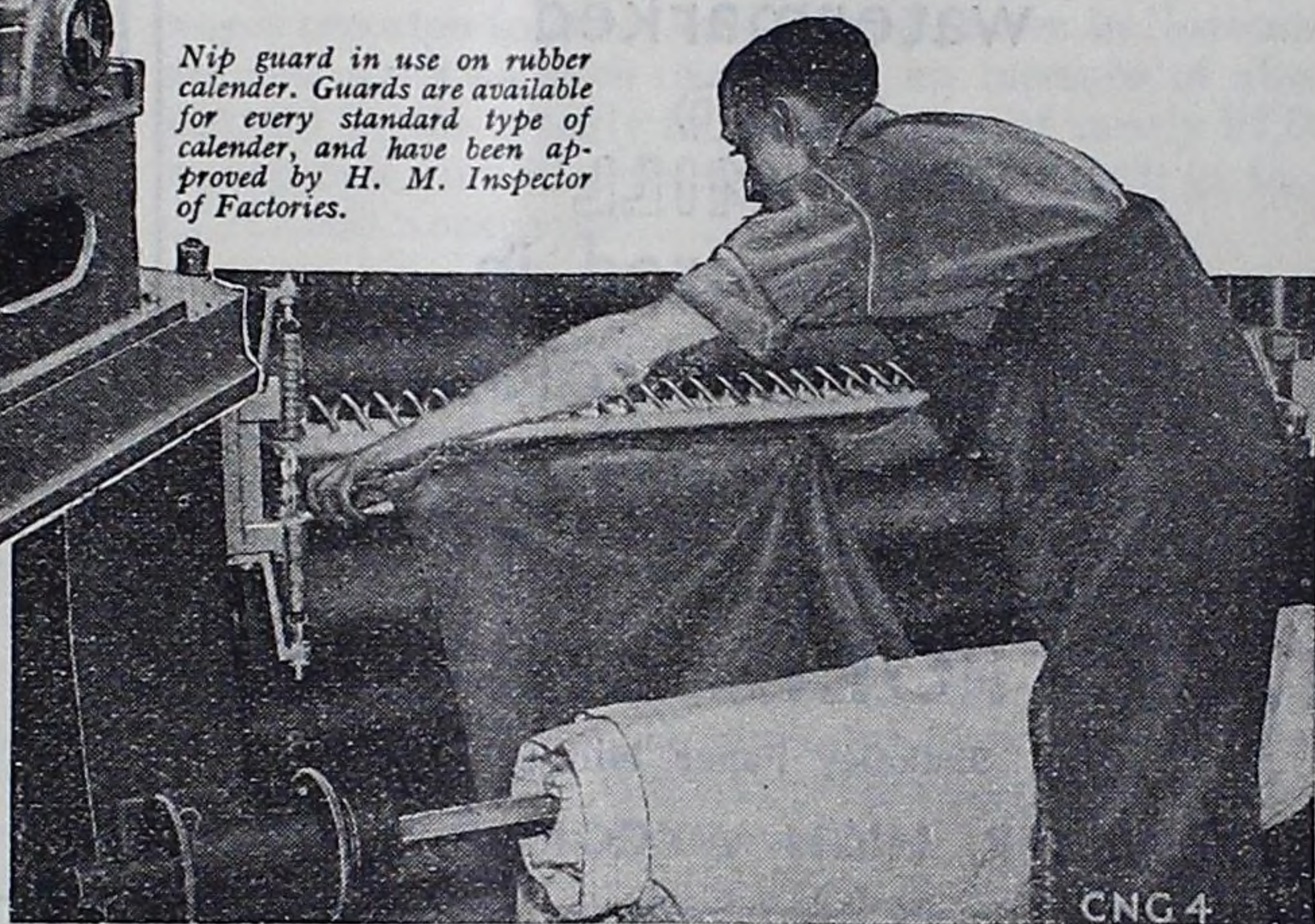
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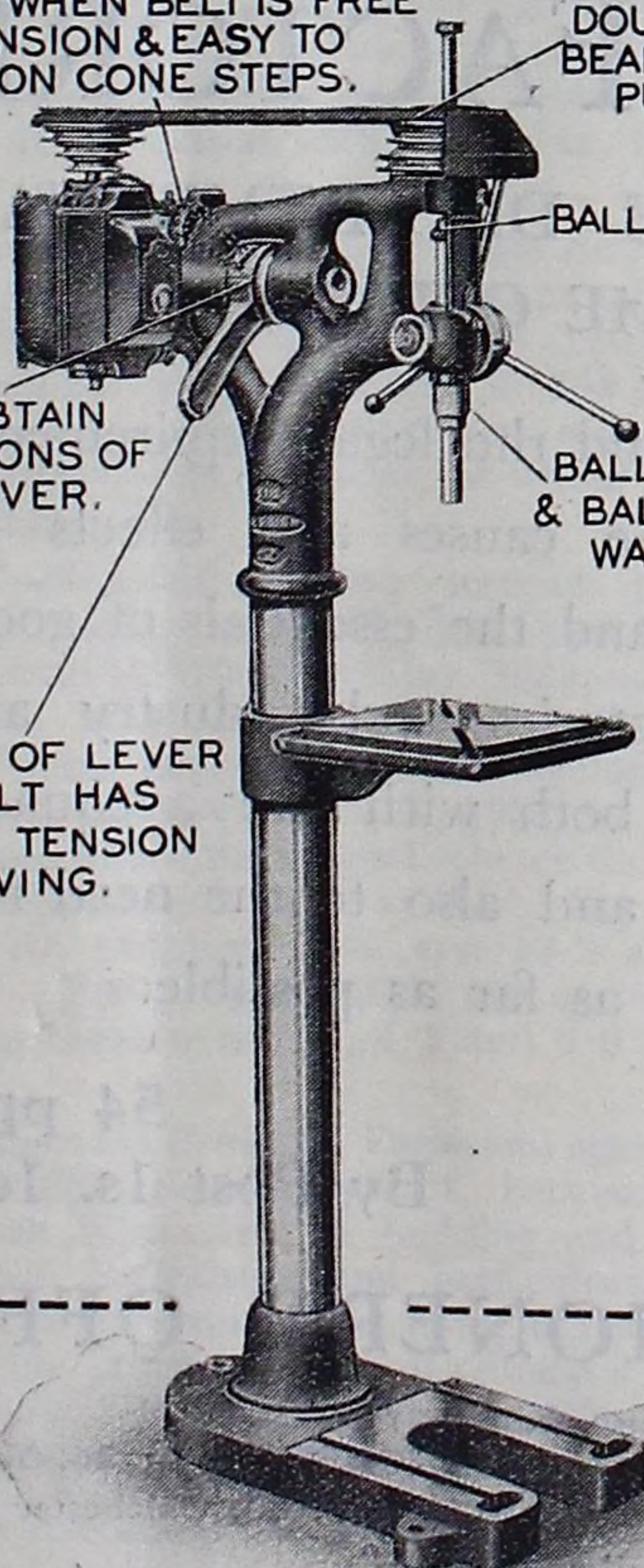
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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DECEMBER, 1938.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline between 17th October and 14th November, partly due to seasonal causes.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 14th November, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000. This was 36,000 less than at 17th October, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at 15th November, 1937.*

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 14th November, 1938, there were 1,455,668 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 46,736 more than at 17th October, 1938, and 228,068 more than at 15th November, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 14th November, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 305,496 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 2,451 less than at 17th October, 1938, but 88,690 more than at 15th November, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 14th November, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 66,939 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,591 more than at 17th October 1938, and 12,142 more than at 15th November, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,828,103 persons on the registers at 14th November, 1938, included 1,060,693 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 546,217 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 48,393 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 172,800 other persons, of whom 40,935 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th November, 1938, was 12·7 as compared with 12·3 at 17th October. For 15th November, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 10·6. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13·0 at 14th November, 1938, 12·7 at 17th October, 1938, and 10·9 at 15th November, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·7, 4·3 and 5·0 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was a decline in employment, between 17th October and 14th November, in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and boarding house services, the transport and distributive trades, and entertainments, sports, etc. On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton, woollen and

worsted, and other textile industries, metal goods manufacture, and the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry.

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 November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 92,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £12,000 in those of 247,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire; shale miners in Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; and certain classes of workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade in Northern Ireland.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in North Derbyshire and Scotland; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, North Lincolnshire, and at Corby; steel melters and workpeople employed in steel rolling mills in various districts; and tinsplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £250,000 a week in the full-time wages of about 2,283,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £32,500 in those of 368,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December 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 56 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st December, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 40 and 46, respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 81. In addition, 13 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 94 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 31,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in November was about 90,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress during the first eleven months of 1938 was about 1,300,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 263,000.

* See footnote * on page 472.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1938.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

IN last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 420-3 and 446-7) statistics were given showing the estimated numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July in each of a series of years to 1938, with analyses showing the changes in their industrial and geographical distribution. The figures related to the total numbers insured, including the unemployed as well as those in employment, as estimated on the basis of the information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books.

Those statistics furnish a valuable indication of the expansion or decline of industry, both generally and in particular areas, over a term of years, but as a more precise measure of variations during shorter periods there is an advantage in using figures representing the number of insured persons in employment.

Statistics showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries and geographical divisions, are regularly compiled in respect of a date about the middle of each month, and an approximate indication of the changes, from year to year, in the numbers of insured persons in employment can be obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed in June of each year, from the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July.

In estimating the numbers of insured persons in employment for the country as a whole a closer approximation can be obtained by making allowance for persons absent from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment and for those directly involved in trade disputes. This is not possible, however, for particular industries or areas, and consequently all the figures given in this article have been obtained by the simple deduction of the numbers unemployed from the numbers insured. As comparable figures for the agricultural scheme are not available over an extended period, persons insured under that scheme have been excluded throughout. The figures for 1938 also exclude persons in certain classes of domestic employments which were not brought into insurance under the general scheme until 4th April, 1938.

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1937, AND JUNE, 1938.

Comparison between the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in June, 1937, and June, 1938, obtained by subtracting, from the numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed at those dates, is affected by the introduction in September, 1937, of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed, under which persons on the registers subsequently found to have been in employment on the day of the count are excluded from the figures (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). Where the figures for June, 1938, are compared, in this article, with those for June, 1937, above, the figures originally compiled for the latter date have been adjusted to allow for the reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed brought about by the change of procedure.

Between June, 1937, and June, 1938, the numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64 in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, computed on this basis, decreased by 351,000, or over 2½ per cent. The following Table gives figures for the various age groups for which they are available:—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Approximate numbers in employment.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	June, 1938.	June, 1937*	Number.	Per cent.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	
Males:—				
Aged 21-64...	7,313	7,489	- 176	- 2.4
" 18-20...	761	694	+ 67	+ 9.7
" 16 & 17...	637	678	- 41	- 6.0
" 14 & 15...	467	495	- 28	- 5.7
Total ...	9,178	9,356	- 178	- 1.9
Females:—				
Aged 21-64...	2,233	2,411	- 178	- 7.4
" 18-20...	608	548	+ 60	+ 10.9
" 16 & 17...	524	554	- 30	- 5.4
" 14 & 15...	381	406	- 25	- 6.2
Total ...	3,746	3,919	- 173	- 4.4
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,924	13,275	- 351	- 2.6

The decline between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the numbers in employment was shared almost equally between the two sexes, but it was proportionately much greater among women than among men. While the number of insured men aged 21-64 in employment decreased by 2.4 per cent. the corresponding decrease among insured women was 7.4 per cent. This was due largely to the recession of employment in the textile industries.

A comparison of the figures in the Table above with the corresponding changes in the total numbers insured given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE shows that, while for insured men and women aged 21-64 the reduction in the numbers in employment was entirely due to increased unemployment, the reduction among boys under 18 and girls under 16 was due mainly to the fall in the numbers insured; among girls aged 16-17 years, more than half the reduction

was accounted for by increased unemployment. In the 18-20 age group the increase in unemployment was insufficient to outweigh the large increase in the numbers insured due to the rise in the birth-rate in the period immediately after the war.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1937-1938.

The following Table shows the changes between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the industries in which the greatest numerical differences occurred:—

Industry.	Estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14-64 in employment, June, 1938.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1937.*	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	271,560	- 120,560	- 30.7
Woollen and Worsted ...	178,800	- 43,350	- 19.5
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	141,680	- 26,290	- 15.7
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	71,060	- 23,150	- 24.6
Railway Service ...	153,810	- 20,780	- 11.9
Metal Industries not separately specified	261,560	- 18,410	- 6.6
Linen ...	52,850	- 18,260	- 25.7
Building ...	946,660	- 14,660	- 1.5
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	92,900	- 13,440	- 12.6
Tin Plates ...	13,230	- 13,010	- 49.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	123,870	- 11,890	- 8.8
Hosiery ...	115,400	- 11,160	- 8.8
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	176,370	- 9,870	- 5.3
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	119,390	- 9,160	- 7.1
Tailoring ...	215,000	- 8,400	- 3.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	144,890	+ 5,160	+ 3.7
Professional Services ...	174,300	+ 5,520	+ 3.3
Constructional Engineering ...	44,570	+ 5,670	+ 14.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	58,040	+ 6,930	+ 13.6
Tramway and Omnibus Service...	207,610	+ 7,020	+ 3.5
Explosives ...	29,740	+ 7,390	+ 33.1
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ...	134,280	+ 10,500	+ 8.5
Distributive Trades ...	2,139,430	+ 11,090	+ 0.5
National Government Service ...	148,560	+ 12,490	+ 9.2
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	382,880	+ 23,150	+ 6.4
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	223,990	+ 28,810	+ 14.8

This Table throws some light on the incidence of the decline in employment which appeared in September, 1937. Employment declined rapidly during the last four months of that year. During the first three months of 1938 there was a seasonal improvement, but it was less marked than usual, and between March and June the tendency on the whole was towards further decline. By the middle of June the position was much the same as in the previous January.

It will be seen from the Table that the net decrease between June, 1937, and June, 1938, of about 351,000 insured persons in employment occurred mainly in the textile industries. The numbers employed in the cotton industry fell by 120,000, or over 30 per cent., and in the woollen and worsted industry by over 43,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There was also a marked decline in iron and steel manufacture, certain other metal industries, and to a less extent in the building trade.

On the other hand there were substantial increases in employment in a number of important industries, some of which are directly concerned in the defence programme, such as public works contracting, aircraft manufacture, national government service and explosives manufacture.

DIVISIONAL CHANGES, 1937-38.

The Table below shows the changes between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the main administrative areas. For persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries an analysis on this basis is not available, and these persons are accordingly shown separately in the Table.

Administrative Division.	Estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14-64, in employment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).*	
	June, 1938.	June, 1937*	Number.	Per cent.
London ...	2,851,000	2,890,000	- 39,000	- 1.3
South-Eastern ...	1,072,000	1,072,000	...	...
South-Western ...	952,000	945,000	+ 7,000	+ 0.7
Midlands ...	2,002,000	2,072,000	- 70,000	- 3.4
North-Eastern ...	1,333,000	1,367,000	- 34,000	- 2.5
North-Western ...	1,844,000	1,993,000	- 149,000	- 7.5
Northern ...	704,000	708,000	- 4,000	- 0.6
Scotland ...	1,291,000	1,305,000	- 14,000	- 1.1
Wales ...	488,000	516,000	- 28,000	- 5.4
Northern Ireland ...	228,000	249,000	- 21,000	- 8.4
Total ...	12,765,000	13,117,000	- 352,000	- 2.7
Special Schemes ...	159,000	158,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.6
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,924,000	13,275,000	- 351,000	- 2.6

Only one Division, the South-Western, showed an increase in the numbers of insured persons in employment, and the increase was

* See footnote * in previous column.

* For the purpose of this Table, the figures previously published on the old basis for June, 1937, have been adjusted on a basis comparable with that on which the figures for June, 1938, are calculated (see explanatory paragraphs preceding the Table).

less than the corresponding increase in the total numbers insured. In the South Eastern Division there was no change. The smallest percentage decreases were shown in the Northern, Scotland, London and North-Eastern Divisions where the rate of decline was below the average for the United Kingdom as a whole. The largest relative decreases occurred in the North-Western Division, where there was a marked decline in the cotton industry, in Wales, where unemployment increased in the iron and steel and tinplate industries, and in Northern Ireland where the linen industry showed a marked contraction.

CHANGES IN THE PERIOD 1923-38.

As boys and girls under 16 years of age were not insurable against unemployment until September, 1934, comparable figures for earlier dates are available only in respect of insured persons aged 16 years and over. In the following Tables, and in the detailed Table on pages 486 and 487, figures are given indicating the changes between 1923 and 1938 in the estimated numbers of such persons in employment, as shown by the figures for June of each year.

The changes are measured from June, 1923, because that is the earliest date for which comparable figures for individual industries are available. The proportions of insured workers unemployed at any particular date vary considerably in different industries, and while employment in the great majority of industries at June, 1923, was not so greatly affected by abnormal circumstances as to render that date unsuitable as a basis for comparison, it should be borne in mind that variations in the relative levels of the index numbers for particular industries in subsequent years, as given in the Table on pages 486 and 487, may be partly due to differences in the state of employment in those industries in June, 1923.

In the Table below, the estimated total numbers of insured persons aged 16 years and over (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employment, computed as described above, are shown for each year since 1923 (except 1926, when employment was affected by the general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry), and index numbers are given showing the percentage changes since June, 1923. Prior to January, 1928, persons aged 65 years and over were insurable against unemployment. From information which was available, however, as to the proportions of insured workers of those ages included in the total, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and these estimates have been used as a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years.

Year.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated number in employment at end of June.*	Index Number (1923 = 100).	Estimated number in employment at end of June.*	Index Number (1923 = 100).
	<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>		<i>Aged 16 years and over.</i>	
1923...	9,976,000	100.0	10,188,000	100.0
1924...	10,359,000	103.8	10,577,000	103.8
1925...	10,282,000	103.1	10,483,000	102.9
1927...	10,837,000	108.6	11,062,000	108.6
	<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>		<i>Aged 16-64 years.</i>	
1927...	10,525,000	108.6	10,745,000	108.6
1928...	10,404,000	107.3	10,608,000	107.2
1929...	10,706,000	110.4	10,930,000	110.5
1930...	10,287,000	106.2	10,494,000	106.1
1931...	9,867,000	101.8	10,065,000	101.7
1932...	9,773,000	100.8	9,967,000	100.7
1933...	10,191,000	105.2	10,387,000	105.0
1934...	10,625,000	109.6	10,836,000	109.5
1935...	10,844,000	111.9	11,054,000	111.7
1936...	11,405,000	117.7	11,631,000	117.6
1937*	12,094,000	124.8	12,327,000	124.6
1938*	11,862,000	121.8	12,075,000	121.5

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (particulars of which were given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE), increased continuously throughout this period, and were between 24 and 25 per cent. higher in 1938 than in 1923. The numbers in employment increased by over 10 per cent. between June, 1923, and June, 1929, but subsequently declined, and at June, 1932, were little higher than in 1923. Between 1932 and 1937 there was a marked recovery, with the result that at June, 1937, the number of insured persons in employment was higher than at June in any previous year, and about 24½ per cent. above the figure for June, 1923. Since June, 1937, there has been a decline in employment but the index figure for June, 1938, was 21½ per cent. above the level of June, 1923, and was higher than the figure for June of any earlier year except 1937.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES, 1923-1938.

In the detailed Table on pages 486 and 487, figures are given showing, industry by industry, the percentage changes, on a comparable basis, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years 1927 to 1938, the numbers in employment at June, 1923, being taken as = 100. In the first Table in the next column index numbers are given showing, for each of the main groups of industries, the changes during this period in the estimated total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, and in the numbers of such persons in employment.

The figures show that between 1923 and 1929 the rate of increase in the numbers in employment exceeded the rate of growth in the numbers insured in every group except mining and quarrying. In later years the converse has occurred and employment has not expanded as rapidly as the available supply of labour. Even so,

however, it will be seen that over the whole period of fifteen years from 1923 to 1938 the expansion of employment slightly exceeded the expansion in the numbers insured in the manufacturing group and in commerce, banking, insurance and finance.

The greatest proportionate increases in that period, both in the total numbers of insured persons and in the numbers of such persons in employment, occurred in the miscellaneous services,* building and contracting, and transport and distribution groups. Only in mining and quarrying do the numbers show a decline since 1923, and the decline has been greater in the numbers in employment than in the numbers insured.

Industry Group.	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).							
	Estimated numbers insured (aged 16-64).				Estimated numbers of insured persons in employment.			
	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1937	June, 1938	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1937	June, 1938
Fishing† ...	115.6	130.0	143.0	140.6	117.4	112.0	130.1	116.7
Mining and Quarrying ...	90.4	88.0	74.5	73.8	76.5	54.9	62.8	62.7
Manufacturing ...	104.4	105.3	113.1	114.6	110.4	93.5	121.7	114.9
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	123.1	142.6	165.3	171.3	128.0	117.8	160.9	163.2
Transport and Distribution ...	124.4	141.3	148.6	149.9	125.9	133.0	148.4	147.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	98.2	105.6	132.4	134.8	100.3	101.8	132.8	134.2
Miscellaneous Services* ...	126.7	146.0	176.1	182.4	130.2	138.8	173.6	177.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	101.4	108.7	119.5	121.2	103.4	107.4	120.8	121.9
National and Local Government Services ...	99.0	116.4	130.3	135.0	100.3	107.2	122.6	126.2
All Industries and Services ...	108.4	114.8	122.7	124.6	110.5	100.7	124.6	121.5

The following Table shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the periods 1923-29, 1929-32, 1932-37 and 1937-38, and during the whole fifteen-year period. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of those ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry Group.	Approximate increase (+) or decrease (-) in the numbers of insured persons in employment, aged 16-64.				Approximate total increase (+) or decrease (-) 1923-38.
	1923-29.	1929-32.	1932-37.	1937-38.†	
Fishing† ...	+ 3,750	- 1,180	+ 3,940	- 2,600	+ 3,910
Mining and Quarrying ...	- 298,750	- 273,920	+ 99,830	- 1,000	- 473,840
Manufacturing ...	+ 507,930	- 823,550	+ 1,378,000	- 332,820	+ 729,560
Building and Contracting ...	+ 194,690	- 70,840	+ 299,610	+ 16,240	+ 439,700
Transport and Distribution ...	+ 472,710	+ 128,360	+ 279,130	- 15,340	+ 864,860
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	+ 390	+ 2,300	+ 47,390	+ 2,230	+ 52,310
Miscellaneous Services* ...	+ 145,390	+ 41,480	+ 167,170	+ 18,970	+ 373,010
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, and Finance ...	+ 7,420	+ 8,720	+ 28,720	+ 2,580	+ 47,440
National and Local Government Services ...	+ 130	+ 25,290	+ 56,000	+ 12,960	+ 94,380
All Industries and Services ...	+ 1,033,660	- 963,340	+ 2,359,790	- 298,780	+ 2,131,330

The last four groups in the Table have all shown expansion of employment in each of the periods distinguished in the Table. In the first four groups, which include the productive industries, the numbers in employment declined during the depression of 1929 to 1932, but showed a marked recovery in the ensuing five years. In spite of the decline in certain groups during 1937-38, all nine groups show a net expansion in varying degrees since 1932. Over the whole fifteen-year period the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment have increased in all the groups specified, except mining and quarrying, in which there has been a heavy reduction. It should be observed, however, that for coal mining, the principal constituent in this group, the year 1923 was one of exceptionally good employment. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the mining group, the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment rose by about 2,130,000 in the fifteen years since 1923, and by well over 2,000,000 in the six years since 1932.

The year 1937 marked the end of a stage in the expansion of employment which had been in progress since 1932. The recession between June, 1937, and June, 1938, occurred almost entirely in the manufacturing group and in transport and distribution. (The decline in transport and distribution was almost entirely confined to

* Including hotel, boarding-house, &c. services; professional services; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning; and entertainments, sport, etc.

† The figures for the fishing industry exclude share fishermen, who are not insurable against unemployment.

‡ See footnote * in first column on page 466.

* Unadjusted figures. See footnote † on page 486.

railway and dock, harbour, etc., services.) The fishing and mining groups also showed small reductions in the numbers in employment. The remaining groups shown in the Table, consisting mainly of building and contracting, miscellaneous services, and commerce, banking, insurance and finance, all show increases in the numbers employed between June, 1937, and June, 1938. In the building and contracting group the expansion occurred entirely in public works contracting, the building industry having shown a decline.

Within the period 1923 to 1938 there have been noteworthy alterations in the distribution of the total number of insured persons in employment among the various industry groups. The following Table shows the percentage proportions of the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, employed in the different industry groups, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the end of June in each of the years specified:—

Industry Group.	Percentages of the total number of insured persons in employment in different industry groups at the end of June.				
	1923.	1929.	1932.	1937.	1938.
Fishing*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and Quarrying	12.8	8.9	7.0	6.4	6.6
Manufacturing	49.3	49.4	45.9	48.3	46.7
Building and Contracting	7.2	8.2	8.2	9.1	9.4
Transport and Distribution	18.2	20.9	24.2	21.9	22.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Services†	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.8	7.1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2
National and Local Government Services	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.8
All Industries and Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

If the figures for 1929, 1932, 1937 and 1938 are compared, it will be seen that the industrial depression, which reached its peak in 1932, resulted in a marked reduction in the proportions of insured persons in employment in the manufacturing, mining and quarrying groups and an increase in the proportions in transport and distribution, miscellaneous services and commerce, banking, insurance and finance. The building and contracting group maintained its relative position. The industrial recovery of 1932 to 1937 almost restored the manufacturing group to its former relative position; building and contracting and miscellaneous services increased their proportions of insured persons in employment but mining and quarrying continued to lose ground. The proportion in transport and distribution and in commerce, banking, insurance and finance also declined but still remained above the corresponding figures for 1929. During the year 1937-38 the trend of 1929-32 has to some extent reappeared. The proportion in the manufacturing group has declined while the proportions in transport and distribution, building and contracting and miscellaneous services have increased.

Over the whole fifteen-year period 1923-38, the most marked increases in the relative proportions in the various groups have occurred in building and contracting (increase from 7.2 per cent. to 9.4 per cent.), transport and distribution (increase from 18.2 per cent. to 22.3 per cent.) and miscellaneous services (increase from 4.8 per cent. to 7.1 per cent.). The proportion in the manufacturing group has declined from 49.3 per cent. to 46.7 per cent. and in mining and quarrying from 12.8 per cent. to 6.6 per cent.

The approximate changes, between June, 1923, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in those industries in which the greatest numerical increases have occurred, together with the percentage increase in each case, are shown in the Table below. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry.	Approximate increase at June, 1938, as compared with June, 1923.†	
	Number.	Per cent.
Distributive Trades	746,000	64.5
Building	318,000	53.3
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	188,000	109.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	164,000	71.7
Public Works Contracting, etc.	121,000	122.3
Local Government Service	105,000	49.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service	103,000	100.7
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	99,000	154.2
Metal Industries not separately specified	94,000	65.7
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	84,000	16.8
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	76,000	150.5
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	69,000	69.5
Professional Services	63,000	61.7
Road Transport (other than Tramway and Omnibus Services)	59,000	49.6
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	58,000	27.6
Electrical Engineering	55,000	99.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	52,000	34.2
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	48,000	57.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	47,000	21.9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	45,000	84.3

* See footnote † in second column on page 467.

† See footnote * in second column on page 467.

‡ Allowance has been made for the effect of the 1937 change in procedure referred to in the footnote † on page 486.

Apart from the larger industries shown in the above Table, high percentage increases also occurred in electrical wiring and contracting (297 per cent.), heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture (260 per cent.), artificial stone and concrete making (207 per cent.), scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus manufacture (141 per cent.), stationery and typewriting requisites (not paper) (133 per cent.), constructional engineering (112 per cent.), the silk and artificial silk industry (87 per cent.), explosives (84 per cent.), and paint, varnish, red lead, etc. (83 per cent.).

The greatest numerical decreases during the fifteen-year period in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment occurred in coal mining (about 477,000, or 41 per cent.), the cotton industry (190,000, or 43 per cent.), and the woollen and worsted industry (78,000, or 32 per cent.). Large percentage decreases also occurred in miscellaneous mining and quarrying (59 per cent.), manufacture of tin plates (56 per cent.), carriage, cart, etc., building (51 per cent.), the jute industry (49 per cent.), and pig iron manufacture (41 per cent.).

ANALYSIS BY SEX, 1923-1938.

The following Table shows, for insured males and females separately, the estimated numbers, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 1923, 1929, and 1932 to 1938* :—

Date. (June)	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.*	Per cent. of total.	Number.*	Per cent. of total.	Number.*	Per cent.
1923 ...	7,190,080	72.6	2,706,600	27.4	9,896,680	100.0
1929 ...	7,812,790	71.5	3,117,560	28.5	10,930,350	100.0
1932 ...	6,945,740	69.7	3,021,260	30.3	9,967,000	100.0
1933 ...	7,228,700	69.6	3,158,250	30.4	10,386,950	100.0
1934 ...	7,645,510	70.6	3,190,040	29.4	10,835,550	100.0
1935 ...	7,852,750	71.0	3,201,250	29.0	11,054,000	100.0
1936 ...	8,306,530	71.4	3,324,630	28.6	11,631,160	100.0
1937* ...	8,821,500	71.6	3,505,290	28.4	12,326,790	100.0
1938* ...	8,710,480	72.1	3,364,790	27.9	12,075,270	100.0

The increase in the percentage for females between 1923 and 1933 was largely due to the fact that the depression of 1929 to 1932 was much more acute in the industries in which men are largely employed than in those which include large numbers of women. Since 1933 the percentages represented by males have increased while those for females have declined.

In the following Table the numbers of males and females in employment in these years are expressed as percentages of the numbers in 1923 :—

	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.
Males ...	100.0	108.7	96.6	100.5	106.3	109.2	115.5	122.7	120.6
Females ...	100.0	115.2	111.6	116.7	117.9	118.3	122.8	129.5	124.0
Total ...	100.0	110.5	100.7	105.0	109.5	111.7	117.6	124.6	121.5

Over the whole period of fifteen years, the estimated number of males, aged 16-64, in insured employment has increased by nearly 1,500,000, or 20.6 per cent., while the number of females has increased by about 650,000 or 24 per cent. The figures show that the increase up to 1929 in the numbers of males in employment was relatively less than in the case of females, and that the decline between 1929 and 1932 was proportionately greater among males. This was mainly due to the heavy fall between 1923 and 1929, in the numbers employed in the coal mining industry and to the fact that the industries most severely affected by the decline in employment between 1929 and 1932 were the heavier industries, the personnel of which is predominantly male. The rate of improvement between June, 1932, and June, 1933, was rather greater among females than among males, but between the latter date and June, 1937, the number of insured males in employment increased much more rapidly than the number of insured females. During the past year the decline has been less marked among males than among females. During the five years, June, 1933, to June, 1938, the number of insured males in employment increased by 20 per cent., and the number of insured females in employment by only 6 per cent. These differences are largely due to the substantial recovery which has occurred during those years in some of the heavier industries, and to the improvement in employment in the building, engineering and metal trades, coupled with the relatively heavy decline between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the textile industries, in which women are largely employed.

In the following Table, insured workpeople have been classified in twelve industry groups so as to show the changes between 1923 and 1938 in the estimated numbers of males and females respectively in employment.

It will be seen that, in general, the percentage increases, since 1923, in the numbers employed have been greater among insured males than among insured females, and this is particularly the case in the manufacturing group taken as a whole. The same trend is shown by the figures for the distributive trades and hotel, boarding house, etc., service. Apart from the miscellaneous services group, the percentage increase is greater among females than among males only in those industry groups in which the numbers of insured females employed are relatively small, such as fishing, transport and communication and gas, water and electricity supply.

* Unadjusted figures. See footnote † on page 486.

Industry Group.	Estimated numbers aged 16-64 in employment at June, 1938.		Approximate increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1938.			
			Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Fishing† ...	25,490	610	+ 3,810	+18.0	+ 100	+20.4
Mining and Quarrying ...	790,400	5,000	- 469,170	-37.3	+ 4,670	-47.9
Manufacturing ...	3,749,290	1,887,240	+ 600,040	+19.1	+ 129,520	+ 7.4
Building and Contracting ...	1,127,200	14,000	+ 434,800	+63.3	+ 4,900	+53.9
Transport and Communication ...	740,770	38,650	+ 108,310	+17.3	+ 10,220	+36.0
Distributive Trades	1,147,250	763,970	+ 464,050	+68.4	+ 282,280	+58.7
Gas, Water and Electricity ...	194,050	11,130	+ 47,640	+32.6	+ 4,670	+72.5
Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc. ...	148,750	246,130	+ 68,330	+85.8	+ 95,980	+64.3
Other Miscellaneous Services ...	202,680	259,290	+ 91,000	+81.9	+ 117,700	+83.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	171,600	91,580	+ 33,570	+24.4	+ 13,870	+17.9
National Government Service ...	121,830	21,040	+ 2,490	+ 2.1	- 13,300	-38.7
Local Government Service ...	291,170	26,150	+ 96,670	+50.0	+ 8,520	+48.4
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,710,480	3,364,790	+1,481,540	+20.6	+649,790	+24.0

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1923-1938

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64 (other than agricultural workers), in employment in each administrative area in the years 1923, 1929, 1932, 1937† and 1938. These figures are *exclusive* of workers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for whom a geographical analysis is not available. For the year 1923, when persons over 65 years of age were insured, approximate estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 years.

Administrative Division.	Estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment†				
	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1937.†	June, 1938.†
London ...	1,856	2,235	2,192	2,695	2,677
South-Eastern ...	628	797	798	999	1,004
South-Western ...	633	738	719	880	892
Midlands ...	1,453	1,608	1,467	1,918	1,863
North-Eastern ...	1,101	1,158	1,014	1,257	1,243
North-Western ...	1,653	1,797	1,579	1,851	1,717
Northern ...	644	635	498	654	654
Scotland ...	1,078	1,130	981	1,203	1,197
Wales ...	564	477	387	484	460
Northern Ireland ...	207	222	192	230	211
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,817	10,797	9,827	12,171	11,918

	Index Numbers.				
London ...	100.0	120.4	118.1	145.2	143.7
South-Eastern ...	100.0	126.9	127.1	159.1	159.6
South-Western ...	100.0	116.6	113.6	139.0	140.3
Midlands ...	100.0	110.7	101.0	132.0	127.9
North-Eastern ...	100.0	105.2	92.1	114.2	111.8
North-Western ...	100.0	108.7	95.5	112.0	103.5
Northern ...	100.0	98.6	77.3	101.6	101.2
Scotland ...	100.0	104.8	91.0	111.6	110.6
Wales ...	100.0	84.6	68.6	85.8	80.9
Northern Ireland ...	100.0	107.2	92.8	111.1	101.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.0	110.0	100.1	124.0	120.9

The Table on page 422 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE showed that over the whole period of fifteen years from July, 1923, to July, 1938, the increase in the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 (employed and unemployed) in the Northern Section (North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) was much smaller both absolutely and relatively than in the Southern Section (London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions). The figures for insured persons in employment show even more marked differences. In the Southern Section the increase between 1923 and 1938 in the number in employment amounted to about 1,846,000 (40.4 per cent.), while in the Northern Section the increase was about 205,000, or 3.9 per cent.

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportions for the Northern and Southern Sections were reversed between 1923 and 1938. In the former year the Northern Section included 53.4 per cent. and the South 46.6 per cent., respectively, of the total; in the latter year these proportions had changed to 46.0 per cent. and 54.0 per cent. respectively.

The index numbers given above show that this movement had appeared even in 1929, but it was much accelerated by the depression of the following three years, which reduced employment in the Northern Section to a much greater extent than in the Southern Section. In the latter Section the recovery up to 1937 was much more marked, and the recession of the past year less marked, than in the Northern Section.

* Allowance has been made, in these figures, for the effect of the 1937 change in procedure referred to in the footnote † on page 486.

† See footnote † in second column on page 467.

‡ Unadjusted figures. See footnote † on page 486.

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

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1938,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. The summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 52,098,038 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 48,253,496 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £39,903,368‡, equivalent to 16s. 6.47d.‡ per ton, of which 10s. 9.19d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £41,547,474, equivalent to 17s. 2.65d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,644,106 or 8.18d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 741,999, and the number of man-shifts worked was 46,026,218. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.64 cwt., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 11s. 3.44d. The average value of allowances in kind was 5.19d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, and the average value of allowances in kind:—

District.	Apl.-June, 1938.		Apl.-June, 1937.	
	Average cash earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average cash earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.
Scotland ...	s. d. 11 2.04	d. 0.44	s. d. 10 10.20	d. 0.34
Northumberland ...	9 7.58	14.26	8 10.87	12.18
Durham ...	9 10.18	14.70	8 11.97	13.36
South Wales and Mon.† ...	11 0.29	2.85	10 5.95	2.20
Yorkshire ...	12 7.26	4.17	11 9.41	3.60
North Derbyshire and Notts.	13 5.51	4.03	13 8.93	3.59
South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire ...	11 10.24	4.97	11 6.11	4.43
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs. ...	10 10.04	0.38	10 6.72	0.26
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent ...	10 5.98	2.70	9 10.47	2.72
All Districts ...	11 3.44	5.19	10 9.74	4.52

POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER, 1938.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT§ issued by the Ministry of Health shows that the total number of persons|| in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in June, 1938, was 1,040,352, as compared with 1,066,947 at the end of March, 1938, and 1,029,412 at the end of June, 1937. Apart from increases following the Easter and Whitsun holidays, there was throughout the quarter a continuous decrease in the number of persons in receipt of poor relief.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief at the end of June, 1938, viz., 1,040,352, was composed of 148,062 recipients of institutional relief and 892,290 recipients of domiciliary relief ("outdoor" relief, i.e., relief in their own homes).

The average of the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief on each Saturday in the months April, May and June, 1938, were 896,574, 893,039 and 890,418, respectively. An analysis of the figure for June, 1938, is given below:—

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.	Number of Persons	
	Relieved on account of unemployment.	Relieved for other causes.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	3,190	6,786
Wives and dependent children of such persons ...	5,789	14,469
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange ...	16,190	1,932
Wives and dependent children of such persons ...	21,582	2,759
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants ...	3,881	163,088
4. Total of above three classes ...	239,666	
5. All other persons ...	650,752	
Total ...	890,418	

SCOTLAND.

The total number of persons¶ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland on 15th June, 1938, was 207,236, as compared with 212,826

* Cmd. 5862. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free.)

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July.

‡ In certain districts the costs of production include allowances made in the Ascertainments in respect of holidays with pay. The total amount involved is nearly £500,000, or about 2½d. per ton disposable commercially.

§ Persons in receipt of Poor Relief (England and Wales): April-June, 1938. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

|| Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (numbering 22,401), casuals (numbering 7,755), and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.

¶ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

on 15th May, 1938, 216,477 on 15th April, 1938, 218,829 on 15th March, 1938, and 214,512 on 15th June, 1937.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.	Number of persons relieved.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	906
Dependent wives and children of such persons	1,432
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	4,364
Dependent wives and children of such persons	4,383
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation :—	
(i) Able-bodied unemployed	1,349
Dependent wives and children of such persons... ..	2,562
(ii) Other persons	23,313
Dependent wives and children of such persons... ..	44,972
4. Total of above three classes	83,281
5. All other persons	123,955
TOTAL	207,236

THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council was held on 6th December, under the chairmanship of Major General Sir John Davidson.

The Council noted that the total of 24,526 employers at present on the King's National Roll was the highest figure recorded since October, 1933. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by members of the Roll was 322,898 compared with 318,470 twelve months earlier. At the beginning of October, 30,204 disabled ex-Service men were registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed, representing 7·8 per cent. of the number of men in receipt of disability pensions and allowances compared with 14 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally. The Council felt that the satisfactory position of the King's Roll scheme was due to the efforts of the local committees and to the continued support which employers were giving to the scheme.

A comprehensive report on the employment of disabled ex-Service men as attendants at car parking schemes was submitted to the Council, who expressed their appreciation of the interest shown by Local Authorities, the British Legion and the local King's Roll committees responsible for these schemes. It was hoped that it might be possible to set up new schemes in other areas.

The Council endorsed a suggestion by one of the local committees that special efforts might be made to find employment for disabled ex-Service men in connection with air raid precautions schemes. Consideration was also given to the possibilities of finding employment for ex-Service men who had suffered the loss of a limb or limbs. It was felt that these men might be suitable for such posts as lift attendants for whom there might be more openings in London and the large towns; the Council hoped that employers would assist the local committees in finding employment for these and other disabled ex-Service men whenever possible.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

THE Eighteenth Annual Report of the above Board has recently been published.*

It is pointed out that before the war of 1914–1918 little was known of the physiological laws governing human efficiency, and the Board's first problems were mainly concerned with the question of fatigue in relation to hours of labour. Studies were also made of the effect on the workers of environmental conditions (lighting, heating and ventilation, noise, etc.), and later the attention of the Board's investigators turned to methods of work, vocational psychology, and medical problems of health.

As regards hours of labour, reductions in working hours are shown to have improved both the health and the output of the workers. The value of rest pauses is emphasised, the duration and frequency of which will vary with the nature of the work to be performed. In the case of repetitive work changes in the form of work within a spell have also been found to have beneficial effects on the output and contentment of the workers. Studies on the psychology of work have proved, moreover, that music may be introduced to counteract monotony, and the Report states that the past year has seen a rapid extension of the number of installations for this purpose in factories.

In a section dealing with lighting and vision the Report shows the bad effect of inadequate light on workers and their output, and the improvements which may be expected from better lighting. The general use of spectacles for fine industrial processes, as recommended by the Board, has rapidly found favour with employers.

A good deal of work has been done by the Board in studies relating to heating and ventilation, and some conclusions on these subjects are discussed in the Report.

In connection with the physiology of work the Report discusses optimum loads, and the adaptation of machines to expenditure of human energy. In regard to the latter it is stated that much work is still done at undue physiological cost, which could be obviated by improvements in the design of machinery and factory equipment.

The results of the Board's investigations during the last twenty years concerning vocational suitability and industrial sickness are discussed in further sections of the Report.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price, 1s. net (1s. 2d., post free).

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

ON 12th November, 1938, the President of the French Republic signed a number of Decree-Laws embodying a programme of measures for the immediate economic and financial rehabilitation of the country. All the Decree-Laws in question are to have the force of law, and are to be submitted to Parliament for ratification before 1st January, 1939. Included in the programme are a number of measures which are designed to secure "a more liberal regulation of labour" (*régime plus libéral de travail*). An account of these measures is given below.

Hours of Work.—In a statement prefixed to the Decree-Law relating to working hours, it is pointed out that the rigid application of the Forty-Hour Week Act dated 21st June, 1936, has hindered undertakings from developing to the full their productive capacity, and has thus impeded the progress of general economic recovery in France. For a period of three years, therefore, certain modifications are to be introduced into the existing regulations for applying the reduced working week, which, however, remains limited in principle to 40 hours, exclusive of intervals.

In general, the regulations hitherto in force allowed undertakings to select one of three methods of distributing the 40 hours over the working days of the week :—(1) equally over five days; (2) equally over six days; or (3) unequally over six days so as to permit of a weekly rest of half a day in addition to Sunday. The method usually adopted has been that of an equal distribution over five days. Henceforth, undertakings are restricted to the choice of an equal or unequal distribution of the 40 hours over six working days; the adoption of a working week of five days requires the special authorisation of the Minister of Labour and of any other Minister who may be concerned. It has been stated officially that such authorisation may be accorded in branches of industry or commerce in which employers and workers have made a genuine effort to improve output.

The working of overtime during periods of exceptional pressure of business was originally limited to 75 hours a year, each undertaking wishing to work overtime being required to obtain the sanction of the inspector of labour, unless the Minister of Labour should have issued a general authorisation in respect of any branch of industry. Subsequently, the Minister of Labour was empowered to authorise the working of additional overtime, not exceeding 100 hours a year, in any undertaking or group of undertakings (*see this GAZETTE for September, 1938*). In place of these provisions, undertakings are now at liberty to work 50 hours of overtime during periods of exceptional pressure of business, subject only to notice being given to the inspector of labour. For each additional 40 hours of overtime, the undertaking must apply to the inspector of labour for sanction, which, in the absence of a refusal within ten days, is to be presumed to have been granted. Each case of refusal to sanction further overtime must be submitted immediately for ratification to the Minister of Labour, acting in concert with the Minister of Commerce or other Minister concerned. These Ministers may, at any time, cancel authorisations for the working of overtime, especially when it appears that the situation can be met by the engagement of additional staff or the reorganisation of the work. When an amount of overtime exceeding that indicated above is necessary for the completion of an order, the inspector of labour may authorise the working of not more than 80 hours of overtime. Overtime during periods of business pressure may not cause working hours to exceed nine a day and 48 a week, unless a further extension is permissible under existing regulations or is specially authorised by the inspector of labour.

Working hours in coal mines will continue, for the time being, to be regulated by the collective agreement dated 1st September, 1938, by which eleven supplementary days, of 7 hours 45 minutes each, were to be worked in coal mines by March, 1939 (*see this GAZETTE for September, 1938*). For railways, a special Decree-Law has been issued containing amended working-time regulations.

The rate of payment for overtime during periods of business pressure, which was generally fixed at not less than 25 per cent. above normal rates, has been reduced. Notwithstanding any provision regarding overtime rates contained in collective agreements, the rate of payment for the first 250 hours of overtime worked in the course of a year is fixed at 10 per cent. above normal wage rates in undertakings employing more than 50 persons and at from 5 to 10 per cent. in smaller undertakings. In all undertakings, the rate of payment for overtime between 250 and 400 hours a year may not exceed normal wage rates by more than 15 per cent. A rate of 25 per cent. above normal is payable in respect only of overtime in excess of 400 hours a year. Days of paid annual holiday granted in excess of the 15 days prescribed by statute may be made good by an equivalent amount of unpaid working time.

As a counterpoise to the advantages conferred upon the employers by the new regulations, a special tax of 10 per cent., additional to the ordinary tax upon profits, is imposed upon the increase in profits accruing from the working of overtime.

It is laid down in the Decree that no collective working agreement may result in a diminution in output, and that all provisions of agreements which forbid piece-work or the payment of output bonuses, limit the employment or improvement of machinery, or restrict overtime are invalid.

Work in the Interests of National Defence.—Earlier regulations empowered the Government to order the extension, by the amount

deemed necessary, of hours of labour on work in the interests of national defence, but provided no penalties for failure to obey such orders (see this GAZETTE for September, 1938). This omission has now been made good. Refusal to perform overtime on work in the interest of national defence is held to constitute an unjustified breach of the contract of employment and to entail forfeiture of the right to payment in lieu of notice, dismissal allowances and holiday pay, in addition to any liability for damages. A worker breaking his contract of employment in these circumstances will be disqualified for a period of six months for the receipt of unemployment benefit or relief and for placement by a public employment exchange in another undertaking working for national defence. If the worker is an alien, his labour card will be withdrawn.

Persons who in any way incite others to refuse to perform overtime on national defence work are liable to imprisonment and fine or to one of these penalties. Undertakings working for national defence may not discharge their workers, save in cases of "occupational offence" (*faute professionnelle*), without prior reference to the Minister concerned in the work or to the Minister of Labour.

Special Wage and Salary and Income Taxes.—Fiscal measures designed to improve the financial situation of the nation include emergency taxes upon wages and salaries and upon income, in addition to increases in both direct and indirect taxation. For the year 1939, a special tax of 2 per cent. is to be imposed upon all wages and salaries of industrial and commercial workers and officials, the profits of agricultural operations, and the earnings of persons exercising a liberal profession. For the same period, a national contribution is to be levied on all income subject to assessment for income tax, at a rate representing an increase of 30 per cent. upon the tax already payable. The French Minister of Finance has stated that the Government are prepared to consider proposals for the exemption of persons whose annual earnings are 6,000 francs or less from the special tax of 2 per cent.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—The system of compulsory conciliation and arbitration of labour disputes, of which an account was given in this GAZETTE for May, 1938, is officially stated to have given very satisfactory results, but to require amendment in certain respects. Accordingly, new provisions effect minor amendments of the existing regulation of the constitution and functioning of the Higher Court of Arbitration, with the object of simplifying and expediting the procedure. Other more important amendments, designed to ensure the observance of arbitral awards, provide, firstly, that, except by agreement with the workers concerned in the arbitration proceedings, the employers covered by an arbitral award may not, within a period of three months, effect any changes in the working conditions prescribed by the award, and, secondly, that, for any action taken on behalf of their members by occupational organisations arising out of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or awards, no special mandate from the members shall be required. Moreover, for the first time, provision is made for the imposition of penalties, in the form of fines and the loss of certain rights and privileges, for non-observance of an award. In the case of the individual worker, the non-observance of an award by the worker is declared to constitute an unjustified breach of the employment contract, entailing the loss of the rights to compensation for dismissal, holiday pay, etc.

Annual Holiday with Pay.—New provisions affecting the regulation of annual paid holidays (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936) empower the Minister of Labour to require undertakings belonging to the same branch of industry or commerce in a given locality to arrange a rota system for the holiday period of the several undertakings, thereby minimising the risk of the disturbance of production in the branch of economic activity concerned.

Workers' Delegates.—Detailed legislative provisions are now laid down for the first time regulating the appointment, rights and duties of workers' delegates, for whose appointment in undertakings employing more than 10 persons provision was made by an Act dated 24th June, 1936, respecting collective agreements (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936). The new provisions are, it is officially stated, based largely on practices which have developed under the existing system of collective bargaining. In the undertakings specified above, workers' delegates are to be elected for each category of employed persons covered by a separate collective agreement, or, if no collective agreement exists, for (a) manual workers and (b) non-manual workers (*collaborateurs*)*. The number of such delegates is to vary according to a fixed scale based on the numbers of workers concerned. The right to participate in the election of delegates is limited to French nationals over 21 years of age who have not been disenfranchised, and have been employed in the undertaking for at least three months. The delegates themselves must be electors over 25 years of age, literate, and, as a rule, have worked continuously in the undertaking for at least a year. The elections, which are to be held annually, are to be conducted by secret ballot and in accordance with regulations to be issued later.

The delegates are responsible for bringing before the management all individual or collective demands affecting working conditions and the health and safety of the workers, and they may also submit to the labour inspectors complaints and observations on any matters within the competence of the inspectors. Nevertheless, the individual worker is to retain the right to make representations directly to the employer. The workers' delegates are to be received by the head of the undertaking or his representatives at least once a month, or, in urgent cases, at the request of the delegates. Except in special circumstances, the employer must be informed in writing two days in advance of any matters which the delegates intend to raise at the meeting. The delegates must be granted free time for

the performance of these duties, paid for as working-time, up to a limit of ten hours a month, as a rule. All matters raised by the delegates and the employers' replies thereto are to be recorded by the employer in a register, which is to be open to examination by the workers and the labour inspector.

Certain changes, designed to prevent abuses, are also made in the provisions of the Labour Code regulating the appointment of workers' safety delegates in the mining industry. Also, the right, under certain conditions, of workers of foreign nationality to vote in the election of the delegates is now withdrawn.

Unemployment and the Shortage of Skilled Labour.—With the object of overcoming the shortage of skilled labour in the industries engaged on re-armament work, and also in the interests of the relief of unemployment, provision is made for a sum of 10 million francs to be made available from the national exchequer for promoting the occupational re-training of unemployed persons. This sum is to be additional to the credit of 3 million francs already appropriated for this purpose in the budget for the current year. On the other hand, in view of the increasingly heavy expenditure on national defence, important restrictions are placed on the execution of programmes of public works for the relief of unemployment.

EMERGENCY SERVICE IN GERMANY.

ON 15th October, 1938, the Four-Year Plan Commissioner issued a Third Order for Ensuring the Labour Supply for Tasks of Special National Importance (Emergency Service Order), which had retrospective effect from 1st September, 1938. An account of the first Order under this title was given at page 304 of this GAZETTE for August, 1938. The second Order authorised the Federal Minister of Labour to take all measures in the sphere of social insurance that might be necessary for the execution of the first Order. The latest Order prescribes that all persons, other than foreign nationals, who are resident within the Reich may be called upon to assist in measures for meeting or preparing to meet public emergencies. Such emergency service may be called for by authorities to be specified by the Four-Year Plan Commissioner, in consultation with the Federal Minister of the Interior, to enable these authorities to discharge their official functions. The service may take the form of direct service or acts of waiver or forbearance, and may be required for short periods not exceeding three days, or for longer periods.

The names of persons whom the authorities propose to call up for emergency service for longer periods than three days must be communicated to the locally competent employment exchange, which may veto the proposals for reasons connected with the supply of labour in general. Employed persons who are selected for emergency service are to be regarded as being on leave from their employment, which may not be terminated by reason of the performance of such service. If the service is for a short period, i.e., not more than three days, the worker concerned is to continue to receive his regular remuneration from his employment.

LABOUR CAMPS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A GOVERNMENT Order issued on 11th October, 1938, provides for the compulsory employment of the unemployed in labour camps, with the object of securing the economic position of the unemployed themselves and the utilisation of their working capacity for the general welfare of the country.

Labour camps are to be organised according to the needs of the Ministry of National Defence, in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. The labour camps are to be formed for the purpose of carrying out public works which would not otherwise be put in hand. The programme of work for the camps is to be drawn up by the Ministry responsible for the works to be performed; but the Ministry of National Defence decides the order in which the works are to be undertaken. Working hours are fixed at 48 weekly, and, in addition, time is to be devoted to instruction in the duties of citizenship. Czecho-Slovak unemployed workers who have attained the age of 18 years may be compulsorily enrolled in the labour battalions; but foreign nationals are governed by international law. Persons selected for compulsory labour service must report punctually at the place specified in their notice; free railway transport to that place will be provided, if necessary.

The camps are under the charge of officers, and are subject to military discipline. The members of the labour camps receive in addition to food, lodgings and equipment, a daily allowance of 1.50 crowns (2 crowns for camp leaders and 2.50 crowns for those in charge of a labour squad) together with an hourly wage of .40 crowns for each hour of work. Dependents' allowances are also granted similar to those granted to military reservists called up for service. In allocating workers to the various labour camps, married men will be given the preference for work in their own districts, so that they can remain in contact with their families, and special provisions governing leave of absence are to be issued. The allowances of 1.50 to 2.50 crowns are to be payable also during leave periods, but not the wages in respect of hours of work.

The Order came into force on 12th October, 1938, and will remain in operation until the end of 1939. It is reported that, up to 21st November, eleven labour battalions had been formed, composed of 37 labour squads or companies, as well as one independent labour squad. Each company appears to be composed of 250 persons.

* This term appears to be frequently used in collective agreements to cover non-manual workers generally, technicians and certain supervisory workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER: GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment showed a decline between 17th October and 14th November, partly due to seasonal causes. There was a decline in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport and distributive trades, and entertainments, sport, etc. On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and other textile industries, metal goods manufacture, and the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 14th November, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000. This was 36,000 less than at 17th October, 1938, and on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at 15th November, 1937.*

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th November, 1938, was 12·7 as compared with 12·3 at 17th October. For 15th November, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 10·6. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13·0 at 14th November, 1938, 12·7 at 17th October, 1938, and 10·9 at 15th November, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·7, 4·3 and 5·0 respectively.

At 14th November, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,455,668 wholly unemployed, 305,496 temporarily stopped, and 66,939 not fully in casual employment, making a total of 1,828,103; this was 46,876 more than at 17th October, 1938, and 328,900 more than at 15th November, 1937.

The total of 1,828,103 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 14th November, 1938, included 1,060,693 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 546,217 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 48,393 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 172,800 other persons, of whom 40,935 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 14th November, 1938, was 1,911,293, as compared with 1,862,662 at 17th October, 1938, and 1,579,914 at 15th November, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 14th November showed a slight decline as compared with 17th October. The number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed showed a decrease in all districts, but this was more than offset by increases in the numbers temporarily stopped, which occurred principally in Yorkshire and Wales.

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

Iron and Steel.—Employment in the pig iron industry showed a slight improvement, but in iron and steel manufacture there was a decline. Employment in the tinplate industry showed a decline and continued bad; it also declined in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little change generally between 17th October and 14th November, and continued fair on the whole. There was a further improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and employment was good; it continued good in electrical engineering and fair in general and marine engineering; there was a slight decline in constructional engineering, and employment was moderate in that section and in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 14th November showed a slight improvement on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The improvement was most marked in the South of England and in Wales; in the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions employment declined.

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

Textile Industries.—Employment in the cotton industry showed some further improvement as compared with October, but was still bad in most districts, and worse than in November, 1937.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further improvement between 17th October and 14th November, but was still slack for the time of year. It was slightly better than a year ago. In the carpet section there was a slight improvement and employment was fair on the whole.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at 14th November, 1938, and at 17th October, 1938, are inclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme, and also of persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938. The comparison between the numbers in employment in November, 1938, and November, 1937, has been based on the total numbers insured inclusive of agricultural workers, but exclusive of those domestic workers who became insurable in April, 1938.

Employment in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack in the former and moderate in the latter; short-time working was again reported from many areas. In the linen and jute trades there was little change and employment was bad. In the hosiery trade it continued to improve and was good on the whole; in the lace trade it showed an improvement, but was slack. Employment in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, showed a further improvement, but was very slack with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trades showed a further slight improvement on the whole, although a decline was reported from London; short-time working continued in some districts and employment remained moderate. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was little change in employment, which was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade continued to improve and was fair generally. In the glove trade employment continued slack, with much short-time working; the corset trade showed a further improvement at some centres and employment was fairly good. The seasonal decline in the hat trade continued and employment was bad.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement between 17th October and 14th November. There was, however, a considerable amount of short-time working in some districts.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades generally continued to show a slight improvement; in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections it was fair to moderate on the whole, though slack or very slack in some districts; in other sections there was little change.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building industry showed a further decline (mainly seasonal) during November. The decline affected all administrative divisions (particularly London) and all occupations except plumbers, and was most marked in the painting and decorating branch of the industry. In individual occupations employment was bad with painters, moderate with bricklayers, slaters and tilers and plasterers, and fair with carpenters, masons and plumbers. Employment in brick manufacture showed a slight seasonal decline, but was still fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight improvement at some centres and was fair; with mill-sawyers, also, it was fair; with coachbuilders there was a slight improvement, but employment remained moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a decline, but was still fair generally. It continued fairly good on the whole in the printing industry. With bookbinders there was an improvement in employment.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry continued slack on the whole, and showed a slight decline in the china and earthenware sections. Employment showed a marked seasonal improvement in glass bottle manufacture, but was only moderate; there was also some improvement in other sections of the glass trades and employment was fair.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen in November showed a decline, especially in Scotland, many Scottish vessels having returned from the East Anglian herring fishing grounds.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment in November declined in port transport, particularly at North-Western ports, but showed a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service; in the industry as a whole it remained generally slack. Employment among seamen continued to decline and was slack generally.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

In the Table below an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th November, 1938:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men	1,100,658	201,228	64,797	1,366,683
Boys	44,485	6,309	216	51,010
Women	266,733	91,678	1,895	360,306
Girls	43,792	6,281	31	50,104
Total	1,455,668	305,496	66,939	1,828,103
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with month ago	+ 46,736	- 2,451	+ 2,591	+ 46,876
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men	1,150,132	203,226	67,463	1,420,821
Boys	47,240	6,384	216	53,840
Women	286,736	95,400	1,907	384,043
Girls	45,942	6,616	31	52,589
Total	1,530,050	311,626	69,617	1,911,293
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with month ago	+ 48,734	- 2,593	+ 2,490	+ 48,631

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16 64, at 14th November, 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 ...	9.8	6.1	8.6	9.8	6.1	8.6	4.1	19.6	6.2
S. Eastern ...	7.9	9.1	8.2	9.2	8.6	9.0	2.3	20.3	3.6
S. Western ...	8.4	7.3	8.2	9.2	7.3	8.8	2.9	12.1	3.0
Midlands ...	9.8	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.2	9.8	4.2	22.9	4.8
N. Eastern ...	13.2	11.4	12.7	13.9	11.2	13.1	3.5	20.1	5.5
N. Western ...	17.6	16.1	17.1	17.8	16.1	17.2	8.4	20.7	8.9
Northern ...	20.3	12.2	19.0	20.6	12.2	19.3	8.5	13.7	8.9
Scotland ...	16.7	12.5	15.6	17.6	12.5	16.2	6.2	14.7	6.9
Wales ...	25.3	17.4	24.3	26.0	17.4	24.9	11.9	15.4	12.0
Special Schemes	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.8	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN ...	13.1	10.4	12.4	13.7	10.3	12.7	4.3	18.6	5.2
N. IRELAND ...	25.9	23.9	25.2	27.3	23.9	26.0	16.8	16.3	16.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7

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 November, 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.						
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
14 November	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1,911,293

(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 November, 1937:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males	Total.
1937.									
15th November	11.3	8.9	10.6	11.7	8.8	10.9	4.2	18.3	5.0
13th December 1938.	12.7	9.7	11.9	13.1	9.4	12.1	6.5	35.6	8.2
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	11.4	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
14th November	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7

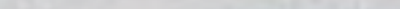

* The special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately.

† 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.

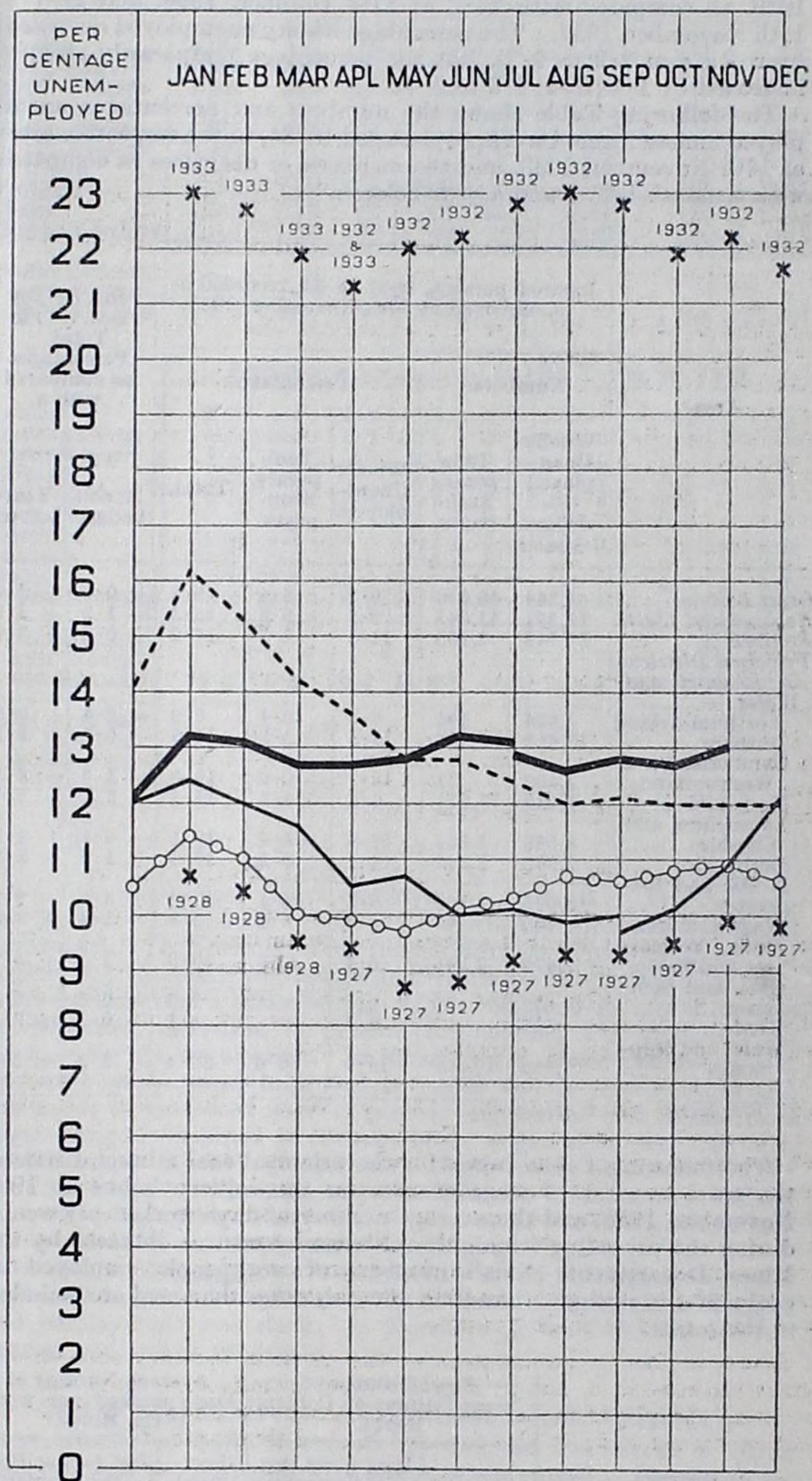
§ In April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts (see article on page 425 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE). As a result of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books, figures are now available for July, 1938, as to the numbers of persons, in those employments, who were insured against unemployment. For purposes of comparison, separate percentages of unemployment have been calculated and are given in the Table, for July, 1938, (a) *excluding*, and (b) *including*, the newly insured classes, and are indicated by the two points, for that month, in the chart in the next column. The percentages given for August, 1938, and subsequent months are inclusive of the newly insured classes, who are excluded from the figures for June, 1938, and earlier months.

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.)

	Four weeks ended 21st Nov., 1938.		Period 23rd November, 1937, to 21st November, 1938.			
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled. \$	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled. \$	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.
Men ...	132,492	121,991	1,785,446	+ 70,778	1,646,950	+ 82,039
Boys ...	27,434	22,085	332,693	- 32,192	259,354	- 13,922
Women	54,569	42,527	754,603	+ 5,483	580,004	+ 27,832
Girls ...	26,556	21,197	317,574	- 12,320	247,548	- 1,180
Total ...	241,051	207,800	3,190,316	+ 31,749	2,733,856	+ 94,769

* See footnotes † and § 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.

§ "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 four weeks ended 21st November, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,241 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th November showed a slight decline as compared with 17th October. The number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed showed a decrease in all districts; but this was more than offset by increases in the numbers temporarily stopped, which occurred principally in Yorkshire and Wales.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15.1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 14.2 at 17th October, 1938, and 11.7 at 15th November, 1937. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 (from 9.9 to 9.7), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1.1 (from 4.3 to 5.4).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 14th November, 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 14th November, 1938.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a				
	Numbers.		Percentages.				
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stop-pages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stop-pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	83,244	46,446	9.7	5.4	15.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.4
England and Wales ...	71,501	43,643	9.5	5.8	15.3	+ 1.2	+ 3.8
Scotland ...	11,743	2,803	11.3	2.7	14.0	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	3,004	196	6.5	0.4	6.9	- 0.4	- 0.8
Durham ...	13,852	3,927	11.3	3.3	14.6	- 0.4	+ 5.1
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,499	71	18.1	0.9	19.0	- 1.0	- 8.3
Yorkshire ...	8,920	11,911	6.2	8.2	14.4	+ 2.7	+ 5.4
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	8,586	3,011	12.6	4.4	17.0	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Derbyshire ...	2,060	3,391	4.1	6.8	10.9	+ 1.9	+ 2.8
Notts. and Leicester ...	3,073	8,700	5.3	15.1	20.4	+ 3.1	+ 9.9
Warwickshire ...	705	47	5.1	0.3	5.4	- 1.2	+ 1.2
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	3,475	2,245	6.1	3.9	10.0	- 1.3	+ 3.2
Glos. and Somerset ...	622	35	6.8	0.4	7.2	- 0.5	- 0.2
Kent ...	338	—	5.1	—	5.1	- 0.3	+ 2.1
Wales and Monmouth ...	24,469	10,106	14.4	6.0	20.4	+ 2.2	+ 3.2

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th November, 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.*				
	19th Nov., 1938.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort- night ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
				Month before.	Year before.		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :							
Northumberland ...	44,865	+ 0.3	- 1.0	5.34	...	+ 0.09	
Durham ...	110,392	+ 0.2	- 5.3	5.10	+ 0.16	- 0.26	
Cumberland ...	6,694	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	5.30	- 0.05	- 0.18	
South Yorkshire ...	97,924	+ 0.3	- 1.0	4.54	- 0.22	- 0.52	
West Yorkshire ...	43,994	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	4.53	- 0.21	- 0.39	
Lancs. and Cheshire...	57,768	- 0.0	- 2.3	4.97	+ 0.10	- 0.15	
Derbyshire ...	44,882	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	4.05	- 0.16	- 0.21	
Notts. and Leicester...	54,176	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	4.30	- 0.23	- 0.50	
Warwick ...	16,441	+ 0.0	- 2.7	5.05	- 0.09	- 0.45	
North Staffordshire...	23,284	+ 0.4	- 1.2	5.09	- 0.15	- 0.30	
South Staffs.,† Worcs. and Salop ...	26,677	- 0.0	- 0.4	4.77	- 0.06	- 0.24	
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,414	+ 0.1	- 3.2	5.35	- 0.26	- 0.26	
Kent ...	6,499	+ 0.9	- 8.5	5.43	...	- 0.13	
North Wales...	9,753	+ 0.5	- 0.7	5.37	- 0.05	- 0.32	
South Wales and Mon.	133,317	+ 0.2	- 2.9	5.28	- 0.35	- 0.42	
England and Wales	685,080	+ 0.2	- 1.7	4.89	- 0.12	- 0.33	
SCOTLAND :							
Mid and East Lothians	13,168	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	5.20	- 0.36	- 0.53	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,418	+ 0.2	- 0.2	5.61	- 0.02	+ 0.09	
Rest of Scotland ...	53,517	+ 0.6	- 1.1	5.53	- 0.02	- 0.15	
Scotland ...	90,103	+ 0.5	- 0.7	5.50	- 0.07	- 0.15	
GREAT BRITAIN	775,183	+ 0.3	- 1.6	4.96	- 0.12	- 0.31	

* The figures 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 19th November, 1938, was 0.82 of a day per week, of which 0.74 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1938, were 0.70 and 0.62 of a day per week respectively, and for the fortnight ended 20th November, 1937, 0.51 and 0.36 of a day per week respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 19th November, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,952,800 tons, as compared with 18,847,300 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1938, and 19,761,700 tons in the four weeks ended 20th November, 1937.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change in November and remained slack generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron and ironstone mining industry was 20.4 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 20.1 at 17th October, 1938, and 7.1 at 15th November, 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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days	Days
Cleveland ...	1,930	+ 2.1	- 39.8	4.04	+ 0.05
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,633	+ 1.3	- 7.6	6.00	...
Other Districts ...	1,688	- 0.5	- 10.7	4.93	+ 0.17
ALL DISTRICTS ...	5,251	+ 1.0	- 23.5	4.94	+ 0.08

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 19th November, 1938, by firms making returns was 2,140, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with October, 1938, but an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with November, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns were 6.00 in November, 1938, as compared with 5.95 in October, 1938, and 5.98 in November, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 21.6 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 22.4 at 17th October, 1938, and 8.3 at 15th November, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 12,948 workpeople at the end of November, 1938, showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1938, but a decrease of 22.4 per cent. compared with November, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1938, was 79, compared with 76 at the end of October, 1938, and 135 at the end of November, 1937. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov. 1938.	Oct. 1938.	Nov. 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	19	17	37	+ 2	- 18
Cumberland & W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire ...	5	5	11	...	- 6
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants. ...	4	4	8	...	- 4
Lincolnshire ...	21	20	30	+ 1	- 9
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick ...	11	11	15	...	- 4
South Wales and Mon. ...	4	4	11	...	- 7
England and Wales	5	5	7	...	- 2
Scotland ...	69	66	119	+ 3	- 50
Great Britain ...	10	10	16	...	- 6
	79	76	135	+ 3	- 56

The production of pig iron in November, 1938, amounted to 461,500 tons compared with 469,400 tons in October, 1938, and 762,300 tons in November, 1937.

* See footnote * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th November showed a decline as compared with a month before, especially in Wales, and was much below the level of November, 1937.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.8 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 20.9 at 17th October, 1938, and 10.4 at 15th November, 1937.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts.*			
	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Per Cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,321	- 1.8	43,207	- 1.4	- 23.4	
Puddling Forges ...	659	-15.3	2,301	-26.4	- 55.2	
Rolling Mills ...	23,571	- 0.1	115,413	- 2.4	- 22.7	
Forging and Pressing ...	1,605	+ 5.7	8,692	+ 7.0	+ 1.2	
Founding ...	8,822	- 1.2	49,238	- 1.4	- 5.6	
Other Departments	12,588	- 5.4	69,696	- 5.8	- 11.5	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	16,141	+ 0.7	92,796	+ 0.1	- 12.8	
TOTAL ...	70,707	- 1.3	381,343	- 2.2	- 16.5	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	13,538	+ 0.8	73,988	+ 0.3	- 19.6	
Sheffield, Rotherham	24,416	+ 1.4	133,451	+ 0.5	- 2.6	
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	355	+ 3.8	1,679	+10.2	- 32.2	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,660	+ 7.7	23,828	+10.1	- 23.5	
Staffordshire ...	5,269	- 0.8	26,805	- 6.5	- 20.9	
Other Midland Counties ...	5,912	- 5.7	33,006	- 5.4	- 11.2	
Wales and Mon. ...	7,313	-10.7	40,239	-11.1	- 28.4	
Total, Eng. & Wales	61,463	- 0.8	332,996	- 1.6	- 14.6	
Scotland ...	9,244	- 4.3	48,347	- 6.0	- 27.7	
TOTAL ...	70,707	- 1.3	381,343	- 2.2	- 16.5	

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 19th November, 1938, the same as in October, 1938, compared with 5.6 in November, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 860,000 tons in November, 1938, as compared with 854,800 tons in October, 1938, and with 1,178,300 tons in November, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinsplate industry employment in November showed a decline and continued bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 35.1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 33.7 at 17th October, 1938, and 14.9 at 15th November, 1937.

Employment declined 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 19th November, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Per Cent.
Tinplate ...	46	- 5	258	- 25	- 118	
Steel Sheet	8	- 2	76	- 12	- 16	
Total ...	54	- 7	334	- 37	- 134	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change generally between 17th October and 14th November, and continued fair on the whole. There was a further improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and employment was good; it continued good in electrical engineering and fair in general and marine engineering; there was a slight decline in constructional engineering, and employment was moderate in that section and in textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decline in employment, which affected all the principal sections of the industry and all administrative divisions.

These 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 14th November, 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 14th November, 1938.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,664	779	89	519	4,587	10,638	- 418	+ 3,236
South-Eastern	1,989	413	141	116	1,662	4,321	- 116	+ 1,349
South-Western	1,205	128	255	97	2,571	4,256	+ 46	+ 1,761
Midlands ...	5,447	1,855	36	1,090	7,574	16,002	- 1,750	+ 2,542
North-Eastern	8,533	283	216	385	825	10,242	+ 167	+ 4,162
North-Western	14,492	1,689	150	779	2,449	19,559	+ 231	+ 8,264
Northern ...	4,405	549	2,281	1,082	652	8,969	+ 173	+ 2,702
Scotland ...	9,140	257	1,644	1,455	1,386	13,882	+ 350	+ 4,386
Wales ...	1,345	147	36	395	663	2,586	+ 125	+ 1,143
Northern Ireland	1,103	81	352	68	505	2,109	- 1	+ 319
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	52,323	6,181	5,200	5,986	22,874	92,564	- 1,193	+ 29,864
Percentages Unemployed at 14th November, 1938.								
London ...	3.7	4.2	24.7	7.4	6.2	4.7	- 0.2	+ 1.3
South-Eastern	4.5	3.6	3.2	11.8	3.5	4.0	- 0.1	+ 1.2
South-Western	3.6	3.7	3.0	8.3	4.4	4.0	...	+ 1.4
Midlands ...	5.1	4.9	32.7	9.6	6.1	5.7	- 0.7	+ 0.6
North-Eastern	9.5	4.8	14.1	12.5	5.0	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
North-Western	12.4	6.3	16.7	14.3	6.7	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Northern ...	11.4	6.4	14.1	14.7	12.5	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Scotland ...	12.7	6.5	8.6	18.8	8.4	11.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Wales ...	22.4	19.9	10.0	17.2	14.9	18.7	+ 0.9	+ 6.1
Northern Ireland	17.6	19.8	6.2	27.2	8.6	11.4	...	+ 0.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	8.2	5.3	9.1	12.8	5.9	7.4	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:—								
Oct., 1938 ...	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.1	—	—
Nov., 1937 ...	+ 3.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment declined in marine engineering and was moderate to slack; it continued moderate in general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering showed little change and was moderate to fair. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire continued good in motor vehicle manufacture, moderate in general engineering, and moderate to slack in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment improved in motor vehicle manufacture and was good; it continued good in general engineering and in electrical engineering; it declined in constructional engineering and was fair. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued good; in London and the Southern Counties it remained generally very good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture continued busy and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment remained fair in marine engineering, and moderate in general engineering. In Wales a slight decline occurred and employment was slack; in Northern Ireland there was little change and it was moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th November showed, on the whole, a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The improvement was most marked in the South of England and in Wales; in the North Eastern and North Western Divisions employment declined.

Compared with November, 1937, employment was slightly worse in nearly all areas, the principal exception being Northern Ireland. 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 14th November, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64, Unemployed at 14th Nov., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages Unemployed at 14th Nov., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,766	- 266	- 19	17.3	- 2.6	- 0.5
South-Eastern	447	- 12	- 27	7.5	- 0.2	- 0.8
South-Western	2,809	- 306	+ 776	9.8	- 1.0	+ 2.7
Midlands ...	93	+ 2	+ 23	35.8	+ 0.8	+ 11.7
North-Eastern	1,591	+ 193	+ 205	31.0	+ 3.8	+ 5.5
North-Western	6,328	+ 232	+ 562	23.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.7
Northern ...	11,400	- 103	+ 688	30.4	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Scotland ...	11,684	+ 62	+ 962	25.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Wales ...	1,466	- 195	- 188	32.1	- 4.2	- 1.4
Northern Ireland	1,658	- 129	- 628	17.5	- 1.4	- 6.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	39,242	- 522	+ 2,354	22.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed some further improvement as compared with October, but was still bad in most districts, and worse than in November, 1937.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22.5 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 24.0 at 17th October, 1938, and with 13.1 at 15th November, 1937. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 20.5, 21.5, and 12.7; in the manufacturing department they were 24.6, 26.6, and 13.5.

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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,683	+ 0.1	- 9.1	18,351	- 0.4	- 11.4
Spinning ...	20,080	+ 1.8	- 11.1	33,564	+ 1.1	- 14.3
Weaving ...	17,538	+ 1.1	- 19.4	30,601	+ 2.8	- 21.0
Other ...	6,752	+ 0.7	- 9.6	14,806	+ 1.4	- 10.0
Total ...	55,053	+ 1.1	- 13.4	97,322	+ 1.4	- 15.4
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,776	- 1.9	- 15.3	6,323	- 4.2	- 17.6
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,970	+ 3.3	- 11.8	8,240	+ 1.6	- 13.4
Oldham ...	10,362	- 3.1	- 7.8	19,695	- 3.7	- 11.4
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,142	- 0.3	- 14.3	17,618	+ 0.3	- 16.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,425	+ 8.9	- 10.2	10,016	+ 8.7	- 13.5
Manchester ...	3,796	- 1.5	- 9.4	6,404	- 2.8	- 13.9
Preston and Chorley ...	2,934	+ 3.7	- 16.4	4,738	+ 5.1	- 17.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,028	+ 3.0	- 25.5	5,409	+ 1.3	- 28.4
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,167	+ 4.9	- 33.7	4,670	+ 14.9	- 28.0
Colne and Nelson ...	2,198	+ 0.6	- 15.7	4,971	+ 7.7	- 14.3
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,764	+ 2.9	+ 0.6	3,920	+ 4.5	+ 1.6
Yorkshire Towns ...	998	+ 5.9	- 15.9	1,650	+ 9.0	- 15.3
Other Districts ...	2,493	+ 2.3	- 10.3	3,668	+ 0.3	- 10.1
Total ...	55,053	+ 1.1	- 13.4	97,322	+ 1.4	- 15.4

Returns from firms employing about 54,400 workpeople in the week ended 19th November, 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 and at Stalybridge employment showed little general change; at Stockport and at Hyde, however, there was a further improvement. At Glossop employment declined.

In the Oldham district employment continued bad, and worse than a year ago. An improvement, however, was reported in the manufacturing department, where employment was good with weavers of heavy goods, and fair with weavers of calicoes and sheetings.

At Bolton the improvement reported in October was maintained, but employment continued generally bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers, with short-time working. At Leigh there was a further slight improvement and employment was described as fair. At Rochdale and Bury employment improved in the manufacturing department; at Heywood it improved slightly but was poor on the whole.

At Preston, Great Harwood, Darwen, Blackburn and Chorley employment improved slightly; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Accrington and at Padiham. At Colne and Nelson employment showed little general change; in the Rossendale Valley it continued bad with short-time working.

At Huddersfield employment showed little change; at Todmorden it improved in the manufacturing department.

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 14th November, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th November 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room	852	3,068	683	4,086	8,689	— 210
Spinning	5,405	2,668	5,942	2,831	16,846	— 1,204
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,235	4,655	1,498	6,342	13,730	— 107
Weaving	5,077	16,035	2,669	5,776	29,557	— 3,056
Other Processes ...	657	278	372	159	1,466	— 198
Total	13,226	26,704	11,164	19,194	70,288	— 4,775

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 17th October and 14th November, but was still slack for the time of year. It was slightly better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64 at 14th November, 1938, was 13.6, as compared with 15.8 at 17th October, 1938 and 15.5 at 15th November, 1937.

Worsted Section.—Employment improved slightly on the whole, but remained slack. Returns from employers for the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 24 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 10½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing departments*, 13½ per cent. were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average, and 14½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 8½ hours each. In the *spinning department* 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 11½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 4½ hours each. In the *weaving department* the corresponding figures were: short time* 41½ per cent. and 7 hours; overtime 4½ per cent. and 4 hours.

Among woollsorters employment was reported as fair. In the woolcombing department there was an increase in machine activity in all sections. In the spinning and weaving departments employment again improved.

At Bradford employment improved during the month, especially in the spinning department, but remained poor on the whole. At Shipley an improvement was reported, mainly with women workers in the spinning and drawing sections. At Halifax a further improvement occurred, but employment remained very slack. At Keighley employment showed a marked improvement among women workers and juveniles, but remained poor generally; a shortage of juvenile labour was again reported. At Huddersfield employment was better on the whole than in October; in the fine worsted (men's wear) section employment remained moderate.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement on the whole. Returns from employers for the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 22 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week losing 10 hours each on the average, and 17½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *spinning department* 19½ per cent. were on short time, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 27½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *weaving department* the corresponding figures were: short time* 25 per cent. and 9½ hours; overtime 11½ per cent. and 6 hours.

Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley district continued to improve but was still slack. At Leeds and Morley there was a further improvement, mainly affecting female workers, but generally employment was slack. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District showed little change and was still poor. In the rag and shoddy trade employment improved slightly but remained slack. In the blanket trade there was a marked improvement, especially in Yorkshire; a shortage of weavers was reported at Dewsbury and Witney. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth employment was reported as fair but showed little change as compared with October. At Rochdale employment showed some improvement. In the West of England employment remained fairly good. In Scotland employment improved in some districts but showed little change on the whole; in the woollen cloth trade employment improved slightly but remained moderate.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement and was fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed at 14th November, 1938, was 7.7, as compared with 9.2 at 17th October, 1938, and 13.4 at 15th November, 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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,074	- 0.7	90.4	22,697	+ 2.0	78.0
Spinning ...	35,485	+ 1.1	84.1	56,100	+ 1.3	84.0
Weaving ...	14,348	+ 1.2	75.2	27,941	+ 4.7	70.5
Other Depts. ...	10,203	+ 0.8	95.8	22,780	+ 1.4	82.7
Not Specified ...	1,315	+ 1.5	76.2	2,584	+ 4.4	57.1
Total—Worsted	70,425	+ 0.9	83.4	132,102	+ 2.2	78.7
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	910	+ 4.1	75.3	2,010	+ 5.6	79.1
Spinning ...	11,470	- 0.5	85.2	26,473	+ 1.2	100.4
Weaving ...	20,502	+ 2.0	91.2	39,043	+ 4.4	98.2
Other Depts. ...	13,711	+ 0.5	84.5	31,818	+ 3.5	90.1
Not Specified ...	1,820	+ 1.4	73.5	3,778	+ 1.3	75.7
Total—Woollen	48,413	+ 1.0	86.7	103,122	+ 2.9	94.5
CARPET SECTION ...	11,163	...	126.1	22,842	+ 4.1	141.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,001	+ 0.8	87.0	258,066	+ 2.6	88.4

* The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case 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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
Districts: †						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Bradford ...	29,849	+ 1.1	81.7	58,546	+ 2.5	72.4
Huddersfield ...	6,757	+ 0.9	83.8	13,301	+ 4.0	76.6
Halifax ...	7,479	+ 0.4	72.9	12,885	+ 1.7	69.9
Leeds ...	7,482	+ 1.8	86.3	14,313	+ 2.7	91.6
Keighley ...	7,123	+ 0.6	86.3	12,979	+ 2.9	91.1
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,237	- 0.8	98.1	4,876	- 3.4	96.5
Total—West Riding ...	61,927	+ 0.9	82.3	116,900	+ 2.4	76.9
West of England and Midlands	4,360	+ 1.4	86.8	8,151	+ 0.8	83.4
Lancashire ...	377	+ 4.1	131.0	715	+ 3.2	137.0
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,761	- 0.8	103.2	6,336	- 0.1	139.1
Total—Worsted	70,425	+ 0.9	83.4	132,102	+ 2.2	78.7
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,987	+ 1.2	95.1	30,113	+ 4.6	96.7
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	8,026	+ 0.6	79.0	16,581	+ 3.9	94.4
Leeds ...	7,234	+ 1.2	93.5	16,318	+ 1.2	107.0
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,476	- 1.5	100.8	5,580	- 3.0	95.5
Bradford ...	1,154	+ 2.7	91.6	2,412	+ 7.8	79.8
Total—West Riding ...	31,877	+ 0.9	91.1	71,004	+ 3.1	100.5
Lancashire ...	4,295	+ 1.3	87.7	9,061	...	92.3
West of England and Midlands	3,401	- 1.6	79.1	6,636	- 2.3	97.0
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,840	+ 2.1	78.3	16,421	+ 5.7	79.7
Total—Woolen	48,413	+ 1.0	86.7	103,122	+ 2.9	94.5
CARPET SECTION ...	11,163	...	126.1	22,842	+ 4.1	141.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	130,001	+ 0.8	87.0	258,066	+ 2.6	88.4

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 19th November, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd October, 1938:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (— without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	- 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.7
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	- 1.0	+ 1.3	- 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
TOTAL ...	- 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.2
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	—	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Leeds ...	—	- 1.2	+ 3.7	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	- 2.5	- 0.4	- 1.6	- 0.2
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	- 0.8	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.1
TOTAL ...	—	- 0.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 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 14th November, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th November, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	73	12	171	5	261	— 39
Wool Washing and Pre- paring ...	434	218	317	168	1,137	— 147
Wool Combing ...	272	264	577	376	1,489	— 21
Wool Carding ...	437	82	411	52	982	— 144
Woolen Spinning ...	298	108	329	200	935	— 129
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	240	1,337	247	1,428	3,252	— 471
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	110	42	137	70	359	— 59
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	91	466	175	531	1,263	— 185
Woolen Weaving ...	106	642	176	1,417	2,341	— 345
Worsted Weaving ...	120	1,249	147	1,782	3,298	— 1,089
Other Processes ...	618	128	623	144	1,513	— 158
TOTAL ...	2,799	4,548	3,310	6,173	16,830	— 2,787

* 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 slight improvement between 17th October and 14th November, 1938. There was, however, a considerable amount of short-time working in some districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.4 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 10.7 at 17th October, 1938, and with 10.0 at 15th November, 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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,552	- 0.5	+ 5.1	6,101	- 3.1	+ 12.7
Leicester ...	8,746	- 0.1	+ 1.4	21,741	+ 0.8	+ 8.1
Leicester Country District ...	5,548	...	+ 1.7	13,400	+ 0.0	+ 5.6
Northampton ...	5,584	- 0.9	- 1.7	13,401	+ 2.2	+ 8.3
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,381	+ 0.9	- 3.7	16,952	+ 0.9	+ 0.6
Kettering and District	4,887	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	12,529	- 0.7	+ 9.3
Rest of Northants ...	1,752	+ 2.0	+ 4.7	4,368	+ 2.2	+ 12.9
Stafford and District ...	2,236	- 0.5	- 4.0	4,565	+ 13.8	- 11.5
Norwich and District	5,585	- 3.6	- 8.7	11,422	- 2.5	- 4.8
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,381	+ 0.7	- 4.2	2,917	- 1.0	+ 4.2
Leeds and District ...	1,563	+ 2.4	- 2.2	4,058	+ 2.7	+ 6.6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	7,686	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	16,270	- 2.1	+ 5.0
Birmingham and District ...	841	- 0.8	+ 0.1	1,716	+ 4.1	+ 6.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,845	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	10,307	+ 4.7	+ 5.2
England and Wales ...	59,587	- 0.2	- 0.9	139,747	+ 0.7	+ 4.7
Scotland ...	1,932	- 0.8	- 1.6	4,535	- 2.4	+ 4.4
Great Britain ...	61,519	- 0.2	- 0.9	144,282	+ 0.6	+ 4.7

Returns from firms employing about 60,800 workpeople in the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that nearly 26½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 7½ hours each on the average, while nearly 17 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. Short time was still worked extensively at Leicester, Northampton and Norwich; on the other hand, more people were working overtime than short time in Lancashire and in the Leicester country district.

Employment in London showed little change; it was moderate in East London; there was a demand for skilled workers in North London.

Employment at Leicester also showed little change, but short-time working continued. There were, however, some workpeople on overtime. In the Leicester country district employment was about the same as a month ago.

At Northampton employment declined slightly and there was still much short-time working. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed some improvement, and there were nearly as many workpeople on overtime as on short time. Employment at Kettering improved slightly; at Wellingborough and Raunds it was good.

At Stafford less short time was worked. At Norwich employment declined, and short-time working continued.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed a slight improvement. At Leeds the improvement in employment continued. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment was moderate; it was good at Macclesfield and Rawtenstall, and also at Kendal.

In Scotland, generally, employment showed a slight decline. It was reported as very good, however, at Maybole, where conditions were stated to be better than at this time of year for several years past.

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 14th November, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 14th November, 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. ...	130	31	35	17	213	— 36
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	280	20	185	16	501	+ 61
Clicking Dept. ...	544	5	829	1	1,379	— 146
Closing Dept. ...	16	705	3	726	1,450	— 138
Making Dept. ...	1,480	23	615	49	2,167	— 166
Finishing Dept. ...	988	582	340	238	2,148	— 79
Slipper Making ...	152	107	606	358	1,223	+ 310
Clog Making ...	12	1	3	—	16	— 1
Repairing and Hand- Sewn Work ...	637	1	38	—	676	+ 40
Total ...	4,239	1,475	2,654	1,405	9,773	— 155

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

BRICK INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a slight decline, but was still fair on the whole. The decline, which was most marked in the South East of England, was partly attributable to seasonal slackness in the building industry.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.7 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 11.0 at 17th October, 1938, and 8.4 at 15th November, 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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th Nov., 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 ...	11,589	- 6.8	- 2.6	31,817	-11.1	- 6.9
Rest of Great Britain	8,272	- 0.8	- 1.7	21,992	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Total ...	19,861	- 4.4	- 2.2	53,809	- 6.8	- 4.4

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 19,809 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 2½ per cent. were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 19th November, 1938. On the other hand, 6 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 7 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during November. The decline affected all administrative divisions (but particularly London) and all occupations except plumbers, and 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 bad with painters, moderate with bricklayers, slaters and tilers and plasterers, and fair with carpenters, masons and plumbers. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers, employment was moderate; a high proportion of unemployment continued, however, among navvies and general labourers and in certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th November 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1938.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 14th Nov. 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	13,470	364	8.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.2
Bricklayers ...	110,640	12,249	433	11.1	+ 1.7	+ 4.7
Masons ...	22,770	2,143	135	9.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	1,092	63	11.8	+ 2.0	+ 1.3
Plasterers ...	38,220	4,960	153	13.0	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Painters ...	143,400	35,404	1,373	24.7	+ 3.6	+ 4.1
Plumbers ...	45,230	3,636	104	8.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	305,300	42,809	1,153	14.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.2
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	101,750	34,115	617	33.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
All other occupations ...	120,300	31,773	1,138	26.4	+ 1.3	+ 5.7
Total ...	1,050,110	181,651	5,533	17.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.2
Divisions.						
London ...	237,860	50,509	73	21.2	+ 2.9	+ 6.2
South-Eastern ...	137,780	20,273	103	14.7	+ 1.2	+ 4.8
South-Western ...	117,360	13,338	276	11.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Midlands ...	132,780	18,128	1,360	13.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
North-Eastern ...	91,050	12,302	1,170	13.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
North-Western ...	123,520	25,175	1,090	20.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.0
Northern ...	53,600	9,698	459	18.1	+ 0.5	- 1.1
Scotland ...	97,840	15,220	792	15.6	+ 0.9	...
Wales ...	37,530	9,299	202	24.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Northern Ireland	20,790	7,709	8	37.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	1,050,110	181,651	5,533	17.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.2

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,451,000 in 1931). The returns show that in November, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £6,462,400, compared with £8,164,700 in November, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for November, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 496 of this issue.

POTTERY INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole, and showed a slight decline in the china and earthenware sections of the industry. At Bristol employment was good, but towards the end of the month short-time working was reported. At Derby employment declined.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.2 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 17.3 at 17th October, 1938, and 13.6 at 15th November, 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 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China ...	1,697	- 0.4	-16.2	2,974	- 0.3	-17.9
Earthenware ...	6,201	- 0.7	- 2.1	12,331	- 2.2	- 4.9
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,166	+ 1.7	- 7.0	4,033	+ 0.3	- 7.0
Total ...	10,064	- 0.1	- 5.8	19,338	- 1.4	- 7.6
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	7,808	+ 0.5	- 5.0	13,516	- 0.9	- 6.6
Other Districts ...	2,256	- 2.2	- 8.7	5,822	- 2.6	- 9.7
Total ...	10,064	- 0.1	- 5.8	19,338	- 1.4	- 7.6

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,066 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,490, or nearly 25 per cent., were working on an average 8½ hours less than full time in the week ended 19th November, 1938; on the other hand, 386, or about 4 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 decline as compared with the previous month, but was still fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight improvement as compared with October and was good on the whole. At some centres, however, including Liverpool and Glasgow, it was reported as slack, while at Leeds and Manchester it was moderate. Employment with electrotypes 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 an improvement as compared with the previous month, but a slight decline as compared with a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 8.1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 7.4 at 17th October, 1938, and with 4.4 at 15th November, 1937. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.5, 7.3 and 6.1; in the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 4.7, 4.8 and 3.8.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1938.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1938.	Oct., 1938.	Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	36,496	4.2	4.0	3.3	+0.2	+0.9
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	15,140	4.6	5.7	4.3	-1.1	+0.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,058	2.9	3.4	3.1	-0.5	-0.2
Scotland ...	5,417	4.3	4.0	3.0	+0.3	+1.3
Other Districts ...	11,643	2.5	2.6	2.5	-0.1	...
Total ...	76,754	3.9	4.1	3.3	-0.2	+0.6
Lithographic Printing	12,296	6.0	5.6	5.1	+0.4	+0.9
Bookbinding ...	8,330	4.3	4.9	4.1	-0.6	+0.2
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	38,542	1.3	1.5	1.1	-0.2	+0.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November declined in port transport service, particularly at North-Western ports, but showed a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service. In the industry as a whole it remained generally slack, and worse than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with

25.8 at 17th October, 1938, and 21.5 at 15th November, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 10.4, 10.8 and 10.6; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 30.2, 28.5 and 23.5.

London.—Employment showed a further slight improvement but was worse than a year ago. 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—					
5th Nov., 1938	3,634	1,876	5,510	6,234	11,744
12th " "	3,895	1,345	5,240	5,897	11,137
19th " "	3,907	2,024	5,931	5,969	11,900
26th " "	4,386	1,964	6,350	6,190	12,540
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Nov., 1938	3,955	1,803	5,758	6,072	11,830
Average for Oct., 1938	3,933	1,715	5,648	6,143	11,791
Average for Nov., 1937	4,732	2,043	6,775	6,290	13,065

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,017, as compared with 990 in October, 1938, and 1,284 in November, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change as compared with last month, and was moderate generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; at Garston and Salford it declined further, and was poor.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1938, was 12,316, the same as in October, 1938, compared with 13,116 in November, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £34,601 in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1938, compared with £35,856 in October, 1938, and with £42,209 in November, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff continued fair with coal trimmers and tippers but declined slightly with dock workers; at Swansea it showed a decline towards the end of the month but remained moderate. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment continued fairly good. At Plymouth it continued fair; at Southampton it declined, and was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith fluctuated but remained fair generally. At Dundee there was a further improvement, and employment was fairly good; at Grangemouth it improved and was fair. Employment at Belfast showed a slight decline, but was still good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen continued to decline and was slack generally. The decline was partly seasonal, many vessels having been laid up for the winter. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 26.1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 24.4 at 17th October, 1938, and 23.9 at 15th November, 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				
	Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool†	7,640	— 954	— 150	94,362	97,434
Manchester	737	+ 80	+ 151	7,598	6,661
London	7,964	— 1,386	+ 184	95,010	95,322
Southampton	3,295	— 808	— 891	49,767	55,370
Tyne Ports	1,811	— 456	+ 191	20,444	18,409
Sunderland	314	+ 131	+ 48	2,747	2,617
Middlesbrough	310	+ 96	+ 13	2,747	3,024
Hull	936	— 127	+ 125	10,568	9,791
Bristol†	726	+ 123	+ 74	7,630	8,155
Newport, Mon.	323	— 121	— 593	5,222	5,788
Cardiff‡	1,828	— 634	— 403	22,729	21,427
Swansea	533	— 450	— 46	9,210	9,111
SCOTLAND :					
Leith	245	— 231	— 35	3,469	2,897
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	247	+ 38	— 38	3,043	3,485
Glasgow	1,988	— 1,032	— 124	32,440	33,492
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	280	+ 34	+ 84	2,512	2,373
Total for above Ports	29,177	— 5,697	— 1,436	369,498	375,356

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 14th November, 1938:—

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 14th November, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	17th Oct., 1938.	15th Nov., 1937.
London Division ...	189,884	49,052	8,483	247,419	+	9,775 + 58,435
South-Eastern Division ...	78,422	23,266	6,193	107,881	+	8,621 + 22,537
Brighton ...	5,278	1,610	352	7,240	+	445 + 2,206
Chatham ...	2,008	776	260	3,044	—	276 — 155
Ipwich ...	2,488	357	110	2,955	—	60 — 1,136
Norwich ...	5,803	1,666	244	7,713	+	526 + 1,258
Reading ...	2,180	382	97	2,659	+	111 + 27
Rest of Division	60,665	18,475	5,130	84,270	+	7,323 + 18,065
South-Western Division ...	72,806	15,078	5,144	93,028	+	3,823 + 12,895
Bristol ...	10,138	1,986	507	12,631	+	64 + 10
Plymouth ...	4,887	1,198	194	6,279	+	309 — 355
Portsmouth ...	4,966	1,217	489	6,672	—	358 — 264
Southampton ...	7,502	822	369	8,693	—	198 + 3,012
Swindon ...	1,029	111	86	1,226	—	62 + 485
Rest of Division	44,284	9,744	3,499	57,527	+	3,352 + 10,007
Midlands Division	149,126	48,594	7,371	205,091	—	3,092 + 53,561
Birmingham ...	20,855	10,052	928	31,835	—	2,923 + 11,065
Coventry ...	3,230	1,598	227	5,055	—	467 + 1,567
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	2,408	887	43	3,338	+	179 + 532
Derby ...	3,744	1,032	301	5,077	—	168 + 2,330
Leicester ...	6,659	2,320	69	9,048	—	496 — 498
Northampton ...	2,895	942	107	3,944	—	121 + 6
Nottingham ...	10,346	2,854	296	13,496	—	1,437 + 2,220
Smethwick ...	1,601	1,078	31	2,710	—	194 + 1,147
Stoke-on-Trent	14,174	7,085	596	21,855	+	666 + 5,356
Walsall ...	4,974	1,285	218	6,477	—	452 + 2,814
West Bromwich	1,707	333	30	2,070	—	22 + 933
Wolverhampton	4,153	1,362	210	5,725	—	78 + 1,481
Rest of Division	72,380	17,766	4,315	94,461	+	2,421 + 24,608
North-Eastern Division ...	148,197	41,431	9,870	199,498	+	4,430 + 37,907
Barnsley ...	6,666	647	604	7,917	+	135 + 1,357
Bradford ...	10,294	6,114	372	16,780	—	1,180 + 744
Dewsbury ...	2,240	883	109	3,232	—	308 — 90
Doncaster ...	4,095	506	778	5,379	+	925 + 1,441
Grimsby ...	5,338	721	451	6,510	+	307 + 780
Halifax ...	2,112	1,428	110	3,650	—	358 + 848
Huddersfield ...	2,885	1,856	208	4,949	—	539 + 441
Hull ...	13,228	1,740	1,209	16,177	+	679 + 3,265
Leeds ...	16,734	6,668	389	23,791	—	610 + 4,690
Lincoln ...	1,655	447	162	2,264	—	124 + 363
Rotherham ...	6,024	483	631	7,138	+	721 + 2,975
Sheffield ...	19,798	3,544	788	24,130	+	516 + 8,784
Wakefield ...	3,433	732	170	4,335	+	363 + 1,226
York ...	2,404	411	31	2,846	+	129 + 354
Rest of Division	51,291	15,251	3,858	70,400	+	3,774 + 10,749
North-Western Division ...	258,335	109,665	17,631	385,631	+	4,507 + 71,317
Accrington ...	3,289	2,524	271	6,084	—	334 + 3,265
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,426	1,877	193	5,496	—	166 + 1,284
Barrow ...	2,579	567	249	3,395	+	451 + 1,662
Birkenhead ...	7,520	925	427	8,872	+	934 + 334
Blackburn ...	6,815	8,221	589	15,625	—	452 + 4,029
Blackpool ...	5,626	3,572	481	9,679	+	3,521 + 1,029
Bolton ...	7,746	4,564	404	12,714	+	180 + 2,583
Burnley ...	5,473	5,399	483	11,355	+	480 + 3,624
Bury ...	2,234	1,780	87	4,101	—	493 + 1,328
Chorley ...	1,519	1,815	144	3,478	—	2 + 1,064
Liverpool ...	64,036	10,116	4,571	78,723	+	1,557 + 4,066
Manchester ...	29,581	11,446	1,310	42,337	—	289 + 4,536
Nelson ...	2,705	2,451	242	5,398	+	461 + 2,393
Oldham ...	11,617	5,130	343	17,090	+	99 + 7,419
Preston ...	4,634	3,479	315	8,428	—	234 + 2,598
Rochdale ...	4,114	2,081	208	6,403	—	393 + 2,197
St. Helens ...	5,830	542	466	6,838	—	256 + 941
Salford ...	9,788	3,563	388	13,739	+	654 + 3,271
Stockport ...	4,677	2,879	228	7,784	—	580 + 1,261
Warrington ...	3,777	824	371	4,972	+	1 + 1,293
Wigan ...	7,412	2,049	368	9,829	—	366 + 182
Rest of Division	63,937	33,861	5,493	103,291	—	598 + 20,958
Northern Division ...	140,083	13,808	14,468	168,359	+	1,824 + 25,482
Darlington ...	2,215	294	274	2,783	+	12 + 96
Gateshead ...	6,924	962	499	8,385	+	174 + 585
Hartlepool ...	6,267	445	836	7,548	+	702 + 2,885
Middlesbrough ...	11,616	962	1,552	14,130	+	32 + 4,767
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	14,168	2,569	1,173	17,910	+	101 — 32
South Shields ...	8,641	668	733	10,042	+	125 + 503
Stockton-on-Tees	5,560	540	676	6,776	+	293 + 1,521
Sunderland ...	14,458	1,486	1,186	17,130	+	298 + 2,099
Rest of Division	70,234	5,882	7,539	83,655	+	87 + 13,058
Scotland Division ...	188,314	47,478	18,100	253,892	+	8,989 + 19,971
Aberdeen ...	6,860	1,411	389	8,660	+	524 + 1,159
Clydebank ...	2,385	1,026	362	3,773	+	58 + 1,232
Dundee ...	7,565	5,140	358	13,063	—	7 — 1,820
Edinburgh ...	15,317	3,371	678	19,366	—	5 + 1,343
Glasgow* ...	62,484	15,631	4,792	82,907	+	3,464 + 5,413
Greenock ...	5,119	994	580	6,693	+	155 + 34
Motherwell ...	4,856	703	676	6,235	+	205 + 1,282
Paisley ...	3,488	1,051	342	4,881	+	190 + 610
Port Glasgow ...	1,961	355	249	2,565	+	36 + 745
Rest of Division	78,219	17,796	9,674	105,749	+	4,369 + 9,973
Wales Division ...	141,516	11,934	13,854	167,304	+	7,999 + 26,795
Cardiff ...	10,830	1,666	1,047	13,543	—	141 + 1,449
Llanelli ...	4,775	274	486	5,535	+	910 + 2,517
Newport ...	6,924	513	554	7,991	+	1,434 + 2,385
Swansea ...	11,803	1,378	1,540	14,721	+	826 + 4,136
Rest of Division	107,184	8,103	10,227	125,514	+	4,970 + 16,308
Northern Ireland ...	54,138	23,737	5,315	83,190	+	1,755 + 2,479
Belfast ...	24,376	12,790	3,031	40,197	—	1,333 + 1,352
Londonderry ...	3,531	1,127	399	5,057	—	133 — 184
Lurgan ...	1,582	1,141	164	2,887	+	45 — 206
Lisburn ...	1,191	851	61	2,103	+	33 — 298
Newry ...	2,028	537	109	2,674	+	50 + 188
Rest of Northern Ireland	21,430	7,291	1,551	30,272	+	3,093 + 1,627
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,420,821	384,043	106,429	1,911,293	+	48,631 + 331,379

* 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."]

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th NOVEMBER, 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 14th November, 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 14th November, 1938, are, however, given on page 485. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are 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 472 and 473 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 484.

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 482 and 483 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at October and November, 1933, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1933, while the figures for November, 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 483 regarding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

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.	22,273	4,378	26,651	418	317	735	22,691	4,695	27,386	18,318	4,517	22,835
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3,560	3,375	6,935	85	200	285	3,645	3,575	7,220	3,525	3,574	7,099
Private Gardening	3,674	38	3,712	156	4	160	3,830	42	3,872	3,644	42	3,686
Other Employments	2,380	72	2,452	69	—	69	2,449	72	2,521	2,368	72	2,440
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	31,887	7,863	39,750	728	521	1,249	32,615	8,384	40,999	27,855	8,205	36,060
Fishing	6,767	38	6,805	175	1	176	6,942	39	6,981	6,886	39	6,925
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	82,962	322	83,284	46,395	52	46,447	129,357	374	129,731	129,317	373	129,690
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,614	—	1,614	699	—	699	2,313	—	2,313	2,310	—	2,310
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	839	1	840	16	—	16	855	1	856	849	1	850
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,916	34	5,950	1,529	1	1,530	7,445	35	7,480	5,861	30	5,891
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	529	—	529	24	—	24	553	—	553	552	—	552
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	643	109	752	384	2	386	1,027	111	1,138	966	110	1,076
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,717	4	1,721	223	1	224	1,940	5	1,945	1,766	5	1,771
Total, Mining	94,220	470	94,690	49,270	56	49,326	143,490	526	144,016	141,621	519	142,140
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,766	11	1,777	499	1	500	2,265	12	2,277	2,260	12	2,272
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,071	160	3,231	820	22	842	3,891	182	4,073	3,831	180	4,011
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,064	32	1,096	147	4	151	1,211	36	1,247	1,163	36	1,199
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	5,901	203	6,104	1,466	27	1,493	7,367	230	7,597	7,254	228	7,482
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	9,307	729	10,036	2,320	217	2,537	11,627	946	12,573	11,327	946	12,273
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,136	3,156	6,292	2,757	4,536	7,293	5,893	7,692	13,585	5,877	7,687	13,564
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,327	476	2,803	706	66	772	3,033	542	3,575	3,010	542	3,552
Glass Bottles	2,112	239	2,351	552	31	583	2,664	270	2,934	2,663	270	2,933
Total, Glass	4,439	715	5,154	1,258	97	1,355	5,697	812	6,509	5,673	812	6,485
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—												
Chemicals	6,022	1,173	7,195	476	111	587	6,498	1,284	7,782	6,386	1,281	7,667
Explosives	746	266	1,012	16	18	34	762	284	1,046	752	283	1,035
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,087	296	1,383	123	11	134	1,210	307	1,517	1,188	306	1,494
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,786	879	4,665	1,106	133	1,239	4,892	1,012	5,904	4,853	995	5,848
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	11,641	2,614	14,255	1,721	273	1,994	13,362	2,887	16,249	13,179	2,865	16,044
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,742	10	2,752	969	—	969	3,711	10	3,721	3,697	10	3,707
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	15,485	149	15,634	27,822	72	27,894	43,307	221	43,528	43,279	221	43,500
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,845	227	3,072	985	41	1,026	3,830	268	4,098	3,773	265	4,038
Tin Plates	3,567	360	3,927	5,209	476	5,685	8,776	836	9,612	8,769	834	9,603
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,362	119	2,481	2,136	16	2,152	4,498	135	4,633	4,471	135	4,606
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,447	270	1,717	1,588	68	1,656	3,035	338	3,373	3,008	338	3,346
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	28,448	1,135	29,583	38,709	673	39,382	67,157	1,808	68,965	66,997	1,803	68,800
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	34,512	2,798	37,310	13,644	1,369	15,013	48,156	4,167	52,323	47,070	4,150	51,220
Electrical Engineering	3,969	1,276	5,245	643	293	936	4,612	1,569	6,181	4,537	1,563	6,100
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,562	30	4,592	604	4	608	5,166	34	5,200	4,814	34	4,848
Constructional Engineering	5,017	67	5,084	890	12	902	5,907	79	5,986	5,839	79	5,918
Total, Engineering	48,060	4,171	52,231	15,781	1,678	17,459	63,841	5,849	69,690	62,260	5,826	68,086

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	17,249	1,982	19,231	3,304	339	3,643	20,553	2,321	22,874	20,062	2,307	22,369
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	1,351	123	1,474	122	28	150	1,473	151	1,624	1,381	151	1,532
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,767	47	2,814	1,011	26	1,037	3,778	73	3,851	3,743	73	3,816
Total, Vehicles ...	21,367	2,152	23,519	4,437	393	4,830	25,804	2,545	28,349	25,186	2,531	27,717
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	36,201	254	36,455	2,738	49	2,787	38,939	303	39,242	37,285	299	37,584
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	7,572	677	8,249	4,895	229	5,124	12,467	906	13,373	12,398	905	13,303
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,807	103	3,910	174	3	177	3,981	106	4,087	3,758	101	3,859
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,865	5,172	11,037	518	526	1,044	6,383	5,698	12,081	6,326	5,692	12,018
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,832	851	2,683	1,761	335	2,096	3,593	1,186	4,779	3,579	1,186	4,765
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,022	1,373	2,395	1,178	496	1,674	2,200	1,869	4,069	2,195	1,868	4,063
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,105	1,002	2,107	243	143	386	1,348	1,145	2,493	1,327	1,144	2,471
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,304	43	1,347	139	4	143	1,443	47	1,490	1,397	47	1,444
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,215	989	2,204	450	320	770	1,665	1,309	2,974	1,647	1,304	2,951
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,268	7,974	20,242	3,398	1,677	5,075	15,666	9,651	25,317	15,344	9,627	24,971
Total, Other Metals ...	35,990	18,184	54,174	12,766	3,733	16,499	48,746	21,917	70,663	47,971	21,874	69,845
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,436	11,727	20,163	8,131	12,958	21,089	16,567	24,685	41,252	16,551	24,682	41,233
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,444	23,709	31,153	5,205	10,871	16,076	12,649	34,580	47,229	12,644	34,566	47,210
Total, Cotton ...	15,880	35,436	51,316	13,336	23,829	37,165	29,216	59,265	88,481	29,195	59,248	88,443
Woollen and Worsted ...	5,174	8,253	13,427	6,169	9,851	16,020	11,343	18,104	29,447	11,235	17,972	29,207
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	1,562	2,541	4,103	1,761	4,338	6,099	3,323	6,879	10,202	3,319	6,855	10,174
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	1,157	692	1,849	1,033	921	1,954	2,190	1,613	3,803	2,190	1,610	3,800
Linen ...	5,273	11,783	17,056	900	2,281	3,181	6,173	14,064	20,237	601	1,754	2,355
Jute ...	2,046	3,934	5,980	70	155	225	2,116	4,083	6,205	2,114	4,089	6,203
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	781	1,435	2,216	166	406	572	947	1,841	2,788	796	1,573	2,369
Hosiery ...	946	3,531	4,477	784	2,920	3,704	1,730	6,451	8,181	1,701	6,403	8,104
Lace ...	389	497	886	662	750	1,412	1,051	1,247	2,298	1,051	1,242	2,293
Carpets ...	377	691	1,068	547	794	1,341	924	1,485	2,409	921	1,484	2,405
Other Textiles ...	1,326	2,612	3,938	290	1,227	1,517	1,616	3,839	5,455	1,478	2,999	4,477
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,195	2,646	7,841	9,891	3,225	13,116	15,086	5,871	20,957	13,608	5,397	19,005
Total, Textiles ...	40,106	74,051	114,157	35,609	50,697	86,306	75,715	124,748	200,463	68,209	110,626	178,835
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,277	614	2,891	990	259	1,249	3,267	873	4,140	3,260	873	4,133
Leather Goods ...	829	797	1,626	235	203	438	1,064	1,000	2,064	1,037	992	2,029
Total, Leather ...	3,106	1,411	4,517	1,225	462	1,687	4,331	1,873	6,204	4,297	1,865	6,162
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	9,460	8,460	17,920	2,020	9,820	11,840	11,480	18,280	29,760	10,728	17,100	27,828
Dress Making and Millinery ...	752	4,680	5,432	53	2,591	2,644	805	7,271	8,076	793	7,141	7,934
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,267	1,935	3,202	696	3,113	3,809	1,963	5,048	7,011	1,963	5,042	7,005
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	630	7,223	7,853	69	3,883	3,952	699	11,106	11,805	515	6,378	6,893
Other Dress Industries ...	457	656	1,113	482	718	1,200	939	1,374	2,313	928	1,366	2,294
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,397	2,553	8,950	3,300	1,883	5,183	9,697	4,436	14,133	9,363	4,419	13,782
Total, Clothing ...	18,963	25,507	44,470	6,620	22,008	28,628	25,583	47,515	73,098	24,290	41,446	65,736
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	10,414	4,760	15,174	662	497	1,159	11,076	5,257	16,333	10,376	5,064	15,440
Grain Milling ...	1,746	181	1,927	168	18	186	1,914	199	2,113	1,678	185	1,863
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	2,198	3,381	5,579	253	890	1,143	2,451	4,271	6,722	2,402	4,248	6,650
Other Food Industries ...	6,803	7,791	14,594	437	1,221	1,658	7,240	9,012	16,252	7,044	8,921	15,965
Drink Industries ...	6,075	2,389	8,464	300	388	688	6,375	2,777	9,152	5,929	2,726	8,655
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	549	959	1,508	8	75	83	557	1,034	1,591	514	866	1,380
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	27,785	19,461	47,246	1,828	3,089	4,917	29,613	22,550	52,163	27,943	22,010	49,953
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,513	135	6,648	563	14	577	7,076	149	7,225	6,751	148	6,899
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,180	156	1,336	201	30	231	1,381	186	1,567	1,299	185	1,484
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	13,422	1,777	15,199	1,352	350	1,702	14,774	2,127	16,901	14,408	2,059	16,467
Other Woodworking ...	1,921	522	2,443	548	170	718	2,469	692	3,161	2,310</		

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOV., 1938.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	17TH OCT., 1938.	15TH NOV., 1937.	
Agricultural Scheme :—															
Farming, Forestry, etc.	453,050	29,450	482,500	4.9	14.9	5.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	5.0	15.9	5.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	5.0
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	5.6	23.5	8.9	0.2	1.4	0.4	5.8	24.9	9.3	+ 3.0	+ 4.4	9.2
Private Gardening	107,600	530	108,130	3.4	7.2	3.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	3.6	7.9	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	3.5
Other Employments*	50,390	740	51,130	4.7	9.7	4.8	0.2	—	0.1	4.9	9.7	4.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.4*	4.8
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	674,400	45,100	719,500	4.7	17.4	5.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	4.8	18.6	5.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.7†	5.2
Fishing															
Fishing	32,910	770	33,680	20.6	4.9	20.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	21.1	5.1	20.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.3	20.7
Mining :—															
Coal Mining	854,500	3,640	858,140	9.7	8.8	9.7	5.4	1.5	5.4	15.1	10.3	15.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.4	15.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	14.2	—	14.2	6.2	—	6.2	20.4	—	20.4	+ 0.3	+ 13.3	20.4
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,480	10	4,490	18.7	10.0	18.7	0.4	—	0.4	19.1	10.0	19.1	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	19.0
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,570	500	51,070	11.7	6.8	11.7	3.0	0.2	2.9	14.7	7.0	14.6	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	12.4
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	9,650	10	9,660	5.5	—	5.5	0.2	—	0.2	5.7	—	5.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	5.7
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,660	1,180	10,840	6.7	9.2	6.9	3.9	0.2	3.6	10.6	9.4	10.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	10.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	9.3	1.7	9.2	1.2	0.4	1.2	10.5	2.1	10.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	9.7
Total, Mining	958,710	5,590	964,300	9.8	8.4	9.8	5.2	1.0	5.1	15.0	9.4	14.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	14.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—															
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	12.4	8.5	12.4	3.6	0.7	3.5	16.0	9.2	15.9	+ 0.7	+ 6.5	15.9
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	28,210	2,280	30,490	10.9	7.0	10.6	2.9	1.0	2.8	13.8	8.0	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	13.2
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,460	560	18,020	6.1	5.7	6.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.9	6.4	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	6.8
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	9.9	6.8	9.7	2.4	0.9	2.4	12.3	7.7	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	12.0
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...															
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	101,100	6,740	107,840	9.2	10.8	9.3	2.3	3.2	2.4	11.5	14.0	11.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.3	11.5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...															
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,320	41,470	74,790	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.3	10.9	9.8	17.7	18.5	18.2	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	18.2
Glass :—															
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	23,830	7,450	31,280	9.8	6.4	9.0	2.9	0.9	2.4	12.7	7.3	11.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.1	11.4
Glass Bottles	17,620	2,360	19,980	12.0	10.1	11.8	3.1	1.3	2.9	15.1	11.4	14.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	14.7
Total, Glass	41,450	9,810	51,260	10.7	7.3	10.1	3.0	1.0	2.6	13.7	8.3	12.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.7	12.7
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—															
Chemicals	81,880	31,300	113,180	7.4	3.7	6.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	7.9	4.1	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	6.8
Explosives	23,430	6,620	30,050	3.2	4.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	3.4
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,380	5,950	24,330	5.9	5.0	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	6.6	5.2	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	6.2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	56,070	20,870	76,940	6.8	4.2	6.1	1.9	0.6	1.6	8.7	4.8	7.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	7.6
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	6.5	4.0	5.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	7.4	4.5	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	6.6
Metal Manufacture :—															
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,140	60	17,200	16.0	16.7	16.0	5.7	—	5.6	21.7	16.7	21.6	+ 0.8	+ 13.3	21.6
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	177,840	4,990	182,830	8.7	3.0	8.6	15.7	1.4	15.2	24.4	4.4	23.8	+ 2.9	+ 13.4	23.8
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	46,360	4,030	50,390	6.1	5.6	6.1	2.2	1.1	2.0	8.3	6.7	8.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	8.1
Tin Plates	24,770	2,590	27,360	14.4	13.9	14.4	21.0	18.4	20.7	35.4	32.3	35.1	+ 0.6	+ 20.2	35.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	30,280	2,430	32,710	7.8	4.9	7.6	7.1	0.7	6.6	14.9	5.6	14.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	14.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	21,510	4,310	25,820	6.7	6.3	6.6	7.4	1.5	6.5	14.1	7.8	13.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.5	13.0
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	317,900	18,410	336,310	8.9	6.2	8.8	12.2	3.6	11.7	21.1	9.8	20.5	+ 1.7	+ 10.7	20.5
Engineering, etc. :—															
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	582,960	57,530	640,490	5.9	4.9	5.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	8.3	7.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	8.1
Electrical Engineering	92,290	25,420	117,710	4.3	5.0	4.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	5.0	6.2	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	5.2
Marine Engineering, etc.	56,160	1,020	57,180	8.1	2.9	8.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	9.2	3.3	9.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	9.4
Constructional Engineering	44,880	1,840	46,720	11.2	3.6	10.9	2.0	0.7	1.9	13.2	4.3	12.8	+ 0.7	+ 3.5	12.7
Total, Engineering	776,290	85,810	862,100	6.2	4.9	6.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	8.2	6.8	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	8.0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—															
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, etc.	351,970	35,900	387,870	4.9	5.5	5.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	5.8	6.5	5.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	5.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	11,110	1,920	13,030	12.2	6.4	11.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	13.3	7.9	12.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	11.9
Total, Vehicles	420,180	39,330	459,510	5.1	5.5	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.1	6.5	6.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	6.1
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...															
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	171,920	3,130	175,050	21.1	8.1	20.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	22.7	9.7	22.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	22.7
Other Metal Industries :—															
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	92,210	10,070	102,280	8.2	6.7	8.1	5.3	2.3	5.0	13.5	9.0	13.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.6	13.0
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	39,820	2,830	42,650	9.6	3.6	9.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	10.0	3.7	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	9.2
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	103,550	76,260	179,810	5.7	6.8	6.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	6.2	7.5	6.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	6.7
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	21,260	10,910	32,170	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	3.1	6.6	16.9	10.9	14.9	+ 0.7	+ 7.0	14.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	16,180	12,610	28,790	6.3											

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AT 14TH NOV., 1938.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	17TH OCT., 1938.	15TH NOV., 1937.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	107,860	70,690	178,550	9.7	6.7	8.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	10.3	7.4	9.1	...	+ 0.5	9.0
Grain Milling ...	29,130	3,890	33,020	6.0	4.7	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	6.6	5.1	6.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	5.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ...	26,720	52,660	79,380	8.2	6.4	7.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	9.2	8.1	8.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	8.4
Other Food Industries ...	72,640	64,210	136,850	9.4	12.1	10.7	0.6	1.9	1.2	10.0	14.0	11.9	...	+ 0.8	11.8
Drink Industries ...	91,110	26,420	117,530	6.7	9.0	7.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	7.0	10.5	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	7.5
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	14,780	27,900	42,680	3.7	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.2	...	3.5
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	342,240	245,770	588,010	8.1	7.9	8.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	8.7	9.2	8.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	8.7
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	60,730	3,160	63,890	10.7	4.3	10.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	11.7	4.7	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	11.0
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,410	2,230	11,640	12.5	7.0	11.5	2.2	1.3	2.0	14.7	8.3	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	13.0
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	123,140	27,260	150,400	10.9	6.5	10.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	12.0	7.8	11.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	11.1
Other Woodworking ...	18,950	5,760	24,710	10.1	9.1	9.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	13.0	12.0	12.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	12.3
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> ...	212,230	38,410	250,640	10.9	6.7	10.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	12.1	8.2	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	11.3
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	49,740	17,130	66,870	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	5.8	4.2	7.4	9.9	8.1	+ 0.7	+ 3.7	8.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25,730	47,290	73,020	3.8	4.1	4.0	0.2	0.9	0.7	4.0	5.0	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	4.6
Wall Paper Making ...	5,080	2,480	7,560	4.1	6.1	4.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	5.0	6.2	5.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	5.4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,910	6,120	11,030	3.5	4.8	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.8	5.0	4.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	4.5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	189,510	97,870	287,380	7.7	5.6	7.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	8.0	6.4	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	7.4
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> ...	274,970	170,890	445,860	6.5	5.0	5.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	7.4	6.3	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	6.9
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	16.9	3.1	16.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	17.5	3.3	17.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.2	16.9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	326,510	1,530	328,040	36.2	3.3	36.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	36.9	3.4	36.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	36.3
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	1,363,770	14,380	1,378,150	21.5	3.1	21.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	22.1	3.3	21.9	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	21.5
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	37,610	25,410	63,020	7.4	9.0	8.1	1.3	2.3	1.6	8.7	11.3	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	9.7
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	10,830	1,750	12,580	8.5	7.7	8.3	1.3	0.8	1.3	9.8	8.5	9.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	9.4
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,030	5,840	11,870	11.2	5.7	8.5	3.7	2.4	3.1	14.9	8.1	11.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.1	11.4
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus ...	27,510	12,840	40,350	3.3	4.1	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.6	4.4	3.9	...	+ 0.8	3.9
Musical Instruments ...	8,300	2,380	10,680	11.3	11.2	11.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	12.8	12.4	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	12.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8,070	9,890	17,960	7.4	6.2	6.7	2.8	1.4	2.0	10.2	7.6	8.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.9	8.7
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> ...	98,350	58,110	156,460	7.0	7.1	7.0	1.3	1.7	1.4	8.3	8.8	8.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	8.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	211,150	11,340	222,490	8.4	2.3	8.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.6	2.4	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	8.2
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	152,100	8,850	160,950	10.3	4.6	10.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	11.0	4.7	10.6	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	10.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,930	12,130	211,060	3.8	6.0	3.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.2	6.7	4.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	4.3
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	40,120	3,230	43,350	15.4	5.8	14.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	16.3	6.0	15.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	15.3
Goods Transport by Road ...	155,430	4,680	161,110	12.9	2.3	12.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	13.7	2.4	13.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	13.0
Shipping Service ...	131,660	6,690	138,350	26.5	12.7	25.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	26.7	13.7	26.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	26.1
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	136,860	1,470	138,330	29.8	8.0	29.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.4	8.4	30.2	+ 1.7	+ 6.7	29.8
Harbour, River and Canal Service	24,550	490	25,040	9.8	4.5	9.7	0.7	1.6	0.7	10.5	6.1	10.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	10.1
<i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> ...	161,410	1,960	163,370	26.8	7.1	26.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	27.4	7.8	27.1	+ 1.3	+ 5.6	26.8
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	18,390	3,090	21,480	14.6	6.0	13.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	15.2	7.0	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	13.8
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> ...	859,040	40,630	899,670	15.2	6.4	14.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	15.7	7.0	15.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	15.1
Distributive Trades ...	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	11.1	6.9	9.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.6	7.4	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	9.7
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ...	180,500	92,760	273,260	5.2	1.7	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3	1.7	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	4.0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service* ...	154,860	28,880	183,740	11.5	6.1	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.7	6.3	10.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.7*	10.6
Local Government Service* ...	365,330	83,470	448,800	17.5	4.8	15.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	17.9	5.0	15.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.2*	15.3
Professional Services* ...	108,380	107,270	215,650	5.2	3.5	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.4	3.6	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6*	4.4
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,220	60,930	150,150	22.3	12.6	18.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	22.9	13.1	18.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	18.7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service*	195,630	305,570	501,200	19.0	18.7	18.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	19.2	19.3	19.2	+ 1.8	+ 2.6*	18.9
Laundry Service ...	29,750	120,820	150,570	7.0	6.4	6.5	0.3	2.1	1.7	7.3	8.5	8.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	8.1
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,670	19,080	29,750	10.3	6.5	7.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	11.4	7.6	8.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	8.8
Other Industries and Services*	126,910	63,940	190,850	20.3	7.2	15.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	21.4	8.0	16.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.1*	16.3
<i>Total, Miscellaneous*</i> ...	1,080,750	789,960	1,870,710	16.1	11.1	14.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	16.5	11.8	14.5	+ 0.9	+ 1.4*	14.3
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ...	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	11.9	8.1	10.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	13.9	10.7	13.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.1†	12.7
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES† ...	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	11.4	8.2	10.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	13.4	10.7	12.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.1†	12.4

* 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 November, 1937 used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see page 424 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages for October and November, 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 14th November, 1938, compared with 17th October, 1938.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ...	+ 13,654	— 14	+ 13,640
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (including Private Gardening) ...	+ 4,673	+ 5,047	+ 9,720
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	+ 2,530	+ 6,541	+ 9,071
Coal Mining ...	+ 7,907	— 1	+ 7,906
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 5,290	+ 8	+ 5,298
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 3,464	— 13	+ 3,451
Local Government Service ...	+ 2,473	+ 686	+ 3,159
Distributive Trades ...	+ 2,625	+ 155	+ 2,780
Shipping Service ...	+ 2,152	+ 198	+ 2,350
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ...	+ 2,203	— 2	+ 2,201
Railway Service ...	+ 2,201	— 21	+ 2,180
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	— 1,118	— 1,157	— 2,275
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	— 2,039	— 264	— 2,303
Woolen and Worsted ...	— 1,177	— 3,412	— 4,589
Cotton ...	— 1,435	— 4,409	— 5,844

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NOVEMBER, 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 ...	2,471	1,097	4,775	4,237	1,117	4,733	18,430
South-Eastern ...	863	362	1,118	1,374	544	1,104	5,365
South-Western ...	852	376	1,257	991	489	988	4,953
Midlands ...	790	487	3,620	1,049	479	3,536	9,961
North-Eastern ...	565	365	2,882	809	421	2,351	7,393
North-Western ...	861	509	3,355	1,093	525	3,349	9,692
Northern ...	306	206	1,146	588	355	981	3,582
Scotland ...	753	307	2,497	831	389	2,395	7,172
Wales ...	453	272	1,091	479	340	640	3,275
TOTAL ...	7,914	3,981	21,741	11,451	4,659	20,077	69,823
General Scheme ...	6,902	3,773	20,685	11,193	4,589	19,925	67,067
Agricultural Scheme ...	1,012	208	1,056	258	70	152	2,756

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 14TH NOVEMBER, 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 ...	759,952	21,638	245,522	15,824	1,042,936
(b) Agricultural scheme	12,460	603	4,452	242	17,757
2. Unemployment allowances authorized:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	475,587	2,131	39,119	2,033	518,870
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	4,405	114	1,976	111	6,606
3. Claims under consideration ...	32,657	2,153	11,520	1,592	47,922
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	44,555	2,222	34,289	3,489	84,555
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	8,892	—	8,563	17,455
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorized ...	13,659	458	5,709	915	20,741
6. Applications under consideration ...	218	16	182	55	471
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) aged 16 and over ...	23,190	2,734	17,537	3,849	47,310
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	10,049	—	13,431	23,480
C. Total on Register ...	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4 (a)) ...	1,329,616	28,861	336,878	23,291	1,718,646
9. Two months file † ...	33,423	1,535	39,178	1,837	75,973
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit ...	2,462	17	316	12	2,807
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,365,501	30,413	376,372	25,140	1,797,426
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	8,892	—	8,563	17,455
(b) Two months file ...	—	2,163	—	2,839	5,002
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,365,501	41,468	376,372	36,542	1,819,883

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE
BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
ALLOWANCES

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—14TH NOVEMBER, 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 ...	133,931	2,044	34,610	893	171,478
South-Eastern ...	54,054	1,344	14,628	1,319	71,345
South-Western ...	48,698	890	10,008	1,023	60,619
Midlands ...	95,759	1,987	38,824	1,667	138,237
North-Eastern ...	89,734	2,199	31,803	1,962	125,698
North-Western ...	132,284	4,277	74,717	3,217	214,495
Northern ...	61,598	2,458	8,141	1,555	73,752
Scotland ...	81,800	3,837	25,887	2,935	114,459
Wales ...	62,094	2,602	6,904	1,253	72,853
Great Britain ...	759,952	21,638	245,522	15,824	1,042,936
Agricultural Scheme.					
London ...	619	13	563	9	1,204
South-Eastern ...	2,248	93	1,804	49	4,194
South-Western ...	1,615	57	130	9	1,811
Midlands ...	1,182	30	409	2	1,623
North-Eastern ...	1,042	33	797	68	1,940
North-Western ...	1,220	39	155	6	1,420
Northern ...	724	81	98	21	924
Scotland ...	2,391	167	441	65	3,064
Wales ...	1,419	90	55	13	1,577
Great Britain ...	12,460	603	4,452	242	17,757

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.§

London ...	38,041	34	4,222	11	42,308
South-Eastern ...	15,419	24	1,613	49	17,105
South-Western ...	15,121	30	1,218	50	16,419
Midlands ...	42,223	41	2,876	34	45,174
North-Eastern ...	47,856	68	3,157	151	51,232
North-Western ...	104,852	632	15,987	342	121,813
Northern ...	70,118	492	2,425	617	73,652
Scotland ...	91,313	814	12,635	1,036	105,798
Wales ...	68,708	568	2,671	769	72,716
Great Britain ...	493,651	2,703	46,804	3,059	546,217

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 9,932 at 14th November, 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 480.
‡ Including 9,932 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.
§ Including 6,606 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 14th November, 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	812,850	124,256	68,881	54,240	255,248	1,315,475
Boys, 16-17	23,309	2,655	800	355	431	27,550
Women, 18-64	229,441	37,157	16,742	9,807	22,463	315,610
Girls, 16-17	18,587	1,622	488	234	245	21,176
Total ...	1,084,187	165,690	86,911	64,636	278,387	1,679,811
PERCENTAGES.						
Men, 18-64	61.8	9.5	5.2	4.1	19.4	100.0
Boys, 16-17	84.6	9.6	2.9	1.3	1.6	100.0
Women, 18-64	72.7	11.8	5.3	3.1	7.1	100.0
Girls, 16-17	87.7	7.7	2.3	1.1	1.2	100.0
Total ...	64.5	9.9	5.2	3.8	16.6	100.0

Of the 1,084,187 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 825,000, or 49.1 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:—

	Four weeks ended 26th Nov., 1938.	Five weeks ended 29th Oct., 1938.	Four weeks ended 27th Nov., 1937.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,692,000	2,025,000	1,411,000†
Employed persons ...	1,670,000	2,061,000	1,616,000
Exchequer ...	1,674,000	2,034,000	1,505,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,000	56,000	123,000
Total Income ...	5,037,000	6,176,000	4,655,000
Benefit ...	4,103,000	4,847,000	2,745,000
Cost of Administration ...	443,000	762,000†	352,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service§	309,000	383,000	384,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	40,000	42,000	13,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,895,000	6,034,000	3,494,000
Debt Outstanding§	81,530,000	81,530,000	103,122,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	47,000	39,000	44,000
Employed persons ...	46,000	39,000	43,000
Exchequer ...	46,000	38,000	43,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	—	3,000
Total Income ...	139,000	116,000	133,000
Benefit ...	41,000	25,000	38,000
Cost of Administration ...	17,000	15,000	16,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	5,000	1,000
Total Expenditure ...	58,000	45,000	55,000

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 four weeks ended 26th November, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,663,000 as compared with £3,240,000 during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1938, and £2,684,000 during the four weeks ended 27th November, 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 of contributions from Defence Departments for the period April, 1936, to October, 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 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,821	3,104	4,925	1,709	1,849	3,558
South-Eastern ...	716	1,870	2,586	1,390	2,217	3,607
South-Western ...	734	1,337	2,071	1,305	1,768	3,073
Midlands ...	1,055	2,773	3,828	1,136	2,407	3,543
North-Eastern ...	1,536	3,004	4,540	2,247	3,083	5,330
North-Western ...	3,606	6,137	9,743	3,093	4,795	7,888
Northern ...	3,277	3,587	6,864	4,227	3,377	7,604
Scotland ...	3,405	5,818	9,223	3,651	5,226	8,877
Wales ...	2,791	4,439	7,230	3,236	3,388	6,624
Great Britain ...	18,941	32,069	51,010	21,994	28,110	50,104
N. Ireland ...	678	2,152	2,830	664	1,821	2,485
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	19,619	34,221	53,840	22,658	29,931	52,589

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 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,891	3,439	5,330	1,922	2,067	3,989
South-Eastern ...	626	1,853	2,479	1,028	2,045	3,073
South-Western ...	454	1,277	1,731	788	1,599	2,387
Midlands ...	750	2,553	3,303	852	2,268	3,120
North-Eastern ...	835	2,746	3,581	1,102	2,848	3,950
North-Western ...	2,019	5,779	7,798	1,851	4,450	6,301
Northern ...	1,465	3,325	4,790	1,390	2,814	4,204
Scotland ...	2,016	5,486	7,502	1,795	4,677	6,472
Wales ...	999	3,938	4,937	674	2,360	3,034
Special Schemes ...	—	17	17	—	12	12
Great Britain ...	11,055	30,413	41,468	11,402	25,140	36,542
N. Ireland ...	511	2,124	2,635	496	1,837	2,333
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	11,566	32,537	44,103	11,898	26,977	38,875

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 FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST NOVEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	7,282	6,235	13,517	2,432	2,254	4,686
South-Eastern ...	1,441	1,221	2,662	191	177	368
South-Western ...	1,273	1,300	2,573	207	310	517
Midlands ...	2,867	2,579	5,446	1,157	1,238	2,395
North-Eastern ...	2,168	2,382	4,550	1,012	948	1,960
North-Western ...	3,221	3,448	6,669	1,000	1,005	2,005
Northern ...	1,156	1,180	2,336	269	242	511
Scotland ...	2,036	2,273	4,309	473	746	1,219
Wales ...	555	523	1,078	176	207	383
Great Britain ...	21,999	21,141	43,140	6,917	7,127	14,044

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

Division.	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1938.				Month ended 23rd Nov., 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	—	161	49	11	41	20	1,853
S. Eastern ...	7	5	258	435	5	28	15	2,743
S. Western ...	7	—	147	210	32	43	143	2,912
Midlands ...	4	—	306	123	46	111	149	2,703
N. Eastern ...	13	5	1,163	1,055	57	88	177	10,454
N. Western ...	30	1	3,550	1,421	17	83	126	26,031
Northern ...	34	—	3,488	3,007	3	—	48	25,293
Scotland ...	33	17	4,243	3,420	84	246	349	31,619
Wales ...	27	3	2,526	1,841	15	67	67	14,577
Great Britain ...	157†	31†	15,842	11,561	270	707	1,094	118,185

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available.
† Of these, two Junior Instruction Centres and two 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 14th November, 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. ...	337	91	348	93
Market Gardening ...	125	157	132	157
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	89	4	91	4
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	551	252	571	254
Fishing ...	7	1	7	1
Mining :—				
Coal Mining ...	451	9	451	9
All other Mining, etc. ...	37	4	38	4
Total, Mining ...	488	13	489	13
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	33	2	34	2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	144	5	145	5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	35	46	35	46
Glass ...	30	33	30	33
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	88	190	93	191
Metal Manufacture ...	123	46	125	46
Engineering, etc. :—				
General Engineering; Engineer's Iron and Steel Founding ...	430	109	456	112
Other Engineering ...	136	63	139	63
Total, Engineering ...	566	172	595	175
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	244	56	274	57
Other Vehicles ...	62	3	62	3
Total, Vehicles ...	306	59	336	60
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	273	1	276	1
Other Metal Industries :—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	183	260	183	260
All others ...	564	387	568	391
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	747	647	751	651
Textiles :—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	57	93	57	93
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	57	151	57	151
Total, Cotton ...	114	244	114	244
Woolen and Worsted ...	43	94	43	94
Hosiery ...	10	153	13	155
All other Textiles ...	103	318	145	491
Total, Textiles ...	270	809	315	984
Leather and Leather Goods ...	60	74	61	75
Clothing :—				
Tailoring ...	67	361	72	387
Dress Making and Millinery ...	15	251	15	252
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	15	272	21	397
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	91	86	94	86
Other Clothing ...	22	110	22	110
Total, Clothing ...	210	1,080	224	1,232
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	167	366	169	384
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	73	318	73	319
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	3	15	4	16
All other Food and Drink ...	160	470	165	484
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	403	1,169	411	1,203
Woodworking, etc. :—				
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ...	234	129	236	131
All other Woodworking ...	248	56	249	56
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	482	185	485	187
Paper, Printing, etc. :—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	22	138	23	144
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	233	336	247	340
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	28	59	28	59
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	283	533	298	543
Building and Contracting :—				
Building ...	537	17	548	17
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	119	2	119	2
Total, Building and Contracting ...	656	19	667	19
Other Manufacturing Industries :—				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	37	72	37	72
All Others ...	249	150	250	151
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	286	222	287	223
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	30	11	30	11
Transport and Communication ...	356	23	361	23
Distributive Trades ...	3,581	3,367	3,855	3,448
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	82	66	82	67
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—				
Professional Services ...	76	206	77	209
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	151	134	163	136
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	233	1,135	243	1,155
Laundry Service ...	112	492	119	494
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	68	85	68	85
All other Industries and Services ...	325	325	333	326
Total, Miscellaneous ...	965	2,377	1,003	2,405
Total, General Scheme ...	10,504	11,150	10,995	11,644
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...	11,055	11,402	11,566	11,898

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.

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

[See Special Article on pages 466 to 469.]

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number† of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 (inclusive) in employment at			Index Numbers. June, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table on page 487.)										
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	
Fishing	22,376	25,330	24,500	28,182	26,098	113.2	117.4	120.9	112.0	118.3	118.1	124.6	131.9	130.1	116.7	
Mining and Quarrying :—																
Coal Mining	1,211,559	965,610	937,400	699,097	701,713	79.7	74.0	56.8	52.7	54.3	53.0	54.3	52.9	59.4	59.5	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	15,906	13,626	13,100	10,375	9,826	85.7	92.5	47.9	45.8	39.3	58.8	51.9	60.7	68.1	64.3	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	3,950	5,345	5,100	3,902	3,583	135.3	118.4	45.3	38.8	37.3	86.0	88.6	85.5	102.9	94.5	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	30,574	40,619	38,900	44,252	45,181	132.8	134.2	136.1	122.2	121.7	128.0	130.2	141.9	151.2	153.2	
Slate Quarrying and Mining	7,781	11,043	10,600	9,246	9,110	142.0	125.2	113.9	96.2	118.6	123.9	124.1	124.7	124.0	121.8	
Other Mining and Quarrying	24,300	16,862	16,200	9,676	9,604	69.4	66.1	55.7	47.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	42.7	41.5	40.8	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	11,875	14,782	14,200	17,765	16,389	124.5	132.9	122.1	105.8	116.7	128.7	136.0	142.8	156.1	143.8	
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,305,945	1,067,887	1,035,500	794,313	795,406	81.8	76.5	59.5	54.9	56.5	55.9	57.1	56.2	62.8	62.7	
Manufacturing Industries :—																
NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	13,982	10,689	10,200	13,049	12,310	76.4	79.9	58.1	56.3	64.4	78.8	89.4	91.1	97.4	91.8	
Artificial Stone and Concrete	9,039	15,158	14,600	25,857	26,934	167.7	174.4	174.6	187.5	193.8	209.9	231.2	255.6	297.7	307.4	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	14,946	18,108	17,400	15,980	16,985	121.1	128.3	101.8	87.5	86.6	91.8	95.3	100.3	111.4	118.2	
BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MAKING	56,240	82,861	78,500	98,873	98,490	147.3	140.7	138.4	129.6	143.0	160.2	169.6	176.4	185.5	184.3	
POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.	64,325	62,457	60,200	64,963	61,047	97.1	102.9	80.7	77.8	86.9	93.1	94.1	95.8	104.8	97.4	
GLASS :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	23,070	22,926	22,500	28,771	27,379	99.4	111.3	91.8	92.5	102.1	109.6	108.7	117.0	126.9	120.2	
Glass Bottles	12,447	15,775	15,200	17,230	16,652	126.7	122.8	117.8	120.0	126.6	135.8	130.4	137.2	143.6	137.9	
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. :—																
Chemicals	91,959	89,413	86,800	102,625	104,291	97.3	111.5	90.0	92.9	97.5	105.5	103.0	107.5	115.1	116.8	
Explosives	16,310	17,626	17,100	21,634	29,082	108.1	111.9	88.6	89.7	91.0	95.5	98.6	110.4	137.1	184.2	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	12,978	18,038	17,400	23,142	22,979	139.0	144.8	147.4	144.0	155.2	169.2	178.9	184.6	184.6	183.3	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	70,932	74,074	70,900	69,620	70,655	104.4	102.2	100.2	103.9	105.7	94.1	95.0	96.3	102.6	103.8	
METAL MANUFACTURE :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	26,112	21,800	20,400	15,750	14,379	83.5	80.7	49.3	42.6	39.2	51.0	51.6	56.4	64.4	58.6	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	166,840	161,869	156,300	163,687	138,586	97.1	89.6	54.5	54.0	62.7	79.2	77.0	89.4	101.6	85.9	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	35,006	36,527	35,000	47,848	45,745	104.3	110.2	80.7	81.9	93.7	99.3	104.9	120.0	142.5	136.1	
Tin Plates	28,786	24,125	23,000	24,884	12,211	83.8	87.6	67.8	57.8	79.2	72.5	65.6	69.9	90.6	44.4	
Iron and Steel Tubes	20,910	24,646	24,000	29,820	26,192	117.9	130.0	84.7	80.2	93.4	118.6	126.5	130.9	146.2	127.7	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	21,962	19,464	18,500	23,884	21,619	88.6	97.2	76.5	77.8	84.5	93.3	89.0	102.0	114.4	103.3	
ENGINEERING, ETC. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	525,737	542,443	522,000	585,748	591,430	103.2	105.8	81.6	77.3	78.4	87.7	91.0	101.8	115.8	116.8	
Electrical Engineering	56,965	75,672	74,200	111,585	111,422	132.8	144.4	141.8	141.4	137.5	150.2	156.0	174.7	199.6	199.3	
Marine Engineering, etc.	51,489	48,525	47,500	49,219	52,815	94.3	105.9	57.4	42.2	46.2	65.2	66.1	86.5	97.7	104.6	
Constructional Engineering	20,414	25,368	24,700	36,632	42,367	124.3	127.5	111.7	96.0	96.4	126.6	138.1	160.8	184.0	212.2	
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VEHICLES :																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	173,541	220,095	217,500	336,919	360,836	126.8	134.4	115.5	114.4	127.9	143.2	149.9	172.1	196.4	209.4	
Carriages, Carts, etc.	24,299	19,264	18,700	12,097	11,568	79.4	74.0	64.2	61.9	60.4	52.2	52.9	48.2	51.3	49.0	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	48,476	53,245	51,400	48,990	55,926	109.8	105.5	84.9	78.0	74.9	88.1	92.5	101.6	104.7	119.4	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING ...	150,964	164,726	158,800	133,291	139,968	109.1	108.9	58.3	46.4	45.3	55.5	61.5	78.7	91.6	95.2	
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	70,045	81,433	77,300	98,710	86,678	116.2	120.8	104.4	99.2	108.2	122.4	122.6	135.2	148.4	130.2	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	9,924	13,841	13,400	37,285	38,169	139.5	160.8	199.6	210.6	236.2	298.0	313.2	350.9	389.0	396.8	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	64,989	77,954	77,200	170,777	163,698	120.0	139.3	144.4	158.5	168.0	189.3	203.1	220.3	265.4	254.2	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	25,132	29,100	28,400	31,516	26,496	115.8	118.3	84.4	88.3	98.0	106.7	106.6	114.6	128.6	107.8	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	24,641	23,463	22,900	26,696	25,216	95.2	95.5	75.7	75.8	83.3	90.2	96.3	102.8	110.8	104.5	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	25,790	26,684	25,900	29,204	25,368	103.4	103.4	82.6	84.2	83.7	95.9	110.8	106.8	116.6	101.2	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	5,265	7,171	6,900	17,924	18,254	136.2	165.1	152.0	149.3	160.2	207.1	231.7	273.4	353.9	360.0	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	42,943	40,997	39,900	37,137	36,415	95.5	92.6	77.9	77.0	85.4	86.9	82.8	87.5	88.8	87.0	
Metal Industries not separately specified	146,840	172,306	168,500	252,176	238,314	117.3	123.2	111.4	112.6	123.2	136.6	148.7	161.8	175.6	165.7	
TEXTILES :—																
Cotton	445,422	529,714	522,200	366,210	251,184	118.9	109.0	74.4	79.8	85.2	81.9	78.4	80.0	83.4	56.8	
Woolen and Worsted	250,755	225,179	216,600	203,859	164,731	89.8	85.2	66.4	70.7	82.2	74.9	78.2	82.3	84.5	67.7	
Silk and Artificial Silk	34,888	51,799	50,400	75,368	63,546	148.5	199.6	151.2	167.1	173.3	186.4	207.7	215.7	222.1	187.0	
Linen	68,772	78,079	76,000	63,182	46,591	113.5	102.1	81.3	76.8	85.0	93.8	85.5	83.7	94.4	69.4	
Jute	36,249	36,026	34,700	23,616	17,992	99.4	98.2	56.8	56.3	68.3	58.6	64.8	61.9	67.7	51.4	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	16,870	17,796	17,300	17,346	15,414	105.5	102.3	85.1	83.3	87.2	90.3	95.4	99.1	105.6	93.6	
Hosiery	83,732	94,747	93,100	112,023	103,094	113.2	121.2	109.1	118.9	121.3	126.1	124.2	132.7	136.2	124.4	
Lace	16,301	16,766	16,000	13,850	11,355	102.9	98.4	84.9	89.6	86.9	88.1	92.5	87.7	89.2	72.2	
Carpets	24,484	23,150	22,800	30,113	25,884	94.5	98.9	86.8	102.2	104.3	118.4	115.5	119.6	125.0	106.8	
Other Textiles	37,022	40,600	40,000	53,396	51,029	109.7	115.1	101.7	104.2	113.1	123.8	120.8	130.3	146.7	140.0	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...</																

* Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, agricultural workers, and persons in domestic employments brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938.

† The figures of the numbers in employment for June, 1938, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, owing to the effect of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed which was introduced in September, 1937 (see the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE, page 379). Since that date, persons on the register who are subsequently found to have been in employment on the date of the count are excluded from the unemployment figures. The figures of the numbers in employment for June, 1937, and earlier years, have been compiled on the basis of the old procedure for counting the unemployed, and the figures for June, 1938, on the basis of the new procedure. For 13th September, 1937, however (18th October, 1937, for the cotton industry) unemployment figures were compiled by both the old and the new methods, and the figures thus obtained have been used to provide a means of linking the index numbers for June, 1938, with those for earlier years, on a comparable basis. In some of the Tables, on pages 466 to 469, in which figures are given for 1937 and 1938, the numbers in employment in 1937 have been re-computed, for purposes of comparison, on a basis corresponding with that on which the figures for 1938 are calculated (see, for example, the footnote * in the first column on page 466).

‡ See footnote † on page 488 of the December, 1937, issue of this Gazette.

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64* (inclusive) in employment at			Index Numbers. June, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table.)									
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.
Manufacturing Industries—contd.															
CLOTHING :—															
Tailoring	75,947	194,905	192,000	196,922	190,776	110.8	109.9	109.5	107.5	110.9	107.0	107.5	109.3	113.6	108.5
Dress Making and Millinery	110,493	102,725	102,000	98,334	98,233	93.0	91.7	88.5	87.7	84.3	89.2	88.5	86.9	89.7	89.3
Hats and Caps (including Straw, Plait)	31,802	32,359	31,800	27,721	24,206	101.8	107.8	98.7	100.2	101.0	100.5	91.3	92.3	88.7	76.9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	61,707	72,801	72,400	94,898	95,761	118.0	126.1	125.9	126.6	138.2	147.6	147.4	155.0	154.7	155.2
Other Dress Industries	29,116	26,031	25,500	28,235	26,311	89.4	91.6	84.1	88.8	90.4	92.3	90.4	99.8	99.0	92.0
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	129,070	132,242	128,700	121,608	111,792	102.5	93.1	87.7	85.6	98.1	89.4	90.6	93.8	96.8	88.1
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	143,233	138,321	136,100	162,923	163,446	96.6	96.2	97.4	100.3	104.5	106.7	108.4	108.9	115.6	115.7
Grain Milling	27,388	29,220	27,500	31,196	30,699	106.7	107.0	97.5	105.6	117.0	120.5	115.9	124.0	121.2	119.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	63,532	69,648	68,700	69,681	71,458	109.6	104.6	92.7	95.4	99.5	95.7	101.0	102.9	111.1	113.5
Other Food Industries	86,330	103,323	100,800	120,140	119,349	119.7	122.0	119.8	120.0	130.2	131.2	131.8	137.9	142.6	141.2
Drink Industries	93,203	105,379	102,900	106,429	108,869	113.0	111.7	107.7	101.7	106.8	108.8	108.4	112.8	116.9	119.3
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	41,407	41,200	40,600	40,536	40,423	99.5	108.2	102.5	106.1	104.8	103.1	95.2	97.2	99.3	98.8
WOODWORKING, ETC. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	50,763	55,306	52,600	57,268	56,764	109.0	110.7	97.4	98.4	99.0	109.5	110.1	115.8	118.6	117.2
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	10,610	11,901	11,500	10,338	9,763	112.2	111.2	93.7	92.0	90.1	92.7	83.7	91.4	100.9	94.7
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	87,349	109,401	105,100	137,187	132,422	125.3	135.2	130.8	126.9	130.6	140.9	145.1	155.5	163.5	157.3
Other Woodworking	23,652	22,250	21,500	21,093	21,391	94.1	92.1	83.0	80.2	83.9	86.3	83.5	92.0	92.2	93.2
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC. :—															
Paper and Paper Board	51,692	51,433	49,400	63,190	58,011	99.5	106.7	98.4	105.0	112.4	113.5	115.5	119.2	127.2	116.7
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	50,976	53,946	53,600	69,469	68,168	105.8	110.2	107.1	109.5	113.9	120.4	122.7	127.4	137.2	134.3
Wall Paper Making	4,428	5,120	5,000	7,037	6,990	115.6	138.9	129.8	122.0	130.3	158.5	152.9	153.0	163.8	162.5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,487	5,537	5,400	8,697	10,225	123.4	136.5	126.1	130.7	152.4	181.5	183.2	185.5	198.3	232.9
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	215,010	245,186	239,100	267,729	268,564	114.0	119.7	120.1	122.1	123.0	122.5	121.9	124.1	127.6	127.6
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—															
Rubber	50,887	56,155	54,700	60,571	56,280	110.4	122.8	109.4	106.9	116.1	111.5	110.4	108.8	122.1	113.3
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,429	13,595	13,100	12,106	11,100	118.9	118.8	99.6	97.0	114.8	105.1	105.6	117.5	109.8	100.6
Brushes and Brooms	7,897	9,733	9,500	10,213	10,462	123.3	116.7	113.1	120.4	142.2	136.2	140.6	127.7	133.1	134.6
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,590	23,599	22,900	36,225	38,918	142.2	159.2	142.3	139.4	161.2	174.0	184.7	203.7	224.7	241.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10,619	11,042	10,800	16,657	16,372	104.0	115.4	115.5	113.6	121.0	144.9	150.2	151.8	160.9	157.8
Other Industries	97,711	123,458	121,300	152,033	140,270	126.4	133.5	120.9	122.2	128.3	144.3	145.4	150.8	158.5	145.5
Total, Manufacturing Industries	5,019,662	5,468,504	5,321,900	5,947,552	5,636,528	108.9	110.4	93.3	93.5	99.1	104.3	106.0	112.8	121.7	114.9
Building and Contracting :—															
Building	626,440	792,438	754,300	927,289	919,338	126.5	126.8	117.9	106.2	118.8	132.5	141.5	152.8	155.5	153.3
Public Works Contracting, etc.	103,277	145,393	139,400	191,856	221,865	140.8	136.0	213.5	188.0	159.6	154.7	159.7	178.7	193.8	222.3
Total, Building and Contracting...	729,717	937,831	893,700	1,119,145	1,141,203	128.5	128.0	131.5	117.8	124.6	135.6	144.0	156.4	160.9	163.2
Transport and Distributive Trades :—															
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :—															
Railway Service (non-permanent workers)	178,730	141,929	137,700	168,599	149,508	79.4	76.1	72.0	65.6	60.4	69.9	73.8	84.4	97.2	86.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service	105,087	130,879	127,400	198,557	205,588	124.5	147.5	162.2	167.0	169.2	170.2	176.3	184.2	194.0†	200.7
Other Road Transport	122,821	155,449	151,500	182,429	179,724	126.6	136.0	141.7	138.5	139.7	147.0	150.6	157.4	152.5†	149.6
Shipping Service	106,481	123,093	121,200	105,699	107,868	115.6	114.3	108.3	104.2	99.1	100.9	100.3	100.9	100.8	102.4
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service	141,095	134,993	127,300	121,865	118,270	95.7	87.9	79.1	83.8	82.5	86.7	85.5	87.1	91.6	85.4
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	20,639	16,711	16,000	19,588	18,460	81.0	83.0	76.1	82.3	86.3	98.7	101.3	100.8	99.0	92.8
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES	1,180,548	1,509,307	1,482,100	1,896,395	1,911,218	127.9	136.9	144.3	149.0	152.5	155.4	155.3	160.5	163.7	164.5
Total, Transport and Distributive Trades	1,855,401	2,212,361	2,163,200	2,693,132	2,690,636	119.2	125.9	130.4	133.0	134.6	138.5	139.2	144.6	148.4	147.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply															
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	160,027	162,921	155,300	202,661	205,177	101.8	100.3	104.4	101.8	107.6	116.5	118.1	126.5	132.8	134.2
Miscellaneous Services :—															
Professional Services	104,206	113,940	111,800	159,747	165,608	109.3	115.6	123.3	126.2	131.9	138.0	142.2	148.4	156.1	161.7
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	51,729	62,188	61,000	116,597	127,731	120.2	130.7	145.0	155.5	171.1	180.9	195.8	214.3	229.6	250.5
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	233,437	294,981	289,300	393,989	394,877	126.4	136.3	142.2	141.8	149.8	156.7	162.9	167.2	172.2	171.7
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	101,309	122,623	120,300	165,133	168,629	121.0	131.1	136.1	136.5	141.0	143.6	149.6	157.3	166.1	169.5
Total, Miscellaneous Services	490,681	593,732	582,400	835,466	856,845	121.0	130.2	137.2	138.8	146.4	152.6	159.2	166.1	173.6	177.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance															
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	216,765	217,953	216,700	260,354	263,184	100.5	103.4	104.2	107.4	109.5	114.2	115.8	116.8	120.8	121.9
National and Local Government :—															
National Government Service	159,964	128,503	123,200	130,339	142,868	80.3	72.5	71.6	69.9	64.3	63.5	69.6	75.6	85.0	93.0
Local Government Service	227,563	246,592	228,800	315,646	317,323	108.4	120.1	138.2	133.9	138.2	139.6	139.8	145.0	149.6	149.8
Total, National and Local Government	387,527	375,095	352,000	445,985	460,191	96.8	100.3	110.5	107.2	107.4	107.8	110.5	116.0	122.6	126.2
All above Industries and Services	10,188,101	11,061,614	10,745,200	12,326,790	12,075,268	108.6	110.5	101.7	100.7	105.0	109.5	111.7	117.6	124.6	121.5

* See footnote † on the previous page.

† See footnote * on page 489 of the December, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

NOTE.—For 1928 and later years the available information relates only to persons aged 16–64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16–64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923–27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures were not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, or the numbers in employment under 16 years of age, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, employed in any industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th November, 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 ...	4,477	1,322	221	6,020
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	13,152	16,277	3,072	32,501
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	134	28	115	277
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	3	2	—	5
Not unemployed ...	3,470	1,218	409	5,097
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,008	1,321	324	5,653
Total Claims disallowed ...	7,615	2,569	848	11,032

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed ...	248	28	4	280
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	12	3	—	15
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	4	—	—	4
Not unemployed ...	2,140	59	7	2,206
Other grounds ...	527	96	18	641
Total Claims disallowed ...	2,683	158	25	2,866

(2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed ...	4,575	4,784	1,075	10,434
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	6	—	—	6
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	—	—	—
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	1,106	1,359	67	2,532
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	62	106	4	172
Class (d)—married women ...	—	4,379	—	4,379
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,264	4,553	2,674	13,491
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,244	1,169	1,300	5,713
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,123	1,700	526	3,349
Not unemployed ...	294	48	6	348
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	677	1,306	159	2,142
Other grounds ...	368	124	706	1,198
Total Claims disallowed ...	13,144	14,744	5,442	33,330

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,315	2,705	4,020
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	Men ... 19 Women ... — Juveniles ... —	72 5 2	91 5 2
Total Appeals ...	19	79	98

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	9,568	4,359	13,927
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	148	445	593
(2) Other cases ...	45	128	173

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—			
(1) Against allowances ...	25	92	117
(2) Against disallowances ...	38	25	63
Appeals by Associations ...	60	83	143
Appeals by Claimants ...	39	104	143
Total ...	162	304	466

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

POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in November in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 567,384, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. less than in November, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 346, 342, and 349 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in November was 449,628, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with November, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 117,756, or 1.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 2.4 per cent. less than in November, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November numbered 67,762, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 6.1 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 499,622, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.6 per cent. less than in November, 1937.

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

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in November, 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	20,806	74,081	94,887	232	+ 1	— 5
Birkenhead ...	842	5,346	6,188	425	+ 4	— 26
Birmingham ..	4,436	14,119	18,555	180	— 1	+ 4
Blackburn ...	693	2,551	3,244	285	+ 9	+ 21
Bolton ...	814	3,696	4,510	265	+ 6	+ 3
Bradford ...	1,021	6,406	7,427	257	+ 5	+ 12
Brighton ...	563	2,401	2,964	202	+ 7	+ 13
Bristol ...	1,956	7,741	9,697	234	+ 5	+ 13
Burnley ...	326	2,477	2,803	313	+ 2	+ 34
Cardiff ...	1,110	8,562	9,672	439	+10	— 18
Coventry ...	357	1,880	2,237	109	+ 1	+ 4
Croydon ...	769	4,676	5,445	225	+ 4	+ 20
Derby ...	587	2,885	3,472	249	— 3	+ 20
East Ham ...	650	3,600	4,250	324	+ 3	— 1
Gateshead ..	549	5,968	6,517	554	+ 1	+ 32
Huddersfield	464	1,551	2,015	164	...	— 3
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,500	18,130	19,630	615	+11	+ 46
Leeds ...	1,062	12,698	13,760	280	+ 5	+ 13
Leicester ...	780	4,171	4,951	188	+ 2	+ 4
Liverpool ...	3,712	44,531	48,243	577	— 2	— 64
Manchester ...	2,760	29,598	32,358	439	+ 4	— 3
Middlesbrough	334	3,784	4,118	295	+ 6	+ 11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	796	11,646	12,442	428	...	...
Norwich ...	797	4,622	5,419	441	+ 4	+ 25
Nottingham ...	1,111	9,253	10,364	372	+ 6	— 1
Oldham ...	842	3,138	3,980	311	— 1	+ 12
Plymouth ...	449	4,405	4,854	231	...	— 18
Portsmouth ...	842	2,794	3,636	142	+ 7	— 4
Preston ...	390	1,993	2,383	210	— 1	+ 10
St. Helens ...	320	5,310	5,630	524	— 3	+ 31
Salford ...	490	6,129	6,619	328	+ 2	+ 10
Sheffield ...	1,320	19,824	21,144	408	+ 1	— 18
Southampton ...	1,253	4,312	5,565	311	+ 5	+ 3
Southend-on-Sea ...	316	2,748	3,064	223	+13	+ 16
South Shields ...	420	4,604	5,024	453	+ 1	+ 38
Stockport ...	470	1,735	2,205	165	+ 1	— 11
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,697	8,647	10,344	379	+ 4	+ 1
Sunderland ...	746	11,509	12,255	670	+ 6	+ 13
Swansea ...	451	6,391	6,842	423	+ 9	+ 17
Wallasey ...	281	2,008	2,289	241	+ 7	+ 5
Walsall ...	265	2,902	3,167	297	+ 7	+ 44
West Ham ...	2,008	10,229	12,237	472	+22	— 7
Wolverhampton ...	617	2,605	3,222	224	+ 3	+ 8
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,166	313,575	354,741	342	+ 4	— 1
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	61,972	387,656	449,628	311	+ 3	— 2
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,331	85,627	89,958	803	+ 8	— 27
Edinburgh ...	684	13,453	14,137	302	+ 9	— 9
Dundee ...	331	7,432	7,763	433	— 3	+ 29
Aberdeen ...	444	5,454	5,898	331	+ 6	+ 14
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,790	111,966	117,756	605	+ 7	— 16
Totals for all 47 areas above ..	67,762	499,622	567,384	346	+ 4	— 3

* 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.

† 19th November in London, 26th November in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland.

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. 472-473 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

In Germany (excluding Austria and the Sudeten Areas), unemployment decreased during November. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 152,423* as compared with 163,941† at the end of October, 1938, and 572,621 at the end of November, 1937.

In Austria the number of unemployed registered at the end of November, 1938, was 112,745* as compared with 106,543† at the end of October, 1938. At the end of November, 1937, the available statistics show that there were 319,195 persons registered as applicants for work.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment increased during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 404,957, as compared with 401,936 at the end of October, 1938, and 362,551 at the end of November, 1937.

At the beginning of October, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.30 per cent., as compared with October, 1937. In 8,249 undertakings in which, at 1st October, 1938, 2,351,441 persons were employed, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly working time below the normal 40 hours was 18.45, as compared with corresponding percentages of 18.31 at 1st September, 1938, and 8.18 at 1st October, 1937. On the other hand the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 10.39 at 1st October, 1938, 5.31 at 1st September, 1938, and 4.65 at 1st October, 1937.

BELGIUM.||

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 950,560 showed that 12.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in August, 1938, as compared with 12.1 per cent. in July, 1938, and 9.8 per cent. in August, 1937. In addition 15.7 per cent. were employed intermittently in August, 1938, as compared with 16.1 per cent. in July, 1938, and 9.9 per cent. in August, 1937. In August, 1938, 15.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15.6 and in August, 1937, 11.5.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment continued at about the same level during September. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 490,903 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th September, 1938, 20.9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.1 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 21.0 and 3.2, and in the last week of September, 1937, 22.5 and 3.0. At the end of September, 1938, 318,947 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 301,730 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 319,014 and 301,759, and at the end of September, 1937, 340,865 and 324,261.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment showed a considerable increase during October. At the end of that month 57,405 applications for employment (40.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,610 (34.5 per thousand) at the end of September, 1938, and 56,804 (39.6 per thousand) at the end of October, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,506, 1,939 and 1,655 respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 545,894, 6.3 per cent. were wholly, and 4.3 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of September, 1938, the corresponding percentages being 6.3 and 4.7 at the end of June, 1938, and 6.8 and 2.1 at the end of September, 1937.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.††

Unemployment increased in November. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 102,232, as compared with 77,331 at the end of October, 1938. Although no comparison with the corresponding months of 1937 is possible, owing to cessions of territory, the figures, it is stated, suggest that the increased unemployment in November, 1938, was attributable, if not wholly, to some extent, at least, to seasonal causes.

POLAND.‡

Unemployment increased slightly during September. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 212,283, as compared with 210,625 at the end of August, 1938, and 251,376 at the end of September, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during November, in Norway during September and in Sweden during October.

Denmark.§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 459,000, 22.6* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1938, as compared with 18.8† per cent. at the end of October, 1938, and 23.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1937.

Norway.||—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 88,650 show that 17.7 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1938, as compared with 16.4 per cent. at the end of August, 1938, and 17.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1937.

Sweden.¶—Of a total of approximately 612,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.9* per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1938, as compared with 7.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8.3 per cent. at the end of October, 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 September, 1938, showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 5.1 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 September, 1938, was 88.9, as compared with 85.7 for the previous month and 109.0 for September, 1937.

At the end of October, 1938, 7,743,043 applicants were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 76.3 per cent. as compared with October, 1937. The percentage increase between October, 1937, and October, 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.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in October, 1938, 15* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 16 per cent. in September, 1938, and 12 per cent. in October, 1937.

ÉIRE.‡‡

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 91,280 at 31st October to 93,223 at 28th November, 1938. At 29th November, 1937, the corresponding figure was 94,414.

CANADA.§§

Industrial employment showed a slight decline at the beginning of November. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st November, 1938, by firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,100,263 as compared with 1,119,291 at the beginning of October. 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 November, 1938, was 114.6 as compared with 116.7 at 1st October, 1938, and 125.2 at 1st November, 1937.

At the end of September, 1938, 10.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 217,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1938, and 7.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.||||

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 27th August, 1938, was 2,154, as compared with 3,929 at 30th July, 1938, and 27,323 at 28th August, 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 27th August and 30th July, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th November, 1938. Warsaw.§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th December, 1938. Copenhagen.

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

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

** *Survey of Current Business*, November, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and *American Federationist*, November, 1938. Washington.

†† This series has been revised in accordance with the 1935 Census of Manufactures.

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

§§ *The November Employment Situation*, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.|||| *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, September, 1938. Wellington.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

‡ *Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich*, 12th December, 1938. Berlin.§ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 12th November and 9th December, 1938. Paris.|| *Revue du Travail*, November, 1938. Brussels.¶ *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st October, 1938. The Hague.** *La Vie Economique*, November, 1938. Berne.†† *Prager Tagblatt*, 8th December, 1938. Prague.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 91,800 workpeople and in a decrease of about £12,050 in those of 247,000 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 ...	88,500	139,300	£ 10,050	£ 3,850
Metal	1,550	106,900	100	8,150
Other	1,750	800	250	50
TOTAL	91,800	247,000	10,400	12,050

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and decreases in Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were those employed in shale mines and oil works in Scotland; while there were decreases in the wages of cokemen and by-product workers in Durham, West Yorkshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, ironstone miners in Cleveland, North Lincolnshire and Corby, Northamptonshire, and limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham.

In the metal group the principal increases affected iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, and craftsmen employed on ship-repairing at Falmouth. The decreases affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain, whose wages were reduced in accordance with sliding scales based on selling prices to the extent generally of a little over 1½ per cent. on current rates; tinsplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, North Lincolnshire and Corby, Northamptonshire.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected boot and shoe repairers in Northern Ireland, for whom certain of the minimum rates prescribed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased, and cinema employees in Plymouth. The decreases affected workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades at Macclesfield, and skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Of the estimated total increase of £10,400 per week, about £9,750 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or

on the proceeds of the industry; about £100 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £550 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £12,050 per week, about £12,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and the remainder to sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1938.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	241,900	232,800	£ 9,000	£ 19,325
Other Mining and Quarrying	47,650	—	10,200	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	90,800	100	9,650	5
Iron and Steel	111,450	16,000	20,250	5,250
Engineering	22,200	—	2,000	—
Shipbuilding	107,600	—	10,700	—
Other Metal	62,150	28,750	7,650	3,690
Textile	55,100	79,650	4,050	3,170
Clothing	96,250	—	8,300	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	36,750	2,300	3,600	170
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	16,900	100	2,050	10
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,300	—	100	—
Building, Public Works	—	—	—	—
Contracting, etc.	898,750	600	94,150	50
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	10,950	150	1,050	10
Transport	271,400	500	38,350	30
Public Administration	84,150	200	8,900	15
Services	—	—	—	—
Other	127,800	6,550	20,150	725
TOTAL	2,283,100	367,700	250,150	32,450

In the corresponding eleven months of 1937, there were net increases of £723,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,928,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £180 in those of 2,400 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the normal working time of about 300 workpeople was reduced by about 7 hours, on average, per week. The changes reported during the eleven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have affected nearly 161,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,500 have had their hours increased by nearly ½ hour per week, and 159,500 have had their hours reduced by about 2½ per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 8·72 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 58·82 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). Cannock Chase ...			Decrease of 0·06 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2·70 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Leicestershire ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0·84 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45·98 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 43·98 per cent. for all other workers.§
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 1·04 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 47·11 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Scotland	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 75 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries and 70 per cent. at three other collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per shift (7s. 8½d. to 7s. 9d.)§
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham|| ... ..	1 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease¶ of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the basis rates.
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease¶ of 13 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 57 per cent. above the basis rates.**
	South Wales and Monmouthshire..	1st full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Decrease¶ of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 72 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Cleveland	14 Nov.	Ironstone miners	Decrease¶ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41·25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 41·25 per cent., plus 4d. per shift.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire...	6 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Decrease¶ of 1·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70·75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	6 Nov.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Decrease¶ of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham.	14 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease¶ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41·25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 41·25 per cent.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 159,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

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

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

** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

• Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shale Mining	Scotland ...	9 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works (except pieceworkers).	Adoption of uniform rates of wages for certain classes of workpeople, resulting generally in increases of various amounts; restoration of the 3d. per shift deducted from wages of oil workers in October, 1923.*
Glassworking	Belfast ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the leaded light section of the glass working industry.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Cleveland and Durham.	6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 49·75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Tees-side ...	6 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease† of 1·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70·75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rate, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change, 45s. plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Bilston, Staffs. ...	5 Nov.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 49·75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area.	6 Nov.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week, also boys under 21 years.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	West of Scotland ...	28 Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 70 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Great Britain† ...		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. (basic process) and 25 per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Barrow-in-Furness...		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Bilston, Staffs. ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	6 Nov.	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1·5d. per hour plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	England and Scotland		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland.	
	North-East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 10·5d. per hour plus 50 per cent.
	North-East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for Class "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0·25d. per hour plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North-East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0·15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11·89d. per hour; plus in each case 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed in steel works	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1·2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0·75d. per hour; plus in each case 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Bradford ...	1st pay day following 18 Oct.	Smiths' strikers ...	Adoption of a minimum basic rate of 34s. per week, plus, in the case of timeworkers, a bonus of 20s. per week.
Engineering	Sheffield and district	Beginning of last full pay period commencing in Oct.	Smiths' strikers ...	Adoption of minimum rate whilst engaged, along with smiths, on maintenance of firm's own plant, of 3s. per week above the recognised district rate. Rate after change: 38s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Ship-repairing	Falmouth ...	Beginning of pay week commencing 27 Oct.	Fitters, turners, coppersmiths, brass finishers and patternmakers employed on ship-repairing.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (71s.—composed of 63s. basis rate plus 8s. bonus—to 73s. 6d.—composed of 56s. basis rate plus 17s. 6d. bonus).
Drop Forging and Stamping.	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford districts.	Commencement of 1st full pay in week beginning 21 Nov.	Drop forgers and stampers ...	Adoption of basic rates of 52s. per week for drop stamps of 60 cwt. and under 4 tons, of 56s. per week for drop stamps of 4 tons and under 5 tons, and 60s. per week for drop stamps of 5 tons and over—in lieu of the previous basic rate of 52s. per week for drop stamps of 60 cwt. and over—plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Decrease† of 5·25 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 13·125 per cent. above the standard basis rates.‡
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 12 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage decreased|| from 59 to 55 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. 7d.; women 18 years and over, 31s.
Mill Sawing	Liverpool ...	1 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d.).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool ...	1 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d.).

* In addition, the allowances for overtime and week-end labour at mines (other than piecework) which were withdrawn in 1923 have been restored.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less received a special *ex gratia* bonus of 2·125 per cent. (making a minimum percentage addition of 15·25) whilst the *ex gratia* bonus of 7·5 per cent. previously paid to these workpeople remained unaltered.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Boot and Shoe Repairing and Making.	Northern Ireland ...	14 Nov.	Timeworkers :— Male workers other than learners Male learners Female workers in areas outside the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry. Pieceworkers in areas outside the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry.	Adoption of general minimum time rate of 60s. per week resulting in increases of various amounts according to age and area.* Increase in general minimum time rates of 1s. to 5s. per week according to age and area.* Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week according to age.*
Printing	England and Wales (except London).	1 Nov.	Male-feeders of two-revolution machines over 8-crown, assistants directly employed in connection with the running of fully automatic feeders of letterpress machines above quadcrown, brake-hands and assistants on reel-fed rotary presses, first hands and assistants of four-colour Cottrell sheet-fed machines.	Adoption of revised schedule of piecework prices resulting in increases for some operations and no change for others; and increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour for male workers and ¾d. per hour for female workers.*
	Scotland	Pay day in week commencing 7 Nov.	Compositors, letterpress machine-men and auxiliary workers.	Scales of rates introduced varying according to type and size of machine, resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include : male-feeders of two-revolution machines over 8-crown, 56s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; brake-hands of reel-fed rotary presses, 59s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; first hands of four-colour Cottrell sheet-fed rotaries, 56s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; assistants, 52s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. according to experience and Grade of town in each case.†
Bullding	Yorkshire	1st pay day in Oct. 7 Nov.	Plumbers' apprentices	Extra payment introduced for double-day-shifts as follows :—6-day week—where normal weekly hours are 41½, paid 50½ hours wages; 5-day week—where normal weekly hours are 37½, paid 45 hours wages or where 41½ hours, paid 50½ hours.‡
	Elgin, Lossiemouth and Forres.	7 Nov.	Plasterers	Adoption of scale of rates of 9s. per week at 14–15 years, increasing to 28s. 6d. at 20–21 years.
	Dumfries	7 Nov.	Plasterers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.).
Civil Engineering.	England and Wales	1st full pay week after 10 Nov.	Watchmen employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).
	Great Britain ...	1st full pay week after 10 Nov.	Drivers of light petrol cranes and hoists employed by civil engineering contractors.	Rates adopted as follows : watchmen, day or night—County of London, 8s. per shift; Classes 1 and 1A districts, 7s. 6d.; 2 and 2A, 7s. 0d.; 3 and below, 6s. 6d.§
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Rates adopted for drivers of light petrol crane, hoist or mechanical Jack Roll ("Neal's" crane or similar type) up to and including 1-ton capacity, and up to and including 2-tons capacity, of 1d. and 2d. per hour above labourers' rate respectively.§
	Whitley and Monk-seaton.	18 Nov.	Manual workers, excluding paviors and craftsmen, employed by the Urban District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus reduced|| from 56 to 55 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 60 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers : 65s. 3d. per week inclusive of bonus.
	Westmorland ...	30 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Rates of wages of the Joint Industrial Council adopted¶, resulting in increases of various amounts. Hourly rates after change : general yard labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d.; road labourers, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.
	Northamptonshire ...	28 Oct.	Lengthmen employed by the County Council.	Increase of 4d. per day. Rate after change for general yard and road labourers and road scavengers, 7s. 4d. per day.
	Soke of Peterborough	9 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 2s. per week (38s. to 40s.).
	Surrey	23–24 Nov.	Certain road workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change : road labourers, 6s. 1d. per day; road scavengers, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 5d.; road paviors and masons, 6s. 9d.
	Gloucester	2 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 2s. per week. Basic rate after change for road labourers, lengthmen, etc., 52s. 6d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Nov.	Skip and basket makers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change include : general yard and road labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 6½d.
Entertainments	Birmingham (certain theatres).**	31 Oct.	Workers employed in theatres ...	Decrease|| of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 82½ and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	Plymouth	7 Nov.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scale of rates according to the theatre, resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum rates include : stage managers, chief electricians and property master making properties, 84s. per week; daymen, firemen and hallkeepers, 55s. or 57s.; box office staff—chief, 40s. or 50s., assistants 35s. or 40s.; telephonists, 25s.; casual daymen, 1s. 3d. per hour.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Agriculture	East Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 52½ in summer and 48 in winter as previously fixed.†††
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 52½ in summer and 48 in winter as previously fixed.††§
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	20 Nov.	Male workers 21 years of age and over (except those employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds).	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 52 in summer and 50 in winter in lieu of 52 throughout the year as previously fixed.††
Entertainments	Plymouth	7 Nov.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males, and of 48 or 50 for females.||||

* These increases took effect under Orders 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.

† These rates were fixed by an agreement between the British Federation of Master Printers, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers.

‡ These rates were fixed by an agreement between the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Scottish Typographical Association.

§ These rates were agreed upon by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. For classification of places, see June, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 227) and the August, 1936 issue (pages 304–5) for England and Wales, and the November, 1937, issue (page 452) for Scotland. In a few cases, reported in various issues of this GAZETTE, the classification has been altered since these dates.

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

||| This increase is the result of affiliation to the Northumberland and Durham Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).

**** The theatres affected are the Theatre Royal, Hippodrome and Empire.

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

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

§§ Subject to the provisions in regard to care and attention to stock in the case of certain special class workers.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 81, as compared with 64 in the previous month and 91 in November, 1937. In these 81 new disputes about 21,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 7,400 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 2,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 94, involving 30,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at 90,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	3	35	38	16,400	40,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	20	21	9,600	29,000
Transport ...	...	5	5	1,900	4,000
Other ...	9	21	30	2,900	17,000
Total, November, 1938...	13	81	94	30,800	90,000
<i>Total, October, 1938 ...</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>23,200</i>	<i>90,000</i>
<i>Total, November, 1937 ...</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>55,100</i>	<i>152,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 81 disputes beginning in November, 13, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 18, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, on other wage questions; 30, directly involving 7,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 69 new disputes, directly involving 19,300 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 43, directly involving 12,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1938 AND 1937.†

Industry Group.	January to November, 1938.			January to November, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	343	166,300†	684,000	439	383,900†	1,516,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	11	700	4,000	13	1,100	7,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	21	3,000	23,000	37	2,500	16,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding...	74	29,700	152,000	117	91,200	691,000
Other Metal ...	57	12,700	85,000	96	15,800	72,000
Textile ...	38	6,700	82,000	81	23,100	155,000
Clothing...	35	6,700	33,000	32	9,900	71,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	20	4,100	12,000	16	1,900	6,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	33	1,900	31,000	57	2,800	30,000
Building, etc. ...	100	11,900	104,000	87	7,100	37,000
Transport ...	46	14,200	40,000	46	52,200	747,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	18	2,100	10,000	11	800	7,000
Other ...	30	3,300	40,000	44	6,600	51,000
Total ...	826	263,300†	1,300,000	1,076	598,900†	3,406,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workpeople—Gilfach Goch, Glamorganshire (one colliery).	1,349	...	3 Nov.	12 Nov.§	Dispute respecting payment of minimum wage.	Minimum wage dispute to be referred to two arbitrators.
Colliery workpeople—Stepps, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	975	...	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	Dispute respecting bonus payment to afternoon shift workers.	Colliery closed down for an indefinite period.
Colliery workpeople—near Port Talbot (one colliery).	1,416	...	9 Nov.	12 Nov.	Against suspension of a stripper who had refused to carry out instructions.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union.
Colliery workpeople—near Port Talbot (one colliery).	1,416	...	17 Nov.	19 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
POTTERY MANUFACTURE :—						
Workpeople employed in pipe and sanitary ware manufacture—Halifax (one firm).	202	...	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	Against introduction of a new system of wage payment, in place of existing piecework system, alleged to involve a reduction in earnings.	New system accepted for certain workpeople; the majority to remain on previous piece rates pending new terms to be agreed between firm and workpeople's trade union.
ENGINEERING :—						
Toolroom and other workpeople employed in aero engine manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	1,200||	...	16 Nov.||	21 Nov.	For minimum rate of 2s. 2d. per hour for all skilled toolroom workers.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Clerks and other employees of aircraft manufacturing firm—Dumbarton.	66	1,063	18 Nov.	23 Nov.	For reinstatement of a discharged progress clerk.	Discharged clerk to be given employment in another grade of clerical work.
Fitters, turners, machine operators, etc.—Sheffield (one firm).	1,688	506	24 Nov.¶	29 Nov.	Objection to transference of certain rough machining operations from skilled men to apprentices.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage (apprentices remaining on work in question).
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :—						
Workpeople employed in motor-car body, etc., manufacture—Oxford (one firm).	1,798	1,504	1 Nov.	1 Nov.	Against dismissal of an employee for alleged disobedience.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Workpeople employed in the manufacture of batteries, etc.—Erith, Kent (one firm).	500	...	3 Nov.	16 Nov.	Against proposed withdrawal of a time-keeping bonus in the case of female workers.	Scale of guaranteed minimum rates adopted for a 47-hour week; pieceworkers not to suffer a reduction in earnings.
CARPET MANUFACTURE :—						
Carpet weavers, creelers, pickers, etc.—Kidderminster (one firm).	772	140	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, work-timing, 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.
TRANSPORT :—						
Dockers, carters, etc., employed by coal importers—Belfast.	1,800**	...	28 Nov.	30 Nov.	Against employment of non-union foremen.	Work resumed pending negotiations; amicable settlement subsequently reached.

* 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 112,000 in 1938, and 210,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 202,000 in 1938, and 414,000 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.

§ About 600 of the workpeople involved resumed work on 8th November.

|| Only toolroom workers, numbering 65, were involved from 16th to 19th November.

¶ The dispute began with the night shift on the previous day.

** Estimated maximum number involved.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 56%

Food only ... 39%

FOOD.

At 1st December the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 1st November. This was due to decreases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, butter and flour.

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

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st December, 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1938.	1st Dec., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1938.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 2½	s. d. 1 2½	d. + 4½	—
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	— 0½
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	1 3½	1 3	+ 3½	— 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 2½	1 2	+ 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 7	0 7	+ 3½	—
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 2	—
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3	+ 0½	— 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	+ 1	— 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 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 December, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Nov., 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 ...	42	44	43	43
Thin Flank ...	13	16	15	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	30	34	32	32
Thin Flank ...	— 2	7	2	2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	42	48	45	45
Breast ...	13	16	14	15
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	52	49	50	52
Breast ...	— 6	7	—	—
Bacon (streaky)* ...	32	34	33	38
Fish ...	114	94	104	102
Flour ...	30	34	32	34
Bread ...	47	47	47	47
Tea ...	52	55	53	54
Sugar (granulated) ...	25	19	22	22
Milk ...	91	106	99	99
Butter—				
Fresh ...	9	17	13	14
Salt ...	4	8	6	8
Cheese† ...	24	25	24	24
Margarine ...	— 7	— 10	— 9	— 7
Eggs (fresh) ...	93	94	94	100
Potatoes ...	23	9	16	17
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	38	40	39	40

* 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.

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 December, 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 December, 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 was approximately 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 December, 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 December, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st December, 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	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	39	1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czecho-Slovakia (Prague) ...	585	575	579	582	587	Aug.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	19	14	10	...	10	July '37
Finland† ...	809	792	870	865	898	Sept.
France (Paris) ...	325	362	500	588	642	Nov.
„ (other towns) ...	305§	352§	477§	554§	554	Aug.
Germany ...	23	24	25	24	21	Nov.
„ (Vienna) ...	2	0	0	0	-2§§	Nov.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶ ...	18¶	19¶	30	30	30	Sept.
Norway ...	40	45	61	68	63	Oct.
Portugal† ...	1,899	1,963	1,998|||	1,928	1,907	Oct.
Sweden† ...	32	35	41	45	45	Oct.
Switzerland ...	15	20	31	29	30	Oct.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia†† ...	25	27	31	39	39	Oct.
Canada... ...	3	9	17	17	15	Oct.
Eire ...	40§	45§	54§	59§	59	Aug.
New Zealand ...	18	25	36	41	41	Oct.
South Africa ...	2	1	2	7	6	Oct.

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 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A.C.D.E	554	574	640	655	669	Oct.
Czecho-Slovakia (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	30	Sept.
Finland† ...	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	986	Oct.
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	Nov.
„ (Vienna) ...	A.B.C.D.E	5	4	5	4	2	Nov.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶ ...	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	31¶	39	39	39	Sept.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	399	402	Aug.
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	70	Oct.
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	67	Oct.
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	37	Oct.
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	Oct.
Eire ...	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	73§	76	Nov.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	52	O.t.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	22	Oct.

* 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 November*, was 196, as compared with 138† in the previous month*, and with 196† in November, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November numbered 45, as compared with 41 in the previous month, and with 54 in November, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
Engine Drivers, Motormen	...
Firemen	1
Guards (Passenger)	1
Permanent Way Men	5
Porters	1
Shunters ... ..	...
Mechanics	2
Labourers ... ..	...
Other Grades	3
Contractors' Servants	2

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 17

MINES AND QUARRIES.*

Under Coal Mines Acts:—	
Underground	56
Surface	6
Metalliferous Mines	...
Quarries	8

TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 70

FACTORIES.

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ... ..	...
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	5
Metal Extracting and Refining	7
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	8
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	6
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	7
Shipbuilding	8

FACTORIES—continued.

Other Metal Trades ...	1
Cotton ... ..	...
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	3
Other Textile Manufacture	...
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	2
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	2
Food and Drink	3
General Woodwork and Furniture	5
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Rubber ... ..	...
Gas Works	1
Electric Generating Stations	2
Other Industries	2

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	11
Buildings	30
Works of Engineering Construction	6

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT... 109

Total (excluding Seamen) 196

SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels—	
Sailing	1
Steam and Motor	37
Fishing Vessels—	
Steam and Motor	7

TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 45

Total (including Seamen) 241

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The table below shows the number of cases and deaths‡ in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act:—

I. Cases.

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

TOTAL ... 4

OTHER POISONING.

Mercurial	1
Aniline	1

TOTAL ... 2

ANTHRAX.

Wool	1
Handling of Horsehair ...	1
Other Industries	1

TOTAL ... 3

I. Cases—continued.

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch	5
Tar	3
Paraffin ... ..	...
Oil	8
TOTAL	16

CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates	5
Dyeing and Finishing ... ..	...
Chrome Tanning ... ..	...
Chromium Plating	3
Other Industries	2

TOTAL ... 10

Total, Cases ... 35

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.

Pottery	1
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EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch	1
Tar	2

TOTAL ... 3

Total, Deaths... 4

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd December, 1938, and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 29th October and the calendar month of November, 1937.

† 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.

NOVEMBER, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November, have been received from 144* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,451,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given the total figures for November, 1937, in respect of the same 144 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling-Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	88,100	6,700	20,500	42,900	31,300	189,500
Yorkshire	311,700	20,200	118,300	9,100	86,500	545,800
Lancs. and Cheshire	392,600	39,500	37,000	4,100	127,600	600,800
North and West-Midland ...	928,000	180,800	164,100	249,200	150,100	1,672,200
South-Midland & Eastern ...	205,100	9,800	32,800	22,000	28,100	297,800
Outer London†...	997,200	112,200	108,600	30,900	135,600	1,384,500
South-Eastern	342,600	76,100	45,500	50,600	80,300	595,100
South-Western...	76,100	3,000	3,900	—	16,700	99,700
Wales and Mon.	73,100	34,200	2,300	25,100	19,600	154,300
SCOTLAND ...	267,500	136,500	89,300	310,600	118,800	922,700
TOTAL, Nov., 1938	3,682,000	619,000	622,300	744,500	794,600	6,462,400
Total, Nov., 1937	5,204,400	412,600	824,800	932,100	790,800	8,164,700

For all classes of buildings combined the total for November, in respect of the above 144 Authorities, shows a decrease of 21·0 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for October, 1938, and a decrease of 20·8 per cent. as compared with that for November, 1937.

OCTOBER, 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 141 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during October, 1938. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,864,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £8,368,400 compared with £7,041,400 in September, 1938, and £8,698,000 in October, 1937. Of the total for October, 1938, dwelling houses accounted for £4,685,000; factories and workshops, £1,895,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £689,400; churches, schools and public buildings, £342,300; other buildings and additions, and alterations to existing buildings, £756,100. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in October was 9,841, as compared with 8,851 in September, 1938, and 11,377 in October, 1937.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

WORKMEN INJURED WHILST USING EMPLOYERS' CANTEEN—WHETHER ACCIDENT AROSE OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT.

This was an appeal by the employers against a finding of the County Court Judge that the workman (a boy of 15 employed as a machine driller) had been injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. On the top floor of the employers' factory there was a canteen owned by the employers but run by an independent contractor for his own profit. In the canteen were a number of tables and games were played there, such as table tennis, draughts and darts. The workmen could take food there and eat it, or buy a hot meal, but were under no compulsion to use the canteen and were not obliged to buy anything when using the canteen. On the day in question the workman, who used the canteen regularly, was sitting at a table in the canteen during his lunch-time when a boy got up to play at a dart board about 5 ft. away and a dart flew off the dart board and hit the workman's eye. The County Court Judge held that the canteen formed part of the premises on which the workman was employed; that the workman met with an accident whilst lawfully using the canteen and by the playing of darts which was a normal and usual feature of the use to which the canteen was put by the employers' workpeople; that the taking of his meals by the workman in the canteen was incidental to his employment and the risk from a dart was incidental to that user and employment. The County Court Judge accordingly awarded in favour of the workman for 13s. 2d. a week compensation. The Court of Appeal (Slessor, Finlay and Luxmoore L. JJ.) in dismissing the employers' appeal, agreed with the County Court Judge in holding that the workman had proved as a matter of law that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.—*Knight v. Howard Wall, Limited. Court of Appeal. 6th December, 1938.*

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); and Lancs. and Cheshire (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

FAILURE TO KEEP MACHINERY PROPERLY FENCED.

These proceedings arose out of an accident which occurred on 28th September, 1937, in the factory of J. J. Lane, Limited, of Cranbrook Street, Old Ford Road, London, E., whereby an employee Jack Albert Foster, a lad of 16 years, sustained bodily injury. Foster was operating a milling machine of which a cutting tool formed a part; a guard was available for use on the machine but on the day in question it was not on the machine. Whilst operating the machine Foster had to keep the cutter wet by dripping water on it with a brush in his left hand. The cutter had a piece broken off and Foster's overall sleeve, in the absence of a guard, caught on the cutter and his left wrist was dragged on to the cutter and badly cut. An Information was preferred by a factory inspector against the Company under sections 10 (1) (c) and 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for not having the cutting tool securely fenced or in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it would be if securely fenced, whereby Foster sustained bodily injury. The summons against the Company obtained on the Information of the factory inspector was dated 16th December, 1937. On 22nd December, 1937, the Company laid an oral Information against Foster. On this Information a summons was obtained against Foster under sections 10 (1) (c) and 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as being the occupier of the factory in Cranbrook Street, Old Ford Road, for neglecting to have the machinery fenced whereby he himself suffered bodily injury. At the hearing before the magistrate the Company asserted that their Information was intended to be and was one charging Foster as the actual offender under section 141 (1) of the said Act, and they asked for leave (which was granted) to proceed upon the Information under section 141 (1) accordingly. The summonses against the Company and against Foster were both heard on 31st December, 1937. The summons against the Company was taken first and the factory inspector called Foster as a witness and asked him questions directed to show that the cutter was unfenced at the time of the accident. Foster by his counsel objected to answering these questions as tending to incriminate him. The magistrate upheld this objection and dismissed the summons against the Company. The factory inspector now appealed by way of case stated on the question whether in dismissing the summons against the Company the magistrate came to a correct determination in point of law.

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) in the course of his judgment referred to the summons obtained against Foster by the Company on 22nd December, 1937, and said: "The date of the summons based upon the Information of the factory inspector was 16th December, 1937, so that six days after the summons against the employers under the Factory Act the employers obtained an Information dated 22nd December against the boy charging the boy with being an occupier of the factory and being the author of the offence. Now that summons has been described and accurately described by learned Counsel as manifest nonsense. A still stronger term might have been applied to it. In fact that manifest nonsense was not pursued. The Information had been obtained and the document is here, but it was not pursued." His Lordship stated that section 141 (1) was, of course, "the section which provides in a proper case the power of the occupier to exempt himself from a fine on conviction of the actual offender so that if there were any degree of good faith in this matter at all—and personally I doubt if there were—the suggestion was that the employers really and *bona fide* intended to charge the boy as being the actual offender within section 141." After dealing with what took place at the hearing before the magistrate, when Foster's objection to answering certain questions was upheld, his Lordship proceeded: "Now that is really a shocking state of affairs; I repeat it—a shocking state of affairs. No argument having been addressed to the magistrate on that matter, we have it over his hand that he advised this lad that he was not bound to answer any question directed to show that the machine was unfenced. What possible ground could there have been for suggesting honestly that the answer to that question could incriminate the lad? The well-known principle upon which witnesses may in a proper case decline to answer questions is too well established to need discussion at this stage. Fifty-six years ago in the case of *Ex Parte Reynolds*, reported in Vol. 20 Chancery Division, Sir George Jessel, then Master of the Rolls, said this at page 299: 'To entitle a party called as a witness to the privilege of silence, the Court must see, from the circumstances of the case and the nature of the evidence which the witness is called to give, that there is reasonable ground to apprehend danger to the witness from his being compelled to answer' 'Subject to this reservation, a Judge is, in our opinion, bound to insist on a witness answering, unless he is satisfied that the answer will tend to place the witness in peril.' On the next page Sir George Jessel added with reference to several prior cases: 'They also state this, which is obvious, that if you allowed the witness merely on his own statement of his belief that an answer to the question would tend to criminate him (for that is all, he is only bound to believe that) to refuse to answer it, it would enable a friendly witness, who wished to assist one of the parties, to escape examination altogether, and to refuse to give his evidence,' and it was ostensibly upon the ground that this lad was unwilling to answer this question that he was advised that he was not bound to answer the question; the question was thereupon dropped and notwithstanding the uncontradicted evidence in the case the magistrate found himself able to dismiss the Information."

"It is quite obvious to me that these proceedings by the employers against the boy were neither instituted nor, so far as they were maintained, were they maintained in good faith. They were maintained as they were instituted in bad faith, the purpose being

so to intimidate the boy by fear of some fantastic suggestion against him in an Information now stigmatised and rightly stigmatised as perfect nonsense so that he might be prevented from giving the evidence which everybody knew he was in a position to give and willing to give for the purpose of proving the offence under the Factory Act.

"This is, I repeat, a deplorable state of affairs, for which, so far as I can see, there is no shadow of justification, and it is to be hoped that all persons concerned in their suitable measure and at some suitable time will be called upon to answer for it.

"In the meantime, it is clear on this statement of the facts that there was only one course open to this magistrate, and that was to find that the offence was proved, and the case will go back to him with the direction so to find."

Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Macnaghten having concurred, the case was sent back to the magistrate with a direction to find that the offence charged against the Company was proved. *Macleod v. J. J. Lane Limited. High Court of Justice: Divisional Court (The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Macnaghten) 24th October, 1938.*

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 1918.

LAUNDRY TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer pleaded guilty to underpaying 11 female workers and causing to be made a false record of wages. She was fined £10 10s. (viz., 10s. on each underpayment charge and £5 on the records charge). She was ordered also to pay £95 1s. 6d. arrears of wages. Her husband pleaded guilty to producing a false record of wages paid and was fined £5. The Ministry was granted one guinea as advocate's fee.—*Rex v. Sarah Jane Crawford and Herbert Crawford. Bromsgrove Police Court. 15th November, 1938.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 4458/38. (21.11.38).

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—CONTINUOUSLY UNEMPLOYED—RECOGNISED OR CUSTOMARY HOLIDAYS—INTERPRETATION OF "WORKING DAYS" AS USED IN THE TWELVE DAYS' RULE.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of 30th July, and 1st and 2nd August, 1938, nor can those days count for continuity of unemployment.

"The claimant was a hewer employed at a colliery in County Durham. Under the terms of the 'Supplemental Agreement,' which are to be found in Decision 3930/38,† the claimant received on Friday, 29th July, 1938, the 'annual holiday allowance'. The 'holiday of three days' mentioned in that agreement was, at the colliery at which he was employed, Saturday, 30th July; Monday, 1st August; Tuesday, 2nd August, 1938. In respect of those three days the Insurance Officer has decided, and his decision has been upheld by the Court of Referees, that the claimant was not unemployed and was not entitled to benefit.

"The claimant's association has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees.

"The collieries in the district in which the claimant was employed have, owing to slackness of trade, been working on a rota system, which seems to be, according to the evidence given to the Court of Referees, two weeks of working and one week of 'play' in each period of three weeks. Furthermore it appears that Saturday is normally a non-working day at the colliery at which the claimant was employed.

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

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

† Not printed.

"The claimant was unemployed from 16th July to 2nd August, 1938, for the following reasons:—

Saturday	16th July	Normally a non-working day.
Monday	18th July	'Play' week under the rota system.
Tuesday	19th July	
Wednesday	20th July	
Thursday	21st July	
Friday	22nd July	
Saturday	23rd July	Miners' gala day which is a recognised holiday.
Monday	25th July	Colliery idle because of mechanical breakdown.
Tuesday	26th July	
Wednesday	27th July	
Thursday	28th July	
Friday	29th July	
Saturday	30th July	'Holiday of three days' under the supplemental agreement.
Monday	1st August	
Tuesday	2nd August	

"On Wednesday, 3rd August, the claimant resumed work at the colliery.

"Whether or not the claimant was unemployed and entitled to receive benefit in respect of 30th July, 1st and 2nd August, 1938, depends upon the application of the twelve days' rule enunciated in Decision 7712.*

"The rule is framed in these words 'Where the total period of suspension amounts to two weeks, or 12 working days, in addition to the holiday period, it should generally be considered that the employment has come to an end before the holiday; but that where the period of suspension is less, an applicant for benefit should generally be considered as only temporarily suspended and not finally discharged, and therefore not entitled to benefit in respect of the holidays'.

"If each weekday in the period, 16th to 29th July, 1938, can be counted as a 'working day' in applying the rule, the claimant is entitled to benefit in respect of 30th July, 1st and 2nd August of that year. If any one of such weekdays cannot so be counted the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of, nor to count for continuity of unemployment, those three days.

"The question which was argued on this appeal was whether miners' gala day was a 'working day' within the meaning of those words in the twelve days' rule.

"A similar question was raised in Case 8698/34† wherein a colliery worker completed a week's work on Saturday, 5th May, 1934. As he was working only one week in each period of three weeks he would in normal circumstances have resumed work on Monday, 21st May, 1934. Monday, 7th May, 1934, was a day of recognised holiday, being the May Day holiday and the question arose whether that day could be included as a 'working day' for the purpose of applying the twelve days' rule.

"In deciding that case the Umpire said 'Monday, 7th May, was a day of recognised holiday at the mine, being May Day holiday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd May respectively were the customary and recognised Whitsun holiday. In these circumstances the claimant was unemployed for twelve days preceding the Whitsun holiday if Monday, 7th May, can be counted as one of those days. In my view it cannot so be counted as the twelve days referred to in Decision 7712, must be "twelve working days in addition to the holiday period", and 7th May was a period of recognised holiday. . . . The test applied by the twelve days' rule has always been: Are there twelve days apart from a holiday period on which the claimant has had no employment? If the answer to this question is in the negative, as it is in the present case, the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit in respect of days of recognised holiday. If it is in the affirmative, he is so entitled, as his employment is presumed to have come to an end before the holiday period or periods.'

"In Decision 7357/29,‡ it is said 'The expression "working days" means "normal working days"; so that in the computation of the 12 working days it will be necessary to exclude days of recognised holiday but to include days of suspension due to economic causes, for example, short time working owing to slackness of trade.'

"Sunday may be a 'working day' for the purpose of applying the twelve days' rule if that day of the week is for the claimant a working day. In Decision 2761/37,§ it was said 'The claimant was employed as a deckhand on a trawler which was engaged in fishing voyages and his employment was continuous throughout the voyage. "Twelve working days", therefore, in his case included Sundays.'

"The expression 'working days' in a charter party was considered by the Court of Appeal in *Neilson v. Wait* (16 Q.B.D. 71) wherein the Master of the Rolls said 'If by the custom of the port certain days in the year are holidays so that no work is done in that port on those days, then "working days" do not include those holidays.'

"A recognised holiday is the very opposite of a working day, and it would be a contradiction in terms to describe it as such (*cf.* the opening paragraphs of Decision 22096/31).§

"Decision 18420/31,|| which may at first sight appear to conflict with Decision 8698/34, related not to a day of customary or recognised holiday but to a day on which the claimant did not normally work owing to his being a five shift worker. The question to be decided in Case 18420/31 was whether the day in question was to be treated as a 'working day' for the purpose of applying the twelve days' rule, and it was held that it should so be treated. The

* Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14, Pamphlet No. 43.

† Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 280, Pamphlet No. 10/1929.

‡ Not printed.

§ Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 233, Pamphlet No. 11/1931

|| Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 197, Pamphlet No. 10/1931.

expression 'working days' in the twelve days' rule means days on which work is normally performed as opposed to days of customary or recognised holiday on which work normally is not performed. In that sense, as is pointed out in Decision 8698/34, the day in question in Decision 18420/31 was a 'working day' as that expression is used in the twelve days' rule.

"Reference should also be made to Cases 3610/37* and 4588/37.†

"These two cases were concerned with three well-established principles. The first was enunciated in Case 228† (Benefit (1911) Cases). 'I do not consider that a workman has been continuously unemployed when his non-employment is due to recognised annual holidays which form part of the accepted terms of his employment.' The second principle is 'It has been well-established by Umpire's Decisions that when an applicant has worked the number of days or shifts which constitute his full normal working week he is not entitled to claim unemployment benefit in respect of any day in that week upon which he does not in fact work' (Decision 3387/29).‡ The third principle is that if, owing to a recognised holiday in the week in question, the number of shifts normally worked is reduced by the number of days of holiday, he has worked his full normal number of shifts in that week if he has worked the number of shifts so reduced (Decision 16672/31).§

"In each of the last mentioned cases there was a day of recognised holiday which, owing to the operation of the night work regulation, was also normally a day on which the claimant was unemployed; neither of the claimants being a six shifts a week worker. Neither claimant had worked his full normal number of shifts in the week in question even when regard was had to the holiday. In these circumstances it was held that the claimant's non-employment on the day of recognised holiday was not due to the holiday but to the fact that it was for him a day on which he was unemployed under his normal system of working, and that was the sole point decided in those two cases.

"It will thus be seen that the two last mentioned cases do not touch the point decided in Case 8698/34, and they have no bearing on the interpretation of the expression 'working days' as used in the twelve days' rule.

"Following Decision 8698/34, I am unable to disturb the decision of the Court of Referees."

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The National Joint Council for the Building Industry has submitted to the Minister of Labour for approval under section 72 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, a Scheme entitled the Building Industry Supplementary Unemployment Insurance Scheme. The Scheme is designed to provide for the payment of "wet-time benefit" to workers in the building industry in respect of time lost owing to inclement weather, such payments to be made out of a fund formed by the compulsory collection of contributions from employers and workpeople in the building industry. The Minister desires to afford persons who would be affected by the Scheme an opportunity to express their views.

Copies of the Scheme may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1, to whom representations should be submitted in writing as soon as possible and in any case before 7th January, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of section 59 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour, not later than the end of February, 1939, on the financial condition of the general account of the Unemployment Fund and of the agricultural account of that Fund on 31st December, 1938.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 6th January, 1939. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

6th December, 1938.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

NEW REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has made the following Regulations, under the Factories Act, 1937, to have effect from 1st January, 1939:—

The Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations, 1938, extending the provisions of section 66 of the Act to compressed air illness.

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

* Vol. XVI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 66, Pamphlet No. 8/1937.
† Vol. XVI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 89, Pamphlet No. 11/1937.
‡ Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 118, Pamphlet No. 5/1929.
§ Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 167, Pamphlet No. 8/1931.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

PAINTER, GRADE II: CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, SHREWSBURY, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a painter, grade II, employed by the Great Western Railway at Shrewsbury should be regraded as painter, grade I, on the grounds that he had served an apprenticeship to the trade, that during his employment with the Company he had gained further experience in its various branches, and that he was qualified to do work of the highest class. The Company contended that the proportion of high class work performed was very small and that a claim for regrading should be determined largely on the work a man is called upon to perform rather than his ability to perform on occasions work of a higher class. The Court decided that the nature of the duties of the painter concerned entitled him to be regraded as painter, grade I.—Award No. 1715; dated 7th November, 1938.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—A difference having arisen between the parties to Award No. 1691, as to whether the Society's employees at their bacon and packing factories at Trafford Park, Manchester, and their butter factories situated in London, Bristol and Cardiff, are entitled to the wages increases provided under that Award, the Court was requested to give a ruling. The Court ruled that the provisions of Award No. 1691 are not applicable to the warehouse workers and packers in question.—Award No. 1716; dated 7th November, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS: BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Civil Service Clerical Association and the Government Galleries Established Officers' Association claimed revisions in the salary scales of attendants and assistants (class II and class I) and in the hours of attendance, annual leave and overtime payments for attendants. The Tribunal awarded increased salary scales for attendants and assistants (class II and class I) but made no alterations in the hours of attendance, annual leave or overtime rates.—Award No. 38; dated 16th November, 1938.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

TYNE TUGBOATMEN.—Differences having arisen between the Tyne Tugowners' Association and the North-East Coast Tugboatmen and Fishermen's Association concerning conditions of employment of certain grades of workpeople engaged in towing and assisting vessels and craft in, out and about the river Tyne and at sea, the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. After Mr. John Forster, who was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator, had heard preliminary evidence, it was arranged that certain matters should be further discussed at meetings between the parties. In the course of these meetings they were able to conclude an agreement settling the points at issue, and the reference to arbitration was accordingly withdrawn.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.L.(N.9), dated 14th November, 1938, to fix general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for male workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S.(N.27), dated 15th November, 1938, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers newly brought within the scope of the trade by the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order (Northern Ireland), 1938.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Z(31), and (31A), dated 14th November, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum piece rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 28th November, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Amending Regulations (S. R. & O. 1938, No. 1385) dated 15th November, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S. R. & O. 1938, No. 1344) dated 9th November, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Board Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Analysis of agricultural production, prices and supplies in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1936. Vol. LXXI. Part II. Ministry of Agriculture.* [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series: No. 23 (revised). Retail Distribution. Ministry of Labour.* [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—*Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: twenty-seventh day, 28th October, 1938.* [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*Proposed action by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the draft convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers and the recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting.* [Cmd. 5886; price 1d.]

TINPLATE FACTORIES.—*Report on conferences concerning fencing of machinery, other safety precautions and health and welfare in tinplate factories.* Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1938. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 10/1938. Ministry of Labour.* [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Motors: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Switchgear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Alternators, Motor:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aluminium Ware:** White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Amplifiers:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Armature, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Batteries:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Young Accumulator Co., Ltd., New Malden.—**Bays, Steel Shelving:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Block, Thrust, Reduction, etc.:** David Brown & Sons (Hudd.) Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Blocks, Geared:** Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blocks, Overhead, etc.:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Blocks, Steel:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Boards, Control:** Igranic Electrical Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Boards, Distributing, etc.:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lanes.—**Boiler Plant:** Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boilers:** Abbot & Co. (Newark), Ltd., Newark. Sub-contractors for Mountings: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham. Sub-contractors for Safety Valve: J. A. Grant & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Injector: Holden & Brooks, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boots, Leather:** J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbut & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Stanwick; Smith & Foster, Ltd., Kettering; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Rubber:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Bottle-Rack Stowage:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Condenser, etc.:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boxes, Fuse:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Boxes, Junction, Boards, etc.:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Lamp and Control:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Mercury:** Bell Punch Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Breakers, Branch:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lanes.—**Brushes, Painters:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Rigby, Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Percy P. Baker, London, N.; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Webb & Foulger (Brush Manufacturers), Ltd., London, E.; Davis Barrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; J. Root & Son, Bletchley.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** A. Luson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; John Sanders (Brushes), Ltd., Cardiff.—**Buoys:** Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Goole.—**Cable, Electric:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Britannic Electric Cable Construction Co., Ltd., Iver; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Conollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—**Calico:** James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury.—**Cambric:** John H. Gillet & Sons, Ltd., Chorley; Downeys' (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester; Stonebridge

Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Colne; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Caps, Cloth:** Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; Hobson & Sons, (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Capstan:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-contractors for Engine: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Chairs, Table:** Francis East & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Chokes:** Aeronautical and General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Chutes:** Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Clocks:** Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Closets, Water:** Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barrhead.—**Clothing, Oilskin, Heavy:** James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—**Clumps, Anchor:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Cocks:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Collars, White:** R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Compass Gear:** George Kent, Ltd., Luton; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Condenser Units:** Sparklets, Ltd., London, N.; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Condensers:** L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for Paper: Britains, Ltd., Manchester.—**Containers, Phosphide:** Holmes' Marine Life Protection Association, Ltd., Barking.—**Cooking Apparatus:** Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cranes:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clyde Crane & Engineering Co. (Proprietors Clyde, Crane & Booth) Ltd., Mossend; Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; English Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Rugby; Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd.), Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Crompton, Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Boilers: Clayton, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Injectors: Gresham & Craven, Ltd., Manchester; Holden & Brooks, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Mountings: Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cushions:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cutlery:** Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; R. T. Mosley & Co., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cutters, Motor:** Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth; Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Colchester; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Leo. A. Robinson, Lowestoft; Risdon Beazley Marine Trading Co., Ltd., Southampton; Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. Sub-contractors for Machinery: W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-contractors for Metal Fittings: H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; East Kent Ironworks Co., Sittingbourne; R. Wood & Sons, Portsmouth.—**Detectors, Coils, etc.:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Die-castings:** Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Dinghies, Motor:** British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. & J. Tod, Ltd., Weymouth; Hills Construction Co., South Shields; M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Wearside Boatbuilding Co., Sunderland. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drawers, Vests and Singlets:** M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Edward R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester and Stockton.—**Driers, Liquid:** Lewis, Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Drums, etc.:** Jukes, Coulson, Stokes & Co., London, E.; Drums, Ltd., Grays; Lewis, Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Electrical Installations:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Electro Plate:** John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Bushell & Co. (1925), Ltd., Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Exchanges:** Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fans:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fearnought and Kersey:** John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, near Halifax; Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Fingers, Springs, etc.:** Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flags and Bunting:** Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Floats:** Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—**Forges:** William Allday & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—**Frames and Brackets:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fuses:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton. Sub-contractors for Paper: O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Lanes.—**Gearing, Reduction, etc.:** David Brown & Sons (Hudd.), Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Generating Sets:** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Glands for Junction Boxes, etc.:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Gilbert Austin, Ltd., Glasgow; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Sub-contractors for Castings: Robert Currie & Sons, Glasgow; Wm. Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Extruded Bar: Delta Metal

Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Insulation: Ellisons Insulation, Ltd., Birmingham. **Grease, Mercurous:** Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **Handkerchiefs:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Headers, Boiler:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew. **Heating System:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **Hose Fittings:** T. C. Enstone & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Nunan & Stove, Ltd.; Holders, Ltd., Edinburgh. **Hoses, Flexible:** Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N. **Ingots, Manganese Bronze:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Jackets and Trousers, Fearnought:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon. **Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley. **Jute Goods:** Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Ogilvy Bros. (Kirriemuir), Ltd., Kirriemuir; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir. **Kingstons and Panels:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead. **Lagging, Asbestos:** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Dick's Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Plyboards: Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E. **Lampholders:** Sperryn & Co., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Insulating Material: George Wingrove & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. **Lamps, Searchlight:** Clarke & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Lathes:** Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Stratford; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Halifax; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. **Lead, Red:** London Lead Oxide Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow. **Lenses, Projection:** G. B. Equipments, Ltd., London, W. **Lift, Turntable, etc.:** Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. **Lighting Fittings:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Liners, Cylinder:** North-Eastern Marine Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend. **Locomotives:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds. **Machinery, Cooling:** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Machines, Boring:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. **Machines, Grinding:** A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. **Machines, Litho:** Furnival & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Soldans, Ltd., London, W.C. **Machines, Pipe Bending:** Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. **Machines, Shaping:** Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge. **Machines, Whisking, Mixing and Beating:** Atlantic Engine Co. (1920), Ltd., Wishaw. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Mallets:** H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. **Mattresses, Pillows and Covers:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Microscopes:** C. Baker, London, S.W. **Monochloronaphthalene:** Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Motors:** Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham. **Mouldings, Resin:** H. E. Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd., St. Helens; Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley; Plasmic, Ltd., London, N. **Oil Paste:** Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool. **Paint Powder, Aluminium:** English Metal Powder Co., Ltd., West Drayton. **Panels, Transmitters, etc.:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon. **Panels, Transparent, Released:** British Engraving & Nameplate Manufacturing Co., London, W. **Panels, W/T:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. **Plates, Locking and Shackles:** Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall. **Plugs, Telephone:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby. **Ply Boards, Fireproofed:** Saro Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., East Cowes; Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Plywood Works, Ltd., Willington Quay. Sub-contractors for Veneers: J. Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E. **Press, Flanging:** John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. **Pumps and Heating Plant:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **Pumps and Pumping Units:** Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. **Pyjama Suits:** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Lloyd Attree & Smith, London, E. Sub-contractors for Buttons: W. H. Betts, London, E.C. **Racks, Storage:** Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. **Reels, Hawser:** Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; A. & D. Turner, Ltd., Glasgow; Westmoor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland. **Repeaters, Compass:** W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Resistance Units:** Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Ropes, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Rutherglen. **Sailcloth, Canvas:** Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath. **Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow;** Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee. **Scarves, Silk:** Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield. **Screws, Brass and Iron:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham. **Scuttles, Side:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Sextants:** Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford. **Sheet, Tape, etc., Rubber:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; William

Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking. **Sheeting, Asbestos:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Richard Klinger, Ltd., Sidcup; Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton. **Sheets, Zinc, etc.:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. Enfield; W. Barnes & Son, London, N. **Shirts:** Salisbury Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bridgwater. Sub-contractors for Buttons: Heaton & Taylor, Ltd., Birmingham. **Shoes, Canvas:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Adam Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds. **Shorts, Drill:** "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Halifax and/or Hangingroyd; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. **Shutters Roller:** Shutter Contractors, Ltd., Enfield. **Silica Parts:** Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend. **Slippers, Leather:** G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds. **Soda:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E. and Cheshire. **Solder:** Tyne Solder Co., Felling; C. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E. **Sounding Gear:** Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow. **Spectograph, etc.:** Adam Hilger, Ltd., London, N.W. **Steering Gear:** Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. **Stockings:** Alfred Yates & Co., Sibley; L. H. Burrage & Co., Ltd., Leicester. **Stoppers:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd. **Suits, Combination:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge and Halifax; Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Redman Bros., Todmorden. **Switches, Plugs, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Wembley; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; G. H. Carter & Sons, Romford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. **Switchgear:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford. **Telephones and Telephone Apparatus:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. **Telescopes, Electron, etc.:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham. **Telescopes, Modification of:** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W. **Tender, Overhaul of:** British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton. **Timber, English:** G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; Frank Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford & Canterbury; Charles R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Cirencester and Crewkerne; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Newport, Essex, East Grinstead and Robertsbridge; George Blay, Ltd., Honiton; Baynes (Reading), Ltd., Frome; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; Wm. Ivens & Sons, Rugby and Welton. **Tomatoes, Tinned:** G. Costa & Co., London, S.E.; George Harker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Torsionmeters:** E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. **Tractor, Electric:** Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool. **Transformers:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester. **Transmitters:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford. **Truck, Electric:** Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool. **Trucks, Bogie:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley. **Twine:** Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath. **Tubes, Brass:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich. **Tubes, Condenser:** Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham. **Tubes, Steel:** Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Tubing, Canvas Hose:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Lancaster. **Tubing, Rubber:** David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. **Valves, Wireless:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. and Sidcup; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley and Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Filaments: Contacts, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Bulbs: Graingers, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Ventilators:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Thos. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds. **Watchcoats and Overcoats:** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E. or Benfleet; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E. **Wedges, Beech:** Chas. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; Frank Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford; John Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Weston Common and Widworthy. **Welding Sets:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Trucks: H. E. Slingsby, Bradford. Sub-contractors for Starters: Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. **Winches:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. **Wire:** British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Cleckheaton. **Wire, Aerial:** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor. **Works and Civil Engineering Contracts:** Speirs, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Baxter & Sons (Contractors), Ltd., Dunfermline; Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth; R. G. Odell, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. M. Evans, Caermarthen; James Dredging, Towage & Transport Co., Ltd., Southampton; Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Le Grand Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., Southall. **Works Materials:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Guest Keen & Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds; Woodfield Hoisting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., London, S.W.; Perry & Perry, Ltd., Beaminster; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Garland & Roger, Ltd., Leith; Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.; Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington. **X-Ray Apparatus:** Philips Industrial, Ltd., London, W.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Cleaners : Vokes, Ltd., Putney.—**Aprons :** D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—**Attachments, Towing :** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Axes :** W. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bags, Pin :** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Balances :** L. Oertling, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Barrows, Drum :** J. Hustler & Son, Ltd., Morecambe.—**Barrows, Truck :** Crewe & Co., Leeds.—**Barrows, Wheel :** A. Hingley, Derby; W. E. Eaton, Manchester.—**Batteries and Cells :** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British G.W.Z. Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Batteries, S.P. Boxes :** Watkins, Sporne & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bearings :** Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Pollard Bearings, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bedplates :** Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Bedsteads :** Fitter Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Marlow, Ltd., Dudley; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley; Ace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Phillips, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bicycle Parts :** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bins, Steel :** Sargeant, Turner & Son, Ltd., Stourbridge; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Blankets :** Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd.—**Blocks, Glass :** Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Boards, Charging :** Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boats, Folding and Parts :** Saunders Shipyard, Ltd., I.O.W.; Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., Hounslow; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—**Bolsters :** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Boots :** British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boring Machines :** Urquhart Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Bottles, Water :** Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—**Boxes, Connector :** Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Corrugated, Board :** Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield.—**Boxes, Stationery :** C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham.—**Brass Bar :** Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brushes :** C. H. Leng & Son, Birmingham; Addis, Hertford; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. F. Marshall & Son, London, E.; Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; David Hayward, Ltd., Bloxwich; Root & Son, Bletchley; Briton Brush Co., Ltd., Wymondham; Bradnark & Son, Walsall; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—**Buckets, etc. :** Hyde Bros. & Timings, Birmingham; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye; National Galvanizers, Ltd., Sunderland; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Bird Stevens & Co., Ltd., Quarry Bank.—**Buckles :** S.D. Rivet Co., Leicester; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bulbs, Electric :** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Buttons :** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable and Wire :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cable, etc. :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Prescott; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aberdare; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle.—**Cable, Telephone, etc. :** Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico :** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—**Cans :** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas-Backed Rubber Sheet :** Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Car :** Prima Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases, Bolster :** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Chains :** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Chairs, etc. :** Rosebury Metal Works Co., London, E.C.; Owen Haines & Sons, High Wycombe; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Thos. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Charging Plant :** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Chassis :** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Chevrons :** Sunderland Mantle & Gown Co., Ltd., Sunderland; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cloth, Blue, Red and Scarlet :** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Cloth, D.M. :** Brown Bros., Galashiels; J. E. Crother, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. F. Stewart & Co., Galashiels; G. & T. Stubble, Ltd., Batley; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; W. Baines Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; A. A. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; J. D. Johnston, Leeds; G. H. Hirst, Batley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Booth, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; P. Womersley Sons, Pudsey; R. Noble & Co., Hawick; H. Hamer & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Cloth, Lasting :** W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Ltd., Luddenden; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Ireland and Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; R. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—**Clothing, Magazine :** Arthur Miller, London, E.; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Combs :** John Dobson (Milnthorpe), Ltd., Westmorland; Aberdeen Combworks Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Compasses, Prismatic :** Francis Barker & Sons (1932), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Concrete Mixers and Spares :** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Benford, Ltd., Warwick.—**Containers, Cooking :** Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—

Containers, Water : Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cookers, Portable :**—**Components :** Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—**Copper Ingot :** Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper Rings :** Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cordage :** British Ropes, Leith.—**Corrugated Sheets :** Llanelly Steel Co. (1907), Ltd., Llanelly.—**Cotton :** W. Evans & Co., Ltd., Derby; Central Agency, Ltd., Paisley.—**Covers, Mess Tin :** Kings (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; Frank Lane, Ltd., London.—**Covers, Waterbottle :** Bridgwater Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bridgwater.—**Cranes :** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Cutlery :** Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; F. Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cylinders :** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley and Chesterfield.—**Decking for Bridges :** Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Denim :** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Walkden; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde; Barker & Swift, Ltd., Swinton; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Swinton.—**Diaphragms, Respirator :** W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chas. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Carus & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; G. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Warrington; F. W. Potter & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh.—**Dishes :** Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Dowels, etc. :** Durham St. Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie and Kirkcaldy.—**Drawers, Cellular :** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Kings (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; Sunderland Mantle & Gown Co., Sunderland; J. MacFarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow; E. R. Buch & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drill, etc. :** Fothergill & Harvey, Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Drilling Machines :** F. Town & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—**Drill, Jackets, etc. :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Highton & Sons, Ltd., Nantwich.—**Drives, Electric Motor :** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Griseley and Chelmsford.—**Drums, Cable :** J. Sankey & Son, Ltd., Bilston; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull; Hearl Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.—**Duck, Cotton :** Oswald & Duncan, Rochdale; James Stott, Ltd., Oldham; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Tanner Bros. (Greenfield), Ltd., Oldham; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Patricroft & Pendleton; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton.—**Dynamos :** Lanes Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Eyelets :** Geo. Tucker Eyelet Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Eye-piece, Glass Discs :** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Fan :** Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Filter Pads :** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Fireplaces, Barrack Room :** Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—**Floor Polish :** Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Forceps, Artery :** S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Forges :** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Forms, Barracks :**—**Legs, etc. :** B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Forms, Barrack, Tops :** J. Stanworth & Bros., Ltd., Burnley.—**Forms, Dining, Tent :** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Full Dress Clothing :** C. Webber & Co., Exeter; C. White, Bromley; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gauges :** Mollart Engineering Co., Ltd., Thames Ditton; S. G. Jones, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Generators :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Gloves :** J. Ward & Sons, Stourbridge.—**Grinding Machines :** Turner Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. G. Jones, Ltd., London, S.W.; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Gulley Empters :** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Hair, Curled :** J. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Hammers :** J. H. Smith & Sons (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Haversacks, etc. :** Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Helmets, Linings :** Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; Barrow, Heburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hessian, Packing :** J. Lowson Jnr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Kirriemuir; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—**Insulators, Cooking, Containers :** Dorset Industries, Ltd., Poole.—**Jacks, Screw Lifting :** Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree; M. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Jerkins, etc. :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; S. Schneiders & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton.—**Kettles, Camp :** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Knives, Clasp :** W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Hale Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; G. Wostenholm & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; H. M. Slater, Sheffield; G. Butler, Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Brookes & Crookes, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Ellin & Co., Sheffield; E. M. Dickinson, Sheffield; E. Blyde & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. Johnson & Co., Sheffield.—**Knives, Cooks, Carving, etc. :** S. & J. Kitchen, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Laces, Leather :** North British Boot Lace Co., Ltd., Johnstone.—**Lamps :** Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Preston; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Signalling :** Utility Electrical Co., Wolverhampton.—**Lathes :** Willson Lathes, Ltd., Halifax; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; E. H. Jones (Machine Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., London, S.W.; Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd.,

Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Lead, etc.**: Glynn Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Levels, Telescopic**: Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—**Line, Sash**: James Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Linoleum**: Tayside Floorecloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.—**Lockers, etc.**: Ironside Manufacturing Co., Birmingham.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Machines, Punching**: S. Appleyard & Co., Halifax.—**Masts, Duralumin**: Duramin Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Kent Brass Foundry Co., Ltd., Maidstone.—**Metal Rod**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Cutters**: Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Milling Machines**: Benrath Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A.B.E.C., Ltd., London, N.W.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds.—**Mincing Machines**: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Mirrors**: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Motor Cars**: Rootes, Ltd., Coventry; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motors and Starters**: H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley.—**Mudguards**: Adams Bros. & Burnley, Ltd., Harrow.—**Overalls, Combination**: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Pails**: Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—**Pans, Frying**: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Petrol Engines**: Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Piping and Fittings**: Butterley Co., Ltd., Derby; Cochranes (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Plaster Board**: I.C.I., Ltd., Billingham.—**Pouches**: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—**Pumps**: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumps, Foot, etc.**: Walters & Dobson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Punching Gear**: Sheppard & Sons, Ltd., Bridgend.—**Reflectors**: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Respirator Springs**: A.P. Springs, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Respirators**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Stepney Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Henleys Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; John Bull Rubber Co., Ltd., Leicester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Ropes, Towing, Steel**: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Rubber Bands**: Poppe Rubber & Tyre Co., Ltd., Twickenham.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: A. H. Salisbury, Long Eaton.—**Runways**: Rowson Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Saws, Hack**: **Blades**: J. W. & H. Platt, Harrow; Fry's (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; G. E. Gibbins, Sheffield.—**Sacks, Jute**: Low & Bonar, Dundee.—**Safes**: S. Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgely; Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., Shrewsbury.—**Sashes, Silk and Worsted**: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Sawing Machine**: A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry.—**Scales, Weighing**: C. W. Brecknell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screens, Canvas, etc.**: W. Ritchie & Son, London, E.; Woods, Son & Co., London, E.; Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown.—**Serge**: J. M. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds; P. Womersley & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Smith & Co., Halifax; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Wm. Bliss & Son, Ltd., Chipping Norton; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; J. Crowther & Sons (Milnsbridge), Ltd.; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge.—**Sheets**: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Sheets, Ground**: P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester and London; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Shirting**: J. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Oldham; Blanures, Ltd., Huddersfield; Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Shires & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford and Leeds; R. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle.—**Shirts**: R. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle; A. E. Moore, Ltd., Salford; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; **Shovels**: English Tools, Ltd., Wigan; C. T. Skelton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Silk, Sewing**: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Bradford; Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Sinks, Metal, Kitchen**: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—**Slotting Machines**: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Sockets and Ferrules**: Aceles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham; Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Solder**: Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Springs**: West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Turton Bros. & Matthews, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stands, Instrument**: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel**: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Rotherham; Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Warrington.—**Steel Doors**: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Racking**: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sterilizers**: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.; J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stockings**: A. Yates & Co., Leicester; M. C. Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Leicester.—**Stoves**: S. Heath & Sons, Birmingham; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Street Lighting Equipment**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Switchboards**: Strand Electric & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Tables, etc.**: Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Tables, Barrack**: **Tops**: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.—**Tanks, Acid**: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley; M. & W. Grazebrook-

Ltd., Dudley.—**Tanks, Mixing**: M. & W. Grazebrook, Ltd., Dudley.—**Tanks, Stainless Steel**: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.—**Tables**: **Barracks, Trestles**: C. R. Tipping & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—**Tartan, Highland**: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Telephone Sets**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Tent Parts**: J. Mellwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Piggot Bros. & Co., Ltd., Stanford Rivers; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Wisbech; P. M. Combes, Ltd., Andover and Eastleigh.—**Thread**: W. & J. Knox Ltd., Kilbirnie; H. Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast; York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; W. 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Sandhurst—Royal Military College—Reconstruction No. 6 The Terrace: W. J. R. McLean Keil, Camberley. Bourley—Water Tanks: Lester Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot—Lille Barracks, Sports Pavilion: J. Chuter, South Farnborough, Hants. Blackdown Sergeants' Mess, Dettingen Barracks—Alterations and Improvements: H. W. Fisk, Godalming. Aldershot & R.A.O.C. Workshops, New Office Block: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Thornhill—Inspection Pits: G. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot—Sawmill and Store: Supply and Erection of Steelwork: D. Rowell & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chatham—Central Heating, Chatham Gymnasium: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Canterbury.

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Squash Courts: J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester. Cranfield, Beds., and Honington, Suffolk—Squash Courts: John Laing & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. Stradishall, Suffolk—Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Various Stations—Tennis Courts: En Tout Cas, Ltd., Syston. Leeming, Yorks.—Construction of Station: A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh. Digby, Lincs.—District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Marham, Norfolk, and Feltwell, Suffolk—Squash Courts: R. G. Carter, Ltd., Drayton, Norfolk. Yeadon, Yorks.—Drill Hall and Class Rooms: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. London Hirings—Artificers' Works: Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., London, W. Honington, Suffolk—Artificers' Works: W. Hayward, Bury St. Edmunds. Croydon, Surrey—Purchase and Erection of Hanger: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Cannock Chase, Staffs.—Transportation Shed: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Norwich, Norfolk—Construction of Station: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Steelwork; Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Electrical Work; Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Birmingham, for Heating. Northolt, Middlesex—Builders' Work: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Bassingbourn, Cambs.—Artificers' Works: Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Kirton Lindsey, Lincs.—Construction of Station: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Steelwork; Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W., for Electrical Work; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W., for Heating. Little Rissington, Glos.—Artificers' Works: Charles Lamburn, Ltd., Dry Sandford, Berks. South Farnborough, Hants—Steel Structure for Bending Tests: Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W. Wittering, Northants—Builders' Work: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Hawkinge, Kent—Builders' Work: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Duxford, Cambs.—Builders' Work: H. C. Janes, Ltd., Luton. Kemble, Glos.—Builders' Work: Downing Rudman & Bent, Ltd., Chippenham, Wilts. Rochford, Essex—External Services and Finishings to Hutted Camp: Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Henlow, Beds.—Alterations to Buildings: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Norwich, Norfolk—Hutting: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Various Stations—Bulk Petrol Storage Installations: Avery Hardoll, Ltd., London, N.W.; Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Aldergrove Co., Antrim—Re-roofing of Hangar: James Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Carew Cheriton, Pembrokeshire—Landing Ground: Tichfield Construction Co., Coombe, Oxon.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts:** B. W. Johnson & Sons, Nailsworth.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Electric Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Gambrell Radio Communications (Proprietors—Messrs. Rediffusion, Ltd.), London, S.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Battery Stores:** Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Market Harborough.—**Binoculars:** Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—**Boots and Shoes:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; John Shortland, Ltd., Irthlingborough.—**Cable:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lanes.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Prescott.—**Cartage:** J. & J. Cumpstey, Ltd., Blackburn; Huxham & Co., Plymouth; Macduff Transport, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Castings, Iron:** Robert Potter & Sons, Glasgow.—**Clocks:** Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Cloth:** J. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Batley.—**Clothing, Uniform:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts:** Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Ulster Fireclay Works, Ltd., Coalisland.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Furnaces, Electric:** A. E. W., Ltd., Edgware.—**Fuses:** Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End.—**Gauges, Tension:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Installations, Petrol:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Insulators:** Joseph Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire; Bullers, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Litholite Insulators & St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., Watford.—**Irons, Terminal:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Jacks, Parking:** Joseph Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—**Lamps, Electric, Postmen's:** P. and H., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead, Strip:** Lead Wool Co., Ltd., Snodland.—**Motor Cars:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nails:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper:** Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills), Ltd., Barnsley.—**Plates, Earth:** F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pole Heads:** David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Poles, Telegraph:** Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Hull; James Jones & Sons, Ltd., Falkirk; John M. Macdonald, Inverness; Noyce Bros., Salisbury; Thos. Hay Wilson, Edinburgh.—**Rags, White:** I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.; William C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Springs, Door Closing:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Stackers, Hydraulic:** J. Collis & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tyring, etc., Wheels:** William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Wire, Switch-board:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Concordia

Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Building Alterations:** J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

Band Conveyors: Nottingham S.O. and Garage: Sovex, Ltd., Erith.—**Batteries:** Dudley Telephone Exchange: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.—**Cabling, etc.:** Bury St. Edmunds—Haverhill, Ayr—Prestwick: Pirelli, General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Bury St. Edmunds—Haverhill: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils: Cambridge-Sawston, Glasgow (Central)—Langside—Merrylee—Giffnock: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Horsham—Petworth, Evesham—Moreton-in-the-Marsh: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Horsham—Petworth and Evesham—Moreton-in-the-Marsh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Metheringham—Spilsby: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Metheringham—Spilsby: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils; Leicester—Rugby: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Leicester—Rugby: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils.—**Carrier Cables Schemes:** Salisbury—Exeter: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London—St. Margaret's Bay, Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Manchester—Leeds: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Conduit Laying, etc.:** London—Derby (Sections XIV, XV), Much Hadham (Herts): G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Putney (Norroy Road, etc.): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Oakwood and Leeds—Adel, Priory (Birmingham): British Tarspraying, Ltd., Leeds; Camberley—Hook (Section VI), Kempston (Beds), Witchesampton and Bovington Camp, Salisbury—Bristol (S.W. District) (Section VIII): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Hale (Liverpool), Coppull, Malmesbury (Wilts): W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Fort William (Belfast), Larne (Co. Antrim): J. E. Cull, Belfast; Mullion (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Inverness—Fort Rose and Cromarty: G. Duncan & Co., Inverness; Gladstone Edgware Road: Fitzpatrick & Sons (Contrs.), Ltd., London, E.; Walsall (Staffs.): W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W.; Hullavington Aerodrome: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Marsden, Slaithwaite and Huddersfield: Hadsphaltic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Kirby Cane (Norfolk) and Wangford (Suffolk), Cressing Witham (Essex): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Blackburn—Clitheroe—Chatburn (Section I), Birmingham (Corporation Area), Birmingham (Outer Area), Newton-le-Willows (Lancs.): Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Bromborough (Cheshire): H.B. Construction Co. (Lancs.), Ltd., Liverpool; Ballymena, Ballymoney and Bushmills (Co. Antrim), Belfast (East): Irish Roads (Belfast) Ltd., Belfast; Tavistock, Topsham (Devon): King's Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter; Leatherhead and Headley: Lavender McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park; Fort William and Kinlochleven: J. McAdam and Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen; Kilmarnock: Michael Thompson, Ltd., Carlisle; Conisborough: E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Grimsby (North), Hereford Holme Lacy: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick; Long Crendon and Waddesdon, Birmingham (Northern Development Scheme): H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Wickersley, Canterbury, St. Nichola and Kennington (Kent), Wanborough (Swindon), Chester and Christleton, Trentham and Newcastle-under-Lyme, Maldon (Essex), Amman (Glam.), Havant (Hants), St. Athan Airport (Glam.), Kilwinning, Sheffield—Worksop (Sections I, II, III), Greenlaw and Stichill, Montrose, Brechin and Ferryden, Woolston—Spring Road, Aberdeen, Rosemount and Central, Aberdeen, Dyce and Udney: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Salisbury—Bristol (Sections IV, V, VI, VII), Marks Tey—Kelvedon, Blackburn—Clitheroe—Chatburn (Section III), Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Kinross and Milnathort, Leeds—Carlisle—Edinburgh (Section XXX), Hamilton Relief Scheme, Edinburgh, Corstorphine and Murrayfield—Craiglockhart Ave., Collinsburgh, Gourrock, Midcalder, Kirknewton and Temple, Alloa and Dunblane, Ayr—Stranrae, North Queensferry—Inverkeithing, Bearsden, Clydebank and Langside, Blackness—Philipstoun and South Queensferry, Dumfries, Glasgow Bell Exchange: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Golborne, Glossop: Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Camberley—Hook (Sections I, II, III), IV, V, Carmarthen: Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone; Westminster, Chelsea, etc., Luton, Harpenden, Palmers Green (Chase Road), Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Birmingham—Walsall—Cannock—Stafford, Oakmoor: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Aston Down (Glos.) (Minchinhampton Aerodrome), Caldicot Chepstow (Mon.): H. Smith, Newport; Thetford (Norfolk): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; Gosport (Alverstoke and Privett), Dover and Hawkinge, Preston—Goring Hall—South Lancing: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Forest Hill (Lordship Lane) Bermondsey (Pages Walk): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.; Channel Islands (Sections I, II, III, IV, Glasgow Central Exchange (Sections I and II) and Byres Road, Glasgow Central Exchange (Sections IV, V, VI): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Headingley (Leeds): Yorkshire Road Tar Binders, Ltd., Leeds.—**Electric Lighting, etc.:** Guildford T.E.: J.F.S. Small, Guildford.—**Electric Lift:** Nottingham—Central T.E., Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Motor Generator Sets:** Glasgow H.P.O., Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**L.T. Cables:** Glasgow H.P.O., Fraser & Borthwick, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Chepstow (Newport) Automatic, Extension (No. 3), Halfway (Glasgow) Automatic Extension (No. 2), Childwall (Liverpool) Power Plant, Filton (Bristol), Stanningley Automatic Extension No. 4, Bearsden (Glasgow) Power Plant, Bulwell (Nottingham) Automatic Extension (No. 1), Cosham (Portsmouth) Power Plant, Stanley (Liverpool): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Childwall and Cosham: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Ringing Machines and Rectifiers; Dursley Power Plant, Earl Shilton (Leicester), Tadworth (Surrey) Power

Plant, Grangewood (Ldn.) Extension No. 1, Amberley (Gloucester): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Dursley: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Tadworth: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamos; Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry P.A.B.X. Extension No. 2: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Gerrards Cross (Bucks) Automatic Extension No. 1, Sloane (London) Automatic Extension (No. 6), Bentley Automatic Extension No. 1, Ealing (London) Automatic Extension No. 2, Wallsend Automatic Extension No. 1: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London N.; Wakefield Automatic Extension No. 5, Cleveleys (Lancs), Brockenhurst (Hants) Power Plant, Bannockburn Power Plant, Buckie (Banffshire), Owlerton Automatic Extension (No. 3), Broomhill Automatic Extension No. 1, Richmond, Germoe Power Plant, Livingstone (Ldn.) Extension No. 1: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Brockenhurst and Germoe: 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. **Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Inverness T.R.S. Power Plant: Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick. **Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** London (C.T.O. Building) Extension No. 24 Edinburgh T.R.S. Extension No. 5, Manchester T.R.S. Extension No. 10, Yeovil T.E., Peterborough A.T.E.: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Bowaters & Lloyds Sales Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrs (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Dowdings, Ltd., Little Eaton; Durham Paper Mills, Ltd., West Hartlepool; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Fife Paper Mills, Ltd., Markinch; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; Jerrard Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Salford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Superior Papers, Ltd., Cowley; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Wiggins, Teape, & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley. **Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Air Raid Precautions Handbook No. 1—N.P.P. Home Office: Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford; C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescott. Bookwork Printing, Group 429 (1938), London and Country Tender Burgess & Son, Abingdon. Leaflets "Christmas Arrangements, 1938"—General Post Office: Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford. Pensions Booklets—Ministry of Health: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W. Photo-Lithographic Printing, Group 959 (1938), London Tender: Malby & Sons, London, N. Survey Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Telegram Forms B or C/C—General Post Office: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Telegram Forms B or C—General Post Office: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. **Miscellaneous:** Blotters—Ministry of Labour: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E. Collection, purchase and disposal of Waste Paper, Manchester (1938): Chadwick, Lunt & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Envelopes, Buff, 5½ in. by 3½ in. E.D.E.1: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelopes, Buff, 5½ in. by 3½ in. E.D.E.28: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Stencils, Waxless: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Air Ministry, Adastral House—Alterations: A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Wood Block Flooring: J. A. Hewetson & Co., Ltd., Hull. Glazed Partitions in Tool Shop and in East and West Blocks: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Boston, Lines., Inland Revenue Office—Erection: W. Greetham & Son, Skegness. British Museum—Reconstruction of N.E. Quadrant of Iron Library: Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum—Tarpaving Airing Courts Nos. 4 and 7: Chittenden & Simmons, Ltd., London, S.W. Carlisle Castle—Erection of Gymnasium and Drill Hall: J. & R. Bell, Ltd., Carlisle. Chirk, Denbighshire, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Brynlan Building Co., Ltd., Llandudno.—Coleshill (Warwickshire) Telephone Exchange—Erection: S. F. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Coventry Telephone Area Manager's Office—New Shop Front: Craftinwood Ltd., Birmingham. Easingwold Civilian Anti-Gas School—Erection of Fireproof Building for Incendiary Bomb Training: W. Birch & Sons Ltd., York. Frobisher Telephone Exchange—Wood Block Flooring: Horsley Smith & Co. (Floors), Ltd., Hayes Middx. Grimsby Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve Centre—Adaptations: Wilkinson & Houghton, Ltd., Cleethorpes. Fakenham Telephone Exchange (Norfolk)—Erection: H. Bullen & Son, Ltd., Cromer. Harmondsworth Ministry of Transport Experimental Station—Erection of Laboratory and Extension to workshops: Sloggetts (Contractors), Ltd., Hampton Hill, Middx. Headley Down Telephone Exchange—Erection: Sherfield Bros., Farnham, Surrey. Hollinwood H.M.S.O.—Erection of Additional Wing: P. Hamer, Ltd., Manchester. Holmes Chapel (Cheshire) Telephone Exchange—Erection: L. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Wilmslow. Imperial Institute—Repairs to Main Wall adjoining West Tower: Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Liverpool Ministry of Labour Training Centre—Erection: C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool. Liverpool (Royal) Telephone

Exchange—Steel Windows: Williams & Watson Ltd., Liverpool. Manchester Southern District—Erection of New Postmen's Office: James Cocker, Ltd., Manchester. Milford Haven Employment Exchange—Erection: Griffith Davies & Co., Ltd., Swansea. Openshaw, Manchester, Employment Exchange—Erection: E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Peterborough Telephone Exchange—Builders' work in connection with installation of new passenger Lift: Bagley & Cooper, Peterborough. Pewsey (Wilts) Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. Rendell & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Pound Hill Telephone Exchange (Sussex)—Erection: McKellar & Westerman, Ltd., Hove. Rampton State Institution—Erection of new Male Workshop; Alterations and Additions to Nurses Home; Erection of Medical Superintendent's House: A. Richmond & Sons, Retford. Ministry of Labour Training Centre, Redbridge—Roadway, Draining, etc.: Wainwright & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Rickmansworth Sorting Office and Telephone Exchange—Steel Sashes: West Bromwich Casement & Engineering Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. Summertown Telephone Exchange, Oxford—Extensions and Alterations: E. Organ & Son, Oxford. Teddington Admiralty Research Laboratory—Laying of Asphalt roofs: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tiverton Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. B. Wright, Newquay, Cornwall. Tower of London—Wrought Iron Railings and Gates: G. Johnson Bros., London, E.C.—Waddon Ministry of Labour Training Centre—Patent Glazing: Monk Patent Glazing Co., Ltd., Rochdale; New Roofing: Yeomans & Partners, Ltd., London, W.; Roof Felting: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Walkden Post Office—Erection: J. Cocker, Ltd., Manchester. Woodseats Telephone Exchange—Extension: T. Adern & Son, Sheffield. **Painting Services:** Newcastle Station Sorting Office—External and Internal Painting Work: T. W. Paxton, Gosforth. H.M. Stationery Office, S.W.—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; Welbeck Telephone Exchange—Internal and External Painting: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Engineering Services:** Admiralty Research Laboratory, Teddington—Heating and Hot Water Services: Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Vat Covers and Damper Control Rods: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Water Treatment Plants: Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W.; Low Tension Ironclad Switchgear: Parmiter, Hope & Sugden, Ltd., Manchester; Pumping Equipment and Sewage Screening Gear: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steam Heated Hot Closets and Water Boilers: J. Stott & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Switchgear: Arctic Fuse & Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birtley, Durham; Cables and Accessories: British Insulated Cables, Prescott; Electric Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bridgend and Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factories—Universal Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Radial Drilling Machines: G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Sliding, Surfacing and Screwcutting Lathes: G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Ward Haggas & Smith, Ltd., London, S.W.; Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; General Purpose Lathes: Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Shaping Machines: F. Town & Sons, Halifax; Precision Type Slotting Machine: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Inflammable Store Equipment: S. F. Bowser & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; Universal Precision Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Guillotine Shearing Machines: Harrild & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Universal Precision Milling Machine: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; Electrically driven Heavy Duty Planing Machine: Swift-Summerskill, Ltd., Halifax; Platen Printing Machines: Waite & Saville, Ltd., Otley, Yorks; Sliding, Surfacing and Screwcutting Lathes: Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; High Precision Locating and Jig Boring Machines: Société Genevoise, Ltd., London, W.C. Bridgend and Chorley Royal Ordnance Factories—Pressure Bar Apparatus: "Argus" Engineering Co., London, S.E.; Air Dehydration Plant: L. Sterne & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Flameproof Buxton Tested Prismatic Bulkhead Fittings: Holophane, Ltd., London, S.W.; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; Motor Ambulances, etc., Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton; Anit-Static Belting: Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Seacombe, Cheshire; Canteen Cooking Equipment: J. Stott & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, E.C. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Hydraulic Oil Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow; Lightning Protector System: F. H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Weighbridge: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C. Mirfield (Yorks) Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Leeds. Whitehall Area—Auxiliary Fire Service: O. C. Summers, London, N.—**Miscellaneous:** Adaptors: G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Kidd & Son, Stockton-on-Tees. Axminster, Wilton and Hair Rugs: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carpet Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kidderminster. Bookcases—Steel: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Bronze Breechings: J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Canvas Bags for Canvas Dams: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Antigas, Ltd., London, E. Canvas Delivery Hose: Lewis & Tylor, Ltd., London, S.W. Carpenters' Benches: F. Wildey, Ltd., London, S.W. Chairs—Tubular Steel: Pel Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs—W.26: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chinaware: G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Dehydrated Tar: Prince Regent's Tar Distilleries, London, W.C. Dust Bins: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall. Earthenware: W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Booths, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Fire Buckets, Aluminium: W. T. French & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Fitters' Benches: Fletcher & Son, Crewe. Floor Door Springs: R. Adams Victor, Ltd., London, W.C. Galvanised Ironware: Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham. Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill. Illuminated External Hanging Signs: Brilliant Signs, Ltd., London, W. Metal Bedsteads: A. Beswick & Co., London, N. Metal Correspondence Trays: Farwig & Bullock,

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