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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 Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1938.

Periods of Registered Unemployment: Divisional Analysis, June, 1937 to March, 1939.

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment.

Labour Legislation in France.

Working Hours in Coal Mines in France and Germany.

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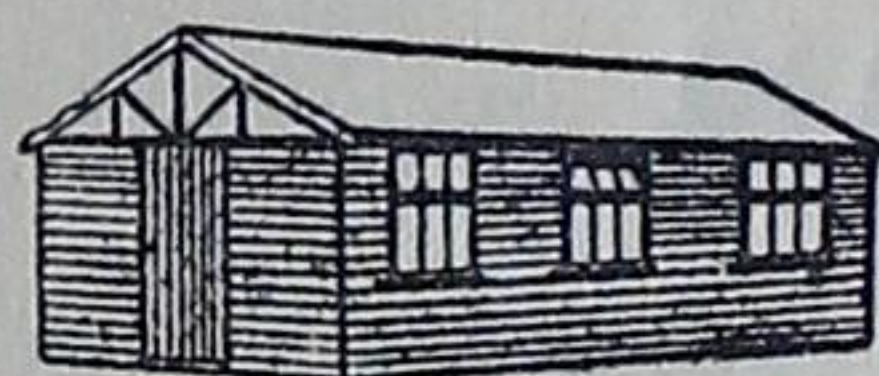


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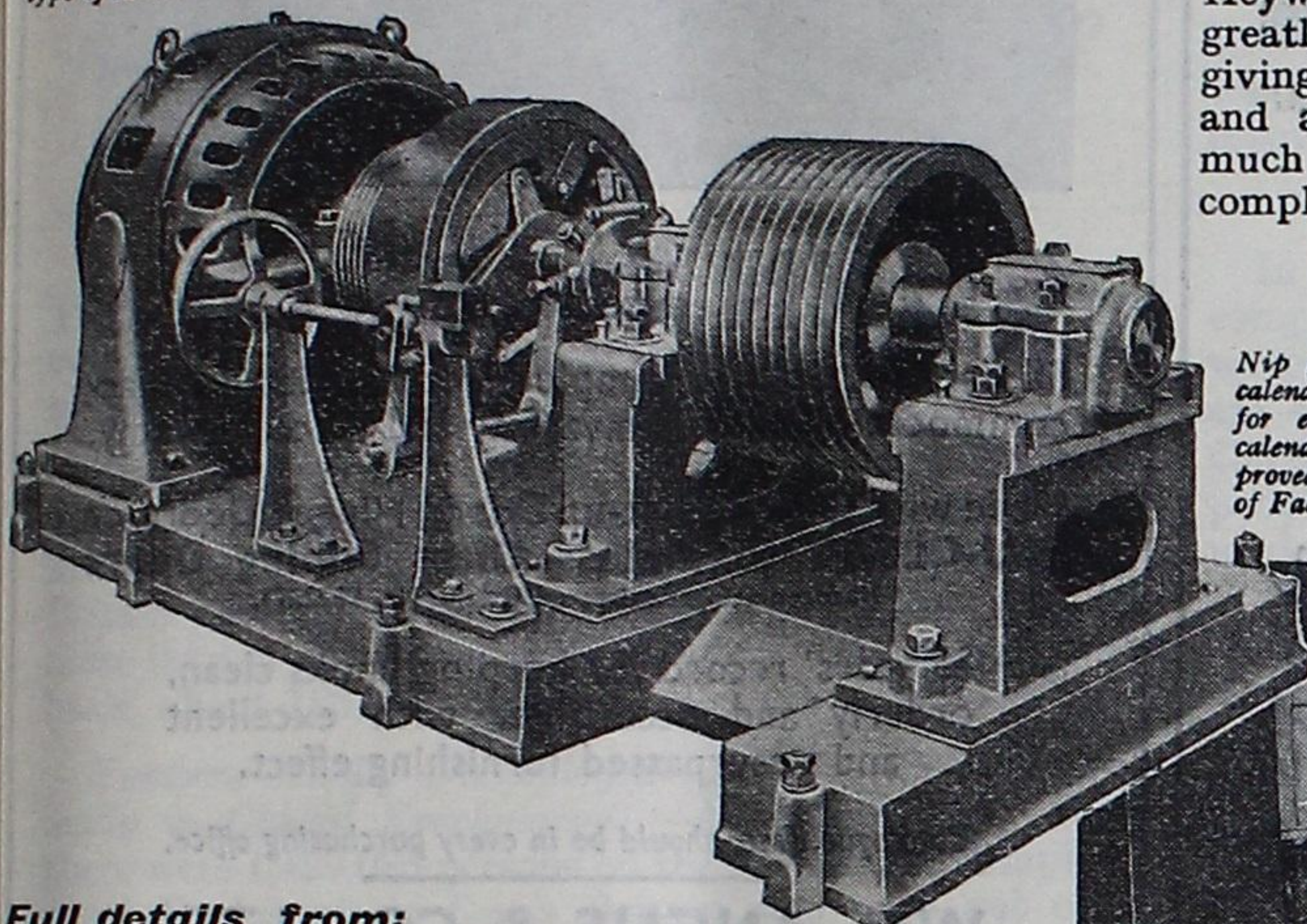
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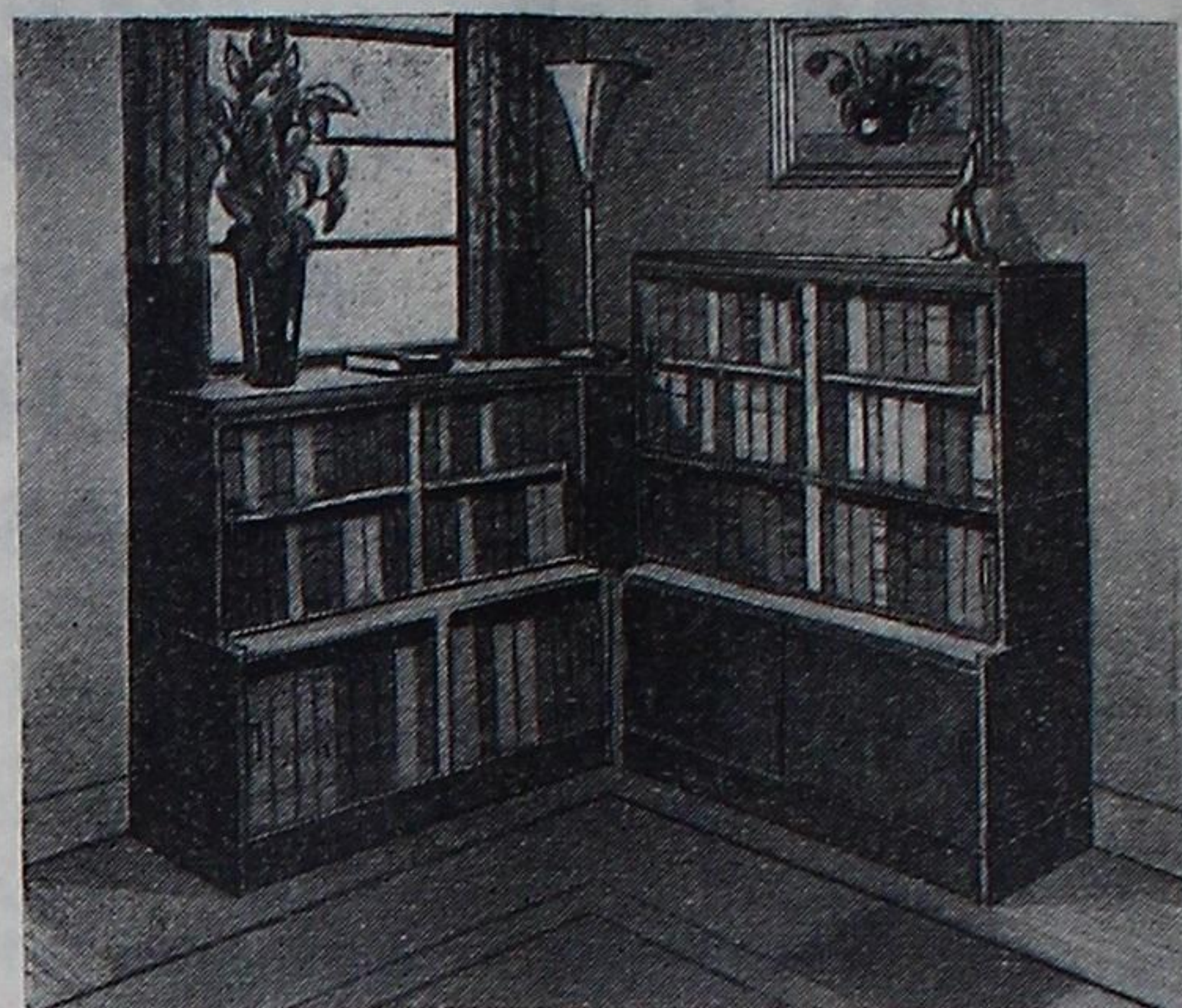
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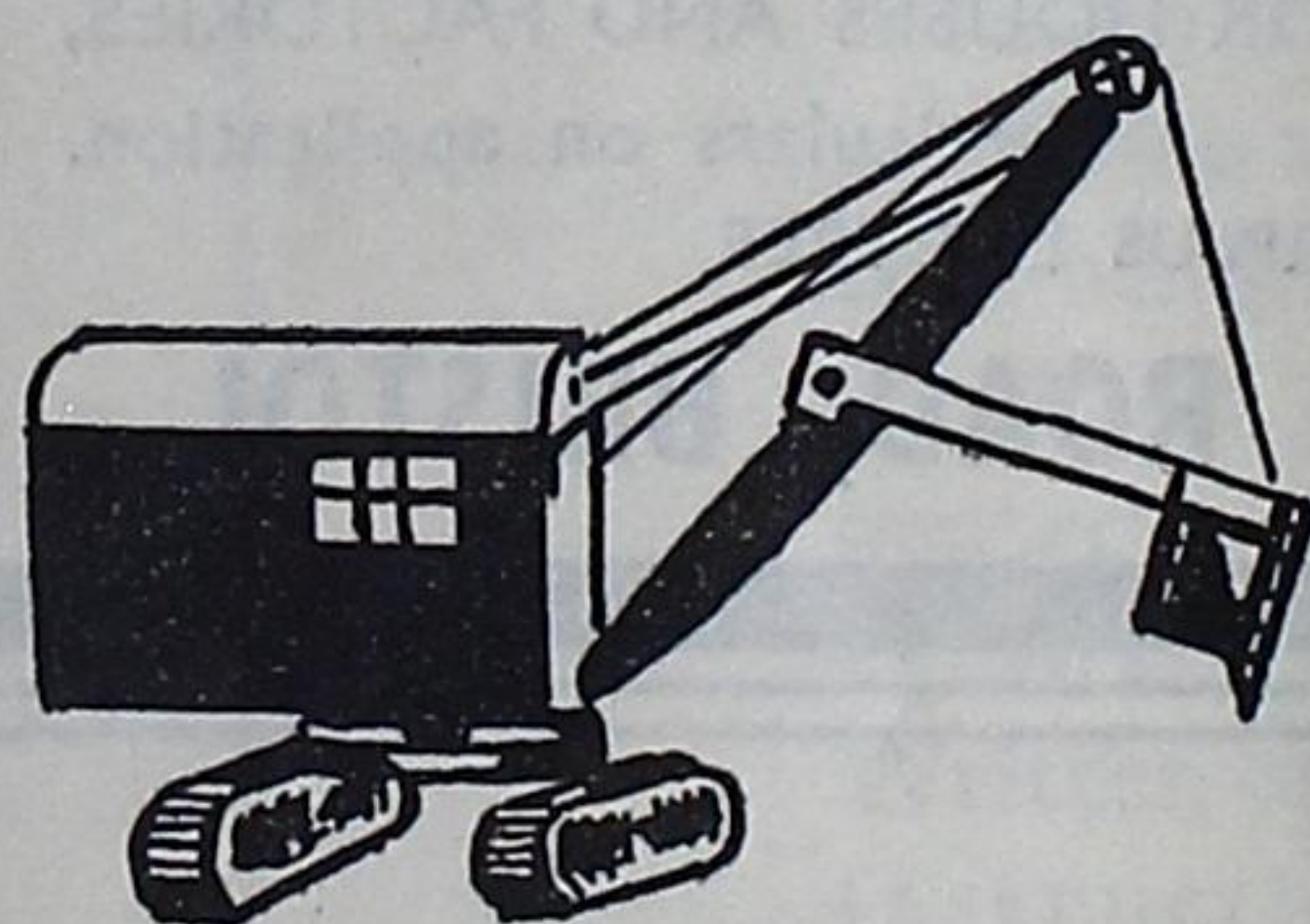
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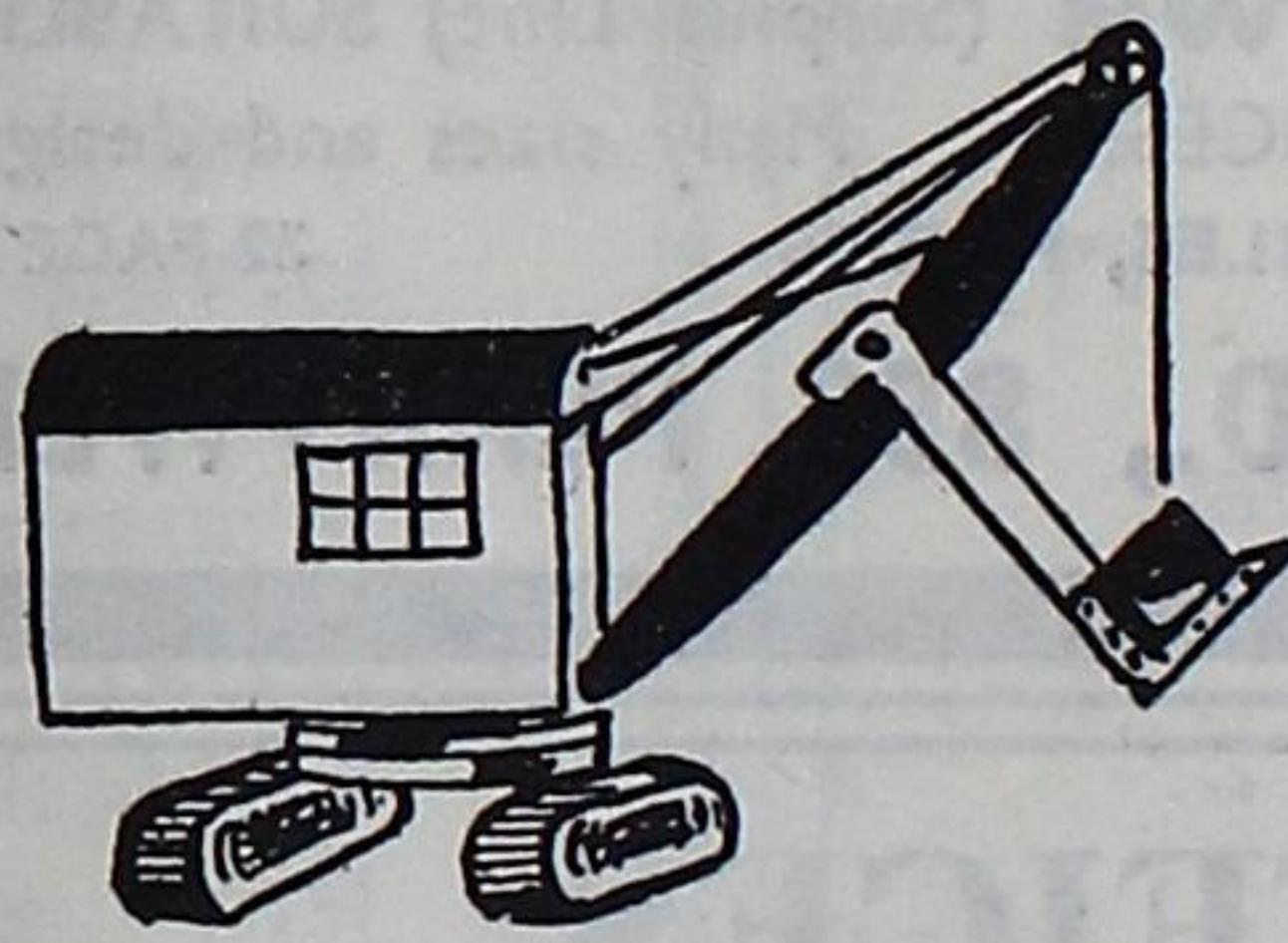
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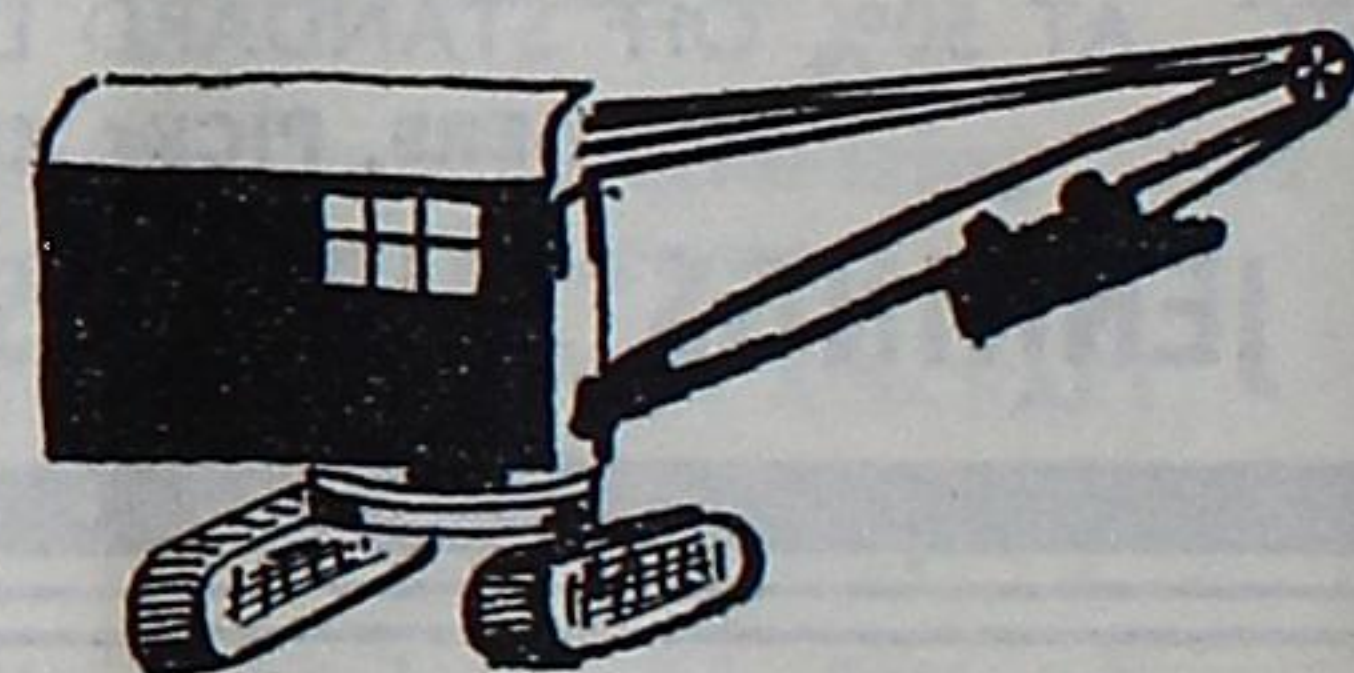
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further improvement in employment between 13th February and 13th March, which extended to almost every industry.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 13th March, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,403,000. This was 181,000 more than at 13th February, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 180,000 more than at 14th March, 1938.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 13th March, 1939, there were 1,429,085 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 109,427 less than at 13th February, 1939, but 78,964 more than at 14th March, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 13th March, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 231,245 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 60,435 less than at 13th February, 1939, and 100,002 less than at 14th March, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 13th March, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain 66,599 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 73 more than at 13th February, 1939, but 1,014 less than at 14th March, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,726,929 persons on the registers at 13th March, 1939, included 976,692 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 552,779 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 31,937 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 165,521 other persons, of whom 38,577 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th March, 1939, was 12·1, as compared with 13·2 at 13th February, 1939. For 14th March, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12·4. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12·3 at 13th March, 1939, 13·4 at 13th February, 1939, and 12·7 at 14th March, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 7·8, 9·8 and 6·4 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement in employment between 13th February and 13th March was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, the iron and steel industry, tinplate and metal goods manufacture, engineering, the cotton and wool textile industries, tailoring and dressmaking, the pottery industry, furniture making and upholstery, the distribu-

tive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was a slight decline in employment in ship building and repairing.

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 March are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £36,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 533,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £900 in those of 6,800 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Forest of Dean, and Scotland; cokemen and by-product workers in South Yorkshire; and workpeople (except motor drivers and attendants) employed in the furniture warehousing and removing industry in various districts in England and Wales.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Somersetshire, iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast and in the West of Scotland, and workpeople employed in the metal bedstead making industry.

The changes so far reported in the three completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £78,500 a week in the full-time wages of 658,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £11,000 in those of 127,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April 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 53 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 53 per cent. at 1st March, 1939, and 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st April, 1939, was 35, as compared with 35 at 1st March, 1939 and 37 at 1st April, 1938.

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 March was 64. In addition, 18 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 82 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 20,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in March was about 90,000 working days.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1938.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for January last, a summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1938. In the following article revised figures are given, in greater detail, with comparative statistics for previous years.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896; (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts; (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions; (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry and local correspondents in the principal industrial centres; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars; and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is circulated to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The particulars thus collected are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 141 and 142 of the present issue), with a summary showing the approximate numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages or hours of labour.

For the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in the average earnings of a class due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower-paid workpeople; (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to promotions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages; (c) changes in the terms of employment providing merely for compensation for extra work; (d) changes in earnings arising out of variations in the amount of work done or in the amount of employment available; and (e) changes in earnings arising from alterations in the system of payment (time-work, piece-work, etc.).

It should be noted that as the Department has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages and hours of labour, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department, and are not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages and hours of agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

RATES OF WAGES.

There was a rise in the general level of wage rates during the first five months of 1938, after which further increases in rates of wages in a number of industries were more than counterbalanced by decreases in others, but at the end of 1938 the average level of wage-rates was still appreciably higher than at the end of the previous year. In those industries and services for which statistics are regularly compiled, the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in 1938 resulted in an aggregate net increase estimated at about £262,100 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 2,381,500 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £18,800 in those of about 322,200 workpeople. As explained above, these statistics are exclusive of changes in rates of wages in agriculture, and certain other employments, in which there was also some increase in wage rates during 1938. In all the industries (including agriculture) for which information is available, the average level of weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of 1938 is estimated to have been between 1 and 1½ per cent. higher than at the end of 1937.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN 1938.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople, in the industries covered by the statistics, who were affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in each month of 1938, and the estimated amount of the change in their weekly wages. A considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year, and in such cases the same workers appear among the total number affected in two or more months.

Month.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Rates of Wages were		Estimated Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.	
	Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.
January ...	939,800	2,550	£ 85,000	£ 250
February ...	1,248,350	42,800	110,950	550
March ...	446,100	8,400	25,450	550
April ...	484,200	337,700	37,150	16,600
May ...	705,850	83,700	43,000	2,650
June ...	155,200	421,350	12,950	26,700
July ...	251,350	310,950	17,650	28,650
August ...	230,850	271,250	13,550	31,700
September ...	57,800	291,300	2,400	12,800
October ...	125,050	376,050	8,100	12,200
November ...	93,450	247,350	10,750	12,050
December ...	297,600	—	21,050	—

In the first five months of 1938, the increases in rates of wages were in excess of the decreases, but from June to November the

increases were more than counterbalanced by the decreases. The relatively large numbers of workpeople affected by decreases in April and from June to November were due principally to fluctuations in the rates of wages of coal miners under sliding scales by which wages are regulated with reference to the proceeds of the industry. The majority of the workers whose wages were reduced in these months received increases of equal or larger amounts at other dates, with the result that the number of workpeople, covered by the statistics, whose rates of wages were lower at the end than at the beginning of 1938 was about 322,000.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN INDUSTRY GROUPS.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople affected by net increases and decreases in rates of wages, and the estimated net amounts of increase or decrease, in each of the groups of industries covered. It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head to be deduced from the figures are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in the different groups of industries.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of separate individuals reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining ...	287,900	186,800	£ 14,550	£ 8,110	£ 6,440
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	50,400	—	10,700	—	10,700
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	91,250	100	9,700	10	9,690
Iron and Steel ...	111,450	16,300	20,250	3,160	17,090
Engineering* ...	22,200	—	1,950	—	1,950
Shipbuilding ...	107,600	—	10,700	—	10,700
Other Metal ...	64,400	28,800	8,050	3,350	4,700
Textile ...	55,100	79,650	4,050	3,160	890
Clothing ...	96,250	—	8,300	—	8,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	37,350	2,300	3,650	160	3,490
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	16,900	100	2,050	10	2,040
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,350	—	150	—	150
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	898,750	600	94,200	50	94,150
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	12,000	300	1,150	20	1,130
Transport* ...	294,150	500	40,950	30	40,920
Public Administration Services ...	102,500	200	11,000	20	10,980
Other ...	131,950	6,550	20,700	720	19,980
Total ...	2,381,500	322,200	262,100	18,800	243,300

In addition to the numbers shown in the above Table, about 161,000 workpeople received increases and sustained decreases of equal amounts during the year.

Principal Increases in Rates of Wages.—Of the total number of workpeople in the industries and services covered by the statistics who obtained increases in rates of wages during 1938, over 60 per cent. were employed in the coal mining, building and transport groups of industries.

In the coal mining industry there were numerous changes during the year, which resulted, after some fluctuations, in small net increases in Northumberland, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. The changes took the form of increases or decreases in the percentage additions to basis rates, but there were also increases in the basis rates themselves in certain cases. The amount of net increase varied, in most cases, from less than 1 per cent. to about 6 per cent. on current rates. In some other districts (see next page) the fluctuations resulted in slight net reductions in wages during the year.

In the brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc. industry group over 50,000 workpeople engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals received increases, amounting in the case of adult male timeworkers to ½d. an hour. In the paint, colour and varnish manufacturing industry there was a general increase amounting in the case of adult male and female timeworkers to 1s. a week.

In the iron and steel industry group there were increases in the wage rates of workers in almost all the principal districts engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron and of finished iron and steel. The increases, which varied widely as between the different districts or the different sections of the industry, took effect mainly as a result of the operation of sliding scales under which wages fluctuate according to the selling prices of the products.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry over 100,000 workpeople received an increase of 2s. per week for adult timeworkers and 4 per cent. for pieceworkers.

In the clothing industry group most of the operatives affected by increases were engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, who received advances amounting to 2s. and 1s. a week on time rates for adult male and female workers respectively and of 2½ per cent. on piece rates.

In the building group of industries, building trade operatives generally received increases of ½d. an hour in the case of craftsmen

* Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport."

and of 1d. or ½d. in the case of labourers, with the exception of those in the Liverpool and Birkenhead district, where the increases were 1d. an hour for craftsmen and ½d. for labourers; while painters in Scotland received an increase of 1d. an hour. Workpeople employed in the civil engineering construction industry in England and Wales and in the public works contracting industry in London, received increases of 1d. an hour in two equal instalments of ½d.; and journeymen engaged in electrical contracting in England and Wales and Northern Ireland an increase of ½d. an hour.

In the transport industry group motor drivers and attendants employed in the road haulage industry and in the furniture removing and warehousing industry received increases of 3s. a week in the case of adults and 2s. in the case of youths. Seamen's wages were increased by usually 12s. 6d. on monthly rates and 1s. 6d. on weekly rates. Other increases included those affecting tram and trolleybus drivers and conductors in London; omnibus drivers and conductors in Scotland; certain railway employees of the London Passenger Transport Board; coal tipplers, teamers, etc., employed at the principal coal exporting centres; and horse carters in London.

Other increases in rates of wages during 1938 affected workpeople engaged in quarrying and iron mining in various districts; shale mining in Scotland; outside steelwork erecting; bobbin and shuttle making; tin box making; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; machine rivet, bolt and nut and tube making in Scotland; and certain classes of workers in the engineering industry in particular localities. Other classes of workers who received increases included those employed in the woollen industry in the South of Scotland; rope, twine and net workers; sack and bag makers; bakers in various districts including Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Leicester; tobacco workers in Northern Ireland; workers engaged in beet sugar manufacture and in aerated waters manufacture; paper box makers in Northern Ireland; and mill sawing, packing case and furniture trade operatives in a number of districts. Increases also occurred in the rates of wages of workers engaged in the milk distributive trade; workers employed in cinema theatres in various districts; workpeople employed at waterworks and in electricity supply undertakings in several areas; and workers in the non-trading departments of a number of local authorities.

Principal Reductions in Rates of Wages.—Most of the reductions in rates of wages reported during 1938 in the industries and services covered by the statistics were the result of automatic adjustments under sliding-scale arrangements. Of the 322,200 workpeople affected, nearly 83 per cent. were employed in the coal mining and textile groups. The largest groups of workpeople in these industries who sustained reductions in rates of wages consisted of coal miners in Scotland, Yorkshire, North Derbyshire, and Somerset, for whom there were slight reductions in the percentage additions to basis rates; and workpeople engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades in various parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, whose wages fluctuated during the year and at the end of 1938 had been reduced by about 1½ per cent. in Yorkshire and by 11d. or 1s. a week for men and 7d. a week for women in other districts. There were also substantial numbers of workers in the tinsplate and steel sheet industries whose wages were reduced during the year.

Industries in which Rates of Wages remained Unchanged.—The industries in which wages remained generally unchanged during 1938, included coal mining in Durham, North and South Wales, Shropshire, Forest of Dean, and Kent; pottery; drug and fine chemical manufacture; brick making in most districts; cement making; engineering (apart from some local changes referred to above); light castings manufacture; brassworking in the Midlands and in Yorkshire; the precious metals trades; cotton spinning and weaving; the wool textile industry in Yorkshire and the West of England; hosiery manufacture; lace making; carpet making; flour milling; baking in many areas; cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery and jam making; furniture manufacture in many areas; coopering; paper making; printing and bookbinding; dock labour; gas supply; and electricity supply in most areas. The statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards remained unchanged in 1938, including those for the cutlery, hollow-ware, jute, flax and hemp, laundering, tailoring, and tobacco trades in Great Britain, and for the dressmaking trade in England and Wales.

There were also about 161,000 workpeople for whom there were two or more movements in wages during the year, which left the general level of wages the same at the end as at the beginning of the year. Of these the principal classes were coal miners in North Staffordshire, South Derbyshire, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, wool textile operatives at Leicester, certain grades of railway employees of the main line companies in Great Britain, and brush and broom makers in Great Britain.

Agricultural Labourers, Government Industrial Employees and Shop Assistants.—The foregoing statistics, as already explained, exclude (among other classes) agricultural labourers, Government employees, and shop assistants. As regards agricultural labourers, increases took place during 1938 in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for adult male labourers in 29 out of the 47 Agricultural Wages Committee areas in England and Wales. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the minimum rates of wages of ordinary labourers in England and Wales at December, 1938, was 34s. 7d. per week, compared with 33s. 7½d. at December, 1937. In Scotland the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937, introduced a system of wages regulation for agricultural workers on similar lines to those for England and Wales, and minimum rates of wages were

fixed during the year 1938. As regards employees in Government industrial establishments, a number of classes of workpeople employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments received increases amounting generally to 1s. or 2s. a week. In addition, as a result of awards made by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, a large number of workers employed in manipulative grades (postmen, sorting clerks, telegraphists, telephonists, etc.) by the Post Office received increases ranging generally from 1s. to 6s. 6d. a week. As regards shop assistants, there were a number of increases in the wages of employees of co-operative societies and of firms engaged in the distributive trades.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1938 the figures in the Table on page 120 relate to the *net* amount of the change in the year. The gross total of all the increases granted was £388,000, and that of all the decreases was £144,700 per week, the net effect being an increase, as shown, of £243,300 per week. The following Table gives the aggregate amounts of the total increase and total decrease which were effected by various methods during 1938, together with percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to the total. The figures in italics represent the changes which followed disputes causing stoppage of work.

Method.	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in the first column.			
	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
Under sliding scales* based on:—	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cost of living	73,000	18·8	16,250	11·2
Selling prices, proceeds of industry, etc.	125,050	32·2	120,900	83·6
Conciliation Boards*	53,175	13·7	—	—
Arbitration and mediation	2,500	0·7	—	—
	(50)	(0·0)		
By other methods:—				
Direct negotiation, etc.	99,400	25·6	7,550	5·2
	(450)	(0·1)		
Joint Industrial Councils*	15,775	4·1	—	—
Trade Boards*	19,100	4·9	—	—
Total	388,000	100·0	144,700	100·0
	(500)	(0·1)		

It will be seen that over one half of the increases and nearly 95 per cent. of the decreases were due to the operation of sliding-scale arrangements.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

In the following Table the number of workpeople recorded as affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease in 1938, in the industries for which statistics are available, are shown in comparison with similar figures for previous years. The figures quoted in the Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place, it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the direction of the movement of wages in any year, and a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small variations in the amount of change between different years. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. The movement towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice, whereas, when separate arrangements are made in each locality, it is possible that some of the changes, especially among those affecting only the smaller districts, may not be reported. It should also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal; and as the amounts of increases or decreases in the rates of wages of female workers are generally smaller than those agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1938, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reductions from the aggregate amount of increases recorded. The figures, however, afford an indication of the general trend of money rates of wages during the period covered.

* Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Conciliation Boards, Joint Industrial Councils, or Trade Boards are included under "sliding scales."

Year.	Approximate Number of separate individuals* reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
1915	4,305,000	...	£ 867,100	£ ...	+ £ 867,100
1916	4,848,000	250	885,250	50	+ 885,200
1917	6,362,000	75	2,986,200	5	+ 2,986,195
1918	6,924,000	...	3,434,500	...	+ 3,434,500
1919	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+ 2,547,140
1920	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+ 4,793,020
1921	78,000	7,244,000	13,600	6,074,600	- 6,061,000
1922	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	- 4,210,050
1923	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	- 317,000
1924	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	- 78,100
1926	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300
1927	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	- 357,800
1928	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	- 142,000
1929	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	- 78,800
1930	768,000	1,100,000	59,500	116,100	- 56,600
1931	47,000	3,010,000	5,150	406,300	- 401,150
1932	33,500	1,949,000	2,600	251,800	- 249,200
1933	179,500	894,000	17,250	82,500	- 65,250
1934	1,344,000	85,500	95,500	4,000	+ 91,500
1935	2,366,500	49,600	198,900	6,800	+ 192,100
1936	4,062,400	800	493,075	175	+ 492,900
1937	5,161,200	4,400	788,250	1,350	+ 786,900
1938	2,381,500	322,200	262,100	18,800	+ 243,300

HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries for which statistics are available† the number of workpeople whose normal weekly hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1938, was about 168,600. Of these about 166,650 had their working time reduced by an average of about 2½ hours a week, and about 1,950 had their hours increased by an average of just over 1 hour a week. The principal classes of workpeople whose hours were reduced were operatives, numbering about 85,000, employed in boot and shoe manufacture, whose working week was reduced from 46 to 45 hours; and about 50,000 workpeople employed in paper box and paper bag manufacture, whose normal weekly hours were reduced under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts from 48 to 45. Other workpeople whose hours were reduced included printing ink makers, textile makers-up and packers at Manchester, coke oven and by-product workers in Durham, and building trade workers in Kincardineshire.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1915 to 1938 in the industries for which statistics are available, with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours:—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1915	620	20,500	- 63,000
1916	1,300	22,000	- 100,000
1917	2,400	32,000	- 120,000
1918	1,750	148,000	- 568,000
1919	1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920	2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922	16,000	302,700	- 93,000
1923	325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924	13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925	1,300	3,925	- 11,750
1926	934,200	340	+ 3,984,650
1927	18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928	1,400	2,000	- 200
1929	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750
1930	13,175	349,225	- 873,500
1931	294,000	111,000	+ 142,000
1932	6,000	3,750	+ 7,000
1933	2,500	12,500	- 36,000
1934	520	5,000	- 11,500
1935	2,450	43,700	- 153,850
1936	600	160,600	- 804,500
1937	1,500	390,650	- 960,000
1938	1,950	166,650	- 371,100

Since the widespread reduction in hours of labour in the years 1919 and 1920 comparatively few workpeople were affected by movement in working hours until 1936, apart from building trade operatives and coal miners. The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes were recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners formed the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931. The principal classes of workpeople affected in 1936 were boot and shoe operatives, seamen, and workers on morning and evening newspapers in the provinces, and in 1937, printers, coal miners in certain districts, and flour millers.

* In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table, there have been in each year since 1920 (except 1922) certain workpeople whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts during the year. The numbers of such workpeople are as follows: 1921, 110,000; 1923, 404,000; 1924, 372,000; 1925, 332,000; 1926, 447,000; 1927, 62,000; 1928, 187,000; 1929, 295,000; 1930, 85,000; 1931, 7,000; 1932, 16,000; 1933, 114,000; 1934, 122,000; 1935, 110,000; 1936, 21,000; 1937, 128,000; 1938, 161,000.

† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. INCREASE OF BENEFITS AND REDUCTION IN CONTRIBUTIONS (AGRICULTURE) ORDER, 1939*.

A SUMMARY of the reports of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at 31st December, 1938, appeared on pages 82-3 of the March, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE. The Committee found that there was a disposable surplus in the Agricultural Account of the Fund, and they made recommendations as to the way in which the sum available for disposal should be used.

The Minister of Labour accepted the Committee's recommendations and laid before both Houses of Parliament a draft Order for giving effect to them. The draft Order was approved by both Houses on 28th March, 1939, and the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefits and Reduction in Contributions) (Agriculture) Order, 1939, was made by the Minister on 29th March.

The Order provides for the amendment in four ways of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

Section 3 (2) is amended so as to increase, from 7s. to 9s., the weekly addition to agricultural benefit in respect of an adult dependant, and also to increase, from 30s. to 33s., the maximum weekly amount payable to a claimant for agricultural benefit.

The Second Schedule to the Act (as amended by Order in 1938) is further amended to provide for reductions in the rates of contributions for all agricultural contributors aged 18 years and over. For the period 3rd July, 1939, to 6th July, 1942, the reduction amounts to 1d. per week for each party (i.e., the value of the appropriate agricultural stamps will be 2d. less than the current rate in respect of all contributors aged 18-64); after the end of that period one-half of the reduction will be restored, and the weekly rates of contribution for these classes will then be ½d. below the present rates for each party.

Finally, the Third Schedule to the Act (as amended by Order in 1938), is further amended to provide for increased rates of agricultural benefit for all classes of insured contributors aged 16-64.

All the amendments of the benefit provisions of the Act came into operation on 30th March, 1939.

The rates of contributions and benefit in operation before and after the changes in question are shown in the following Table:—

Class of insured contributors.	Weekly rate of Contributions.			Weekly rate of benefit.	
	Up to 3rd July, 1939.	3rd July, 1939, to 6th July, 1942.	6th July, 1942, and after.	Up to 30th Mar., 1939.	30th Mar., 1939, and after.
	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
Males:—					
Aged 21-64 ...	8	6	7	14 0	15 0
" 18-20 ...	7	5	6	12 0	13 0
" 17 ...	4	4	4	6 0	7 6
" 16 ...	3	3	3	4 0	5 0
" 14 & 15 ...	3	3	3	—	—
Females:—					
Aged 21-64 ...	7	5	6	12 6	13 0
" 18-20 ...	6	4	5	9 6	10 0
" 17 ...	3	3	3	5 0	6 0
" 16 ...	2	2	2	3 6	4 0
" 14 & 15 ...	2	2	2	—	—

The rates of contribution shown in the foregoing Table are the combined rates for employers and employed persons, one-half being payable by the employer and one-half by the employee.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT: DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

STATISTICS are published in each issue of this GAZETTE (see page 133 of this issue) giving 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. The figures relate to persons who were registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as a whole on one date in each month.

In the Table below corresponding total figures are given for each of the administrative Divisions of Great Britain at quarterly intervals from June, 1937, to March, 1939. The extension of the unemployment assistance scheme as from 1st April, 1937, had the effect of including in the figures a larger proportion of persons on the register than before, and consequently earlier figures are not strictly comparable with those given in the Table.

The existence, over an extended period, of comparatively high rates of unemployment in the northern part of England and in Scotland and Wales has produced a relatively large amount of long-term unemployment in those areas. Thus while the North Western, Northern, Scotland and Wales Divisions together included at 13th March, 1939, 54 per cent. of all the applicants on the register, they included 73 per cent. of those who had been on the register for 12 months or more. In these Divisions, 20 to 35 per cent. of all the applicants on the register, in the period under review, fall within this category, as compared with less than 10 per cent. in the South of England.

In the latter area those who had been on the register for less than three months usually represent between 65 and 80 per cent. of the total, while in the Northern, Scotland and Wales Divisions, only between 40 and 50 per cent. of the total fall within this category.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 406. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

Numbers of applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register

Date.	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.
<i>London.</i>						
21 June, 1937 ...	97,556	17,611	7,310	4,425	10,560	137,462
13 Sept., " ...	94,125	12,643	7,716	3,911	10,225	128,620
13 Dec., " ...	138,528	18,382	7,704	5,756	11,507	181,877
14 Mar., 1938 ...	153,408	29,289	10,281	5,016	11,768	209,762
13 June, " ...	134,906	29,938	12,548	6,475	12,330	196,197
12 Sept., " ...	138,540	20,861	12,082	6,493	12,904	190,880
12 Dec., " ...	170,155	26,082	10,311	7,214	13,430	227,192
13 Mar., 1939 ...	149,869	34,166	12,791	6,124	14,174	217,124

South Eastern.

21 June, 1937 ...	32,111	6,393	2,980	1,743	4,607	47,834
13 Sept., " ...	39,320	4,402	2,780	1,334	4,487	52,323
13 Dec., " ...	69,565	8,410	2,837	2,007	4,827	87,646
14 Mar., 1938 ...	60,415	16,404	4,668	1,859	5,191	88,537
13 June, " ...	47,981	9,282	5,119	2,433	5,198	70,013
12 Sept., " ...	55,916	6,939	3,614	2,327	5,435	74,231
12 Dec., " ...	86,101	10,733	3,527	1,918	5,519	107,798
13 Mar., 1939 ...	63,712	20,903	5,598	2,092	5,877	98,182

South Western.

21 June, 1937 ...	37,985	5,932	2,703	1,802	6,717	55,139
13 Sept., " ...	39,529	4,396	2,628	1,436	6,326	54,315
13 Dec., " ...	60,199	7,536	2,506	1,897	6,506	78,644
14 Mar., 1938 ...	53,110	11,508	3,964	1,616	6,353	76,551
13 June, " ...	48,995	7,535	3,663	2,095	6,086	68,374
12 Sept., " ...	49,264	5,569	2,985	1,884	6,130	65,832
12 Dec., " ...	65,186	7,550	2,441	1,594	5,350	82,121
13 Mar., 1939 ...	50,425	13,457	3,425	1,357	5,280	73,944

Midlands.

21 June, 1937 ...	75,338	13,863	6,822	4,222	23,783	124,028
13 Sept., " ...	82,999	11,334	7,032	4,153	23,085	128,603
13 Dec., " ...	118,113	14,682	6,502	4,941	22,947	167,185
14 Mar., 1938 ...	127,148	22,790	9,063	4,595	22,902	186,498
13 June, " ...	150,844	24,308	11,806	6,314	23,402	216,674
12 Sept., " ...	142,805	23,195	13,050	7,394	25,124	211,568
12 Dec., " ...	124,923	20,557	10,769	7,317	24,674	188,240
13 Mar., 1939 ...	100,143	25,543	10,185	6,172	25,199	167,242

North Eastern.

21 June, 1937 ...	111,908	13,806	7,511	5,095	27,200	165,520
13 Sept., " ...	81,209	9,856	7,346	4,101	25,372	127,884
13 Dec., " ...	133,993	13,876	5,972	5,397	24,540	183,778
14 Mar., 1938 ...	121,824	20,900	8,852	4,521	25,544	181,641
13 June, " ...	133,768	18,857	10,768	6,025	25,907	195,325
12 Sept., " ...	143,583	16,212	10,299	6,787	27,110	203,991
12 Dec., " ...	131,439	16,215	8,274	5,848	25,994	187,770
13 Mar., 1939 ...	103,686	25,948	9,049	5,269	26,931	170,883

North Western.

21 June, 1937 ...	132,581	31,108	14,843	10,449	63,800	252,781
13 Sept., " ...	159,390	24,151	17,605	9,666	61,039	271,851
13 Dec., " ...	195,752	30,607	15,076	13,210	60,622	315,267
14 Mar., 1938 ...	220,095	41,582	19,643	11,058	63,773	356,151
13 June, " ...	263,713	42,943	21,952	13,597	65,236	407,441
12 Sept., " ...	242,475	36,077	24,170	14,093	66,230	383,045
12 Dec., " ...	206,296	37,690	19,330	15,075	67,719	346,110
13 Mar., 1939 ...	178,896	46,471	21,657	12,415	69,211	328,650

Northern.

21 June, 1937 ...	47,055	14,104	8,518	7,049	51,829	128,555
13 Sept., " ...	51,935	11,225	7,766	5,508	47,279	123,713
13 Dec., " ...	74,495	15,928	7,414	5,846	44,637	148,320
14 Mar., 1938 ...	57,165	17,489	9,965	5,289	42,905	132,813
13 June, " ...	68,470	16,434	9,518	6,985	41,754	143,161
12 Sept., " ...	71,319	15,889	9,973	6,480	41,541	145,202
12 Dec., " ...	77,287	20,956	9,606	6,986	40,461	155,296
13 Mar., 1939 ...	63,162	26,311	13,266	7,156	41,572	151,467

Scotland.

21 June, 1937 ...	79,236	26,550	14,520	10,627	64,573	195,506
13 Sept., " ...	95,410	20,840	14,835	8,882	61,606	201,573
13 Dec., " ...	139,764	27,860	12,598	10,919	60,609	251,750
14 Mar., 1938 ...	107,854	38,580	17,731	9,052	60,681	233,898
13 June, " ...	105,429	27,189	18,181	11,310	59,315	221,424
12 Sept., " ...	117,781	24,356	14,783	10,305	58,009	225,234
12 Dec., " ...	129,879	29,465	13,664	9,996	58,943	241,947
13 Mar., 1939 ...	105,920	40,814	17,653	9,652	59,082	233,121

Wales.

21 June, 1937 ...	44,755	14,034	9,350	7,272	48,781	124,192
13 Sept., " ...	49,302	10,846	7,630	5,981	44,978	118,737
13 Dec., " ...	62,894	15,609	7,383	5,670	42,716	134,272
14 Mar., 1938 ...	73,618	18,387	10,357	5,410	40,765	148,537
13 June, " ...	82,750	17,390	10,336	7,372	39,472	157,320
12 Sept., " ...	77,794	15,019	10,747	6,895	39,798	150,253
12 Dec., " ...	84,873	18,157	9,447	7,020	39,114	158,611
13 Mar., 1939 ...	65,098	21,267	11,496	6,776	38,765	143,402

Great Britain.

21 June, 1937 ...	658,525	143,401	74,557	52,684	301,850	1,231,017
13 Sept., " ...	693,219	109,693	75,338	44,972	284,397	1,207,619
13 Dec., " ...	993,303	152,890	67,992	55,643	278,911	1,548,739
14 Mar., 1938 ...	974,637	216,929	94,524	48,416	279,882	1,614,388
13 June, " ...	1,036,856	193,876	103,891	62,606	278,700	1,675,929
12 Sept., " ...	1,039,477	164,117	101,703	62,658	282,281	1,650,236
12 Dec., " ...	1,076,139	187,405	87,369	62,968	281,204	1,695,085
13 Mar., 1939 ...	880,911	254,880	105,120	57,013	286,091	1,584,015

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1939 (page 7), a statement was published giving for the period January, 1937, to December, 1938, estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain. Figures for the period from January, 1938, to March, 1939, are given below. Separate figures are given for the old series, which excludes agriculture and the domestic employments brought into insurance at 4th April, 1938, and the new series, which includes these classes. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment apart from "recognised" holidays.

OLD SERIES.

Prior to October, 1938, the monthly estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment excluded persons insured under the agricultural scheme, which came into operation in May, 1936, and persons engaged in certain classes of domestic employments which first became insurable in April, 1938. The following Table gives comparable figures in this series up to and including March, 1939:—

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64 (excluding agriculture, etc.).	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) excluding such persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1938:—					
17th January ...	13,522	1,729	11,793	11,320	11,319
14th February ...	13,537	1,720	11,817	11,343	11,338
14th March ...	13,551	1,677	11,874	11,400	11,399
4th April ...	13,562	1,673	11,889	11,414	11,412
16th May ...	13,583	1,696	11,887	11,412	11,406
13th June ...	13,596	1,744	11,852	11,376	11,369
18th July ...	13,612	1,721	11,891	11,415	11,413
15th August ...	13,624	1,698	11,926	11,449	11,447
12th September ...	13,636	1,728	11,908	11,431	11,429
17th October ...	13,651	1,716	11,935	11,457	11,455
14th November ...	13,663	1,755	11,908	11,430	11,428
12th December ...	13,675	1,742	11,933	11,454	11,452
Average for 1938 ...	13,601	1,716	11,885	11,409	11,406
1939:—					
16th January ...	13,690	1,925	11,765	11,286	11,284
13th February ...	13,702	1,799	11,903	11,423	11,419
13th March ...	13,714	1,646	12,068	11,588	11,586
Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)					
1938:—					
17th January ...	122.1	159.0	117.9	117.8	118.2
14th February ...	122.3	158.2	118.2	118.0	118.4
14th March ...	122.4	154.2	118.8	118.6	119.1
4th April ...	122.5	153.9	118.9	118.8	119.2
16th May ...	122.7	156.0	118.9	118.8	119.1
13th June ...	122.8	160.4	118.5	118.4	118.7
18th July ...	122.9	158.3	118.9	118.8	119.2
15th August ...	123.0	156.2	119.3	119.1	119.5
12th September ...	123.1	158.9	119.1	118.9	119.3
17th October ...	123.3	157.8	119.4	119.2	119.6
14th November ...	123.4	161.4	119.1	118.9	119.3
12th December ...	123.5	160.2	119.4	119.2	119.6
Average for 1938 ...	122.8	157.9	118.9	118.7	119.1
1939:—					
16th January ...	123.6	177.1	117.6	117.4	117.8
13th February ...	123.7	165.4	119.0	118.8	119.2
13th March ...	123.9	161.4	120.7	120.6	121.0

NEW SERIES.

The figures in the following Table include not only persons insured under the general scheme and the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, but also insured persons within the agricultural scheme and in the domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938. Comparable figures on this basis are only available as from July, 1938.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated number in Employment (see above).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1938:—					
18th July ...	14,516	1,751	12,765	12,258	12,256
15th August ...	14,528	1,728	12,800	12,292	12,290
12th September ...	14,540	1,759	12,781	12,273	12,271
17th October ...	14,555	1,750	12,805	12,296	12,294
14th November ...	14,567	1,798	12,769	12,260	12,258
12th December ...	14,579	1,804	12,775	12,265	12,263
1939:—					
16th January ...	14,594	2,003	12,591	12,081	12,079
13th February ...	14,606	1,869	12,737	12,226	12,222
13th March ...	14,618	1,702	12,916	12,405	12,403

Index numbers based on these figures are given in the Table on the next page. In compiling the index numbers the figures for July, 1938, have been equated to 100.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as Unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment (see above).	
				A.	B.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Index Numbers. (18th July, 1938 = 100.)					
1938:—					
18th July ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15th August...	100.1	98.7	100.3	100.3	100.3
12th September...	100.2	100.5	100.1	100.1	100.1
17th October ...	100.3	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.3
14th November ...	100.4	102.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
12th December ...	100.4	103.0	100.1	100.1	100.1
1939:—					
16th January ...	100.5	114.4	98.6	98.6	98.6
13th February ...	100.6	106.7	99.8	99.7	99.7
13th March ...	100.7	97.2	101.2	101.2	101.2

The figures given for July, 1938, to March, 1939, in both of the foregoing Tables, are provisional and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the number of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1939.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

On 20th March, 1939, the President of the French Republic signed a number of Decree-Laws instituting measures for the promotion of national defence. These measures include provisions for meeting the increased expenditure on national defence by means of economies in the public services, for the granting of loans to national defence undertakings, and for ensuring to such undertakings an adequate supply of labour and facilities for extending working hours. So far as they directly affect labour, these provisions are reviewed below.

Working Hours.—As a temporary measure, until 30th November, 1939, Government and private undertakings carrying out work for the War, Marine and Air Ministries and all other undertakings (to be defined in a subsequent Order) working in the interests of national defence are authorised to increase working hours, so far as necessary, to 60 a week. Working time additional to 60 hours a week may, if necessary, be authorised by the Minister of Labour and any other Minister concerned in the work. The Ministers retain, however, the right to order the reduction of working hours in cases in which it appears that needs may be met by the engagement of additional staff or the re-organisation of the work.

Hours worked in excess of 40 a week are regarded as overtime in respect of which increased remuneration is payable. The rate of pay for overtime on work for national defence is fixed at 10 per cent. above normal wage rates from the forty-first to the forty-fifth hour, inclusive, and at 5 per cent. above normal wage rates from the forty-sixth hour onwards. In industry generally, other than on work for national defence, the rate of additional payment for overtime continues to follow the scale laid down in the Decree-Law dated 12th November, 1938 (see this GAZETTE for December, 1938, page 470), viz., 10, 15 or 25 per cent. above normal wage rates, according to the duration of the overtime. In a communication issued by the Minister of Labour, it was stated that little overtime was being performed in France except on national defence work, and that it was indispensable, at the present time, to reduce appreciably the rate of payment for overtime on such work.

Industrial Relations.—In undertakings which are wholly or principally engaged on public service contracts, the relations between employers and workers are to be compulsorily regulated by the collective agreements in force in the branches of private industry to which the undertakings belong or with which they are associated. The Minister of Labour and the competent Minister concerned are to determine the particular collective agreement which is to be applicable in the individual case.

Labour Control.—Except by authority of the competent Labour Inspector, employers are forbidden to recruit workers employed in undertakings engaged on national defence work, unless the workers concerned are under notice of dismissal. This prohibition is designed to obviate disorganisation of the labour market and the disturbance of work in undertakings in consequence of the enticement of workers from one undertaking to another. Also, before proceeding to engage labour, all undertakings working for national defence must give the public employment exchange authorities eight days' notice of their labour requirements. In the interests of the unified control of available labour, especially alien labour, provision is also made whereby the placing services in the several Departments are henceforth to be directly controlled by the Minister of Labour. Finally, if an unemployed person refuses employment offered to him by a public employment exchange at the current normal wage in an undertaking engaged on national defence work, he is, without regard to the locality in which the undertaking is situated, to be deprived, for a period of one year, of the right to receive unemployment allowances. However, in cases where the employment is at a distance of over 25 kilometres from the worker's place of residence, allowances may be paid, in accordance with existing provisions, to assist the transference of the worker to the employment. Similar allowances are also payable to enable the worker to return to his original place of domicile in cases when the employment lasts less than a year.

WORKING HOURS IN COAL MINES IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FRANCE.

Supplementary Working Hours in Coal Mines.—In the Decree-Law dated 12th November, 1938, by which the strict application of the forty-hour week legislation in France was relaxed in the interests of national economic recovery, it was provided that working time in coal mines should continue, for the time being, to be regulated by the collective agreement dated 1st September, 1938, in accordance with which eleven supplementary days, of 7 hours 45 minutes each, were to be worked in coal mines by March, 1939 (see this GAZETTE for December, 1938, page 470). Conditions and limits for the working of additional hours in coal mines have now been established on a permanent basis by Decrees dated 22nd February, 1939, applicable to underground and surface workers, which took effect on 15th March.

The Decrees provide that, in periods of pressure of work, employers may be authorised to cause normal working hours to be exceeded by not more than 186 hours a year in the case of underground workers and by not more than 192 hours a year in the case of surface workers. Application for permission to work additional hours must be made by the employer to the Chief Mining Engineer, who is required to ask the opinion of the miners' organisation concerned. Permission may be presumed if no refusal has been received from the Chief Mining Engineer within 15 days. All refusals must be confirmed by the Minister of Public Works in conjunction with the Minister of Labour. The maximum number of additional working hours which may be sanctioned at one time is 70 for underground workers and 72 for surface workers.

When economic conditions justify it, the Ministers of Public Works and Labour may issue general authorisations, applicable to all or to some of the coal mines of France, for the working of the additional hours indicated in the previous paragraph. In exceptional circumstances affecting national security and defence or a public service, or when the economic situation of the country renders an increased output of coal imperative, the Government may authorise the working of supplementary hours additional to those specified in the Decrees.

During the period of the collective agreement dated 1st September, 1938, mentioned above, the wages of coal miners were increased by 6 per cent., of which 2 per cent. was to be considered as representing the increased payment due for the working of supplementary days (see this GAZETTE for September, 1938, page 348). By an arbitration award dated 27th February, 1939, the 2 per cent. has been included, as from the beginning of March, in the normal wages, which are to be 6 per cent. above those applicable at March, 1938. In accordance with the Decrees summarised above, all supplementary working time is to be remunerated at normal wage rates increased by 10 per cent. as from 15th March, 1939.

GERMANY.

Increased Working Hours in Coal Mines.—With the object of increasing the output of coal in Germany, the Four-Year Plan Commissioner has issued an Order, dated 2nd March, 1939, by which the duration of the shift for underground workers in coal mines has been extended by 45 minutes, subject to a maximum duration of 8 hours 45 minutes. For the additional 45 minutes, the wage rates of time workers have been increased by 25 per cent. The minimum rates of contract workers have been advanced correspondingly, and a supplement of 200 per cent. will be paid in respect of all production in excess of the increased contract output basis. The daily working hours of surface workers may be extended in accordance with the requirements of the mine, all work in excess of normal daily hours being remunerated at 25 per cent. above usual wage rates. The working of supplementary shifts is to be avoided except in order to make up time lost or in special circumstances. The recipient of a miner's statutory old-age pension is no longer debarred from carrying out work equivalent in remuneration to that performed before qualifying for the pension. The Federal Minister of Labour and the Labour Executors are charged with the detailed application of the Order. The Order took effect on 1st April, 1939, except in Austria and the Sudeten Areas, for which the Federal Minister of Labour will determine the date of operation of the Order and the scope of its application.

WAGES IN ITALY.

General Wage Increases.—In view of the rise in the cost of living in Italy, increases in wages for workers in industry, agriculture, commerce and banking and insurance are provided for in collective agreements recently concluded, at the instance of the Italian Government, between the respective national organisations of employers and workers. The agreements were approved by the Central Corporative Committee, which decided that the increases should take effect as from 23rd March, 1939.

In industry, minimum wage rates, piece-work rates and actual wage rates are increased by 10 per cent., or, in cases in which wage increases have been granted since the general increase of 10 per cent. which took effect in May, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for May, 1937), by a lesser amount. The increase is applicable to manual workers, to non-manual workers whose monthly salaries do not exceed 2,000 lire, and to the first 2,000 lire of the monthly salaries of higher paid non-manual workers. In the case of transport services carried on by concession from public authorities and of certain other public services, the increase is limited to 8 per cent.

In agriculture, an increase of 8 per cent. (6½ per cent. in certain northern provinces) is, in principle, granted to workers with fixed wages, specialised workers, etc. Increases of from 6 to 10 per cent. are received by workers in commercial undertakings, and, as regards the first 2,000 lire of monthly remuneration only, by workers in banking and insurance.

EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH: GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further improvement in employment between 13th February and 13th March, which extended to almost every industry. The improvement was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, the iron and steel industry, tinplate and metal goods manufacture, engineering, the cotton and wool textile industries, tailoring and dressmaking, the pottery industry, furniture making and upholstery, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was a slight decline in employment in ship building and repairing.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 13th March, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,403,000. This was 181,000 more than at 13th February, 1939, and on a comparable basis, 180,000 more than at 14th March, 1938.*

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th March, 1939, was 12.1, compared with 13.2 at 13th February, 1939. For 14th March, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12.4. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12.3 at 13th March, 1939, 13.4 at 13th February, 1939, and 12.7 at 14th March, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 7.8, 9.8 and 6.4 respectively.

At 13th March, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,429,085 wholly unemployed, 231,245 temporarily stopped, and 66,599 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,726,929; this was 169,789 less than at 13th February, 1939, and 22,052 less than at 14th March, 1938.

The total of 1,726,929 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 13th March, 1939, included 976,692 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 552,779 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 31,937 persons with applications for insurance benefits or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 165,521 other persons, of whom 38,577 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 13th March, 1939, was 1,813,987, as compared with 1,986,302 at 13th February, 1939, and 1,844,583 at 14th March, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 13th March showed an improvement on the whole compared with 13th February. The improvement was most marked in Wales and Monmouthshire, where there was a substantial decrease in the numbers of persons temporarily stopped, largely due to more regular working in Monmouthshire and in the steam coal areas of Glamorgan-shire.

Employment in the iron mining industry showed a considerable improvement, especially in the Cleveland area, and was moderate on the whole. At chalk quarries employment remained fairly good; at slate and at china clay quarries it continued to improve and was fairly good on the whole. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment improved and was moderate. There was little change at the shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian and employment remained fair; at tin mines it was again moderate. At limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment showed some improvement and was moderate; in the Buxton area it continued good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment in March showed a further improvement. In iron and steel manufacture also there was a further improvement. In the tinplate industry employment continued to improve during March and was considerably better than a year ago. There was little change in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—Employment showed an improvement between 13th February and 13th March in all the principal sections of the engineering industry, and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and in electrical engineering; fair in general engineering; and moderate in marine, constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 13th March showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with 13th February; commercial construction and repair work continued slack.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment at 13th March showed a further substantial improvement, and was better than a year ago, particularly in the preparing and spinning departments.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at 13th March, 1939, and at 13th February, 1939, 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 March, 1939, and March, 1938, has been based on estimates of the total numbers insured inclusive of agricultural workers, but exclusive of those domestic workers who became insurable in April, 1938, and is subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of insured persons at the next annual exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1939.

In the wool textile industry employment again improved, particularly in the preparing and spinning departments; short-time working was considerably reduced. In the carpet section employment was better than in February and much better than a year ago.

Employment in the linen and jute trades showed a slight decline and remained very slack. In the other textile trades employment again showed an improvement. It was fairly good in the lace trade and in the hosiery trade; fair both in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk manufacture; and very slack, with much short time working, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in all sections of the tailoring trades continued to improve and was fair in nearly all areas. The dressmaking and millinery trades showed a further improvement and employment was good on the whole. Employment in the shirt and collar trade also improved and was fair generally. In the glove trade improvement was reported from some centres, but employment was moderate on the whole, with short-time working in certain districts; the corset trade continued to improve and employment was good. In the hat trade also employment continued to improve and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further improvement between 13th February and 13th March, 1939, and was much better than a year ago.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed little change; it was fair to moderate in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fair on the whole in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment continued to improve. The improvement affected all occupations, but was most marked in the painting and decorating branch. Employment was fair with carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and masons, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. In brick manufacture employment showed a further improvement during March and was fair, although slackness in the manufacture of refractory bricks was reported from some districts.

Employment in the furnishing trades again showed a slight improvement and was moderate; with millsawyers and coach-builders employment also showed an improvement and was fair on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change and was fairly good generally. There was a further improvement in the printing industry. With bookbinders employment improved and was good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment, although still slack on the whole, showed a considerable improvement. There was a slight improvement in the glass trades, but employment was still slack in the bottle-making section; in other sections it was moderate.

Fishing.—Employment continued very slack in the herring fishing section of the fishing industry, but there was a slight improvement in other sections.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers, employment at 13th March showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with 13th February, but was slack generally, and slightly worse than in March, 1938. Among seamen employment during March improved, but remained slack.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 13TH MARCH, 1939.

An analysis is given below of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 13th March, 1939:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men	1,070,541	150,494	64,331	1,285,366
Boys	40,101	4,001	166	44,268
Women	275,228	71,847	2,058	349,133
Girls	43,215	4,903	44	48,162
Total	1,429,085	231,245	66,599	1,726,929
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with				
13th Feb., 1939 ...	- 109,427	- 60,435	+ 73	- 169,789
14th Mar., 1938 ...	+ 78,964	- 100,002	- 1,014	- 22,052

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Men	1,124,726	152,410	67,211	1,344,347
Boys	43,006	4,063	168	47,237
Women	293,643	76,513	2,086	372,242
Girls	44,986	5,131	44	50,161
Total	1,506,361	238,117	69,509	1,813,987
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 13th Feb., 1939	- 112,715	- 59,572	- 28	- 172,315
14th Mar., 1938	+ 71,860	- 101,483	- 973	- 30,596

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed at 13th March, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, 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 ...	9.0	6.7	8.2	9.0	6.6	8.3	4.6	19.6	6.7
S. Eastern ...	8.1	9.2	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.6	4.8	33.6	6.8
S. Western ...	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.2	7.9	2.9	12.4	3.1
Midlands ...	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	4.8	30.6	5.7
N. Eastern ...	12.3	10.4	11.8	12.7	9.9	12.0	5.9	32.6	9.0
N. Western ...	16.9	14.2	16.0	17.1	14.2	16.1	8.9	16.4	9.1
Northern ...	19.9	12.9	18.7	20.2	12.8	19.0	9.2	17.6	9.9
Scotland ...	16.5	13.4	15.7	17.3	13.3	16.2	7.2	18.2	8.1
Wales ...	23.4	17.0	22.6	23.9	16.9	23.0	11.6	22.0	12.0
Special Schemes	2.6	0.6	1.9	2.6	0.6	1.9	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	12.3	10.1	11.7	12.8	9.9	12.0	5.6	26.7	6.9
N. IRELAND ...	28.2	22.8	26.4	28.4	22.8	26.3	26.9	29.0	27.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26.7	7.8

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 March, 1938:—

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.
1938.						
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
12 December ...	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1,918,583
1939.						
16 January ...	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026	2,133,809
13 February ...	1,402,417	55,191	380,664	58,446	1,896,718	1,986,302
13 March ...	1,285,366	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929	1,813,987

(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 March, 1938:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.‡			General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1938.									
14th March ...	12.6	11.9	12.4	13.1	11.8	12.7	5.6	18.8	6.4
14th 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
12th December ...	13.6	10.5	12.7	14.0	10.2	12.9	6.9	38.9	8.9
1939.									
16th January ...	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1
13th February ...	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.4	7.7	40.5	9.8
13th March ...	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26.7	7.8

* 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.

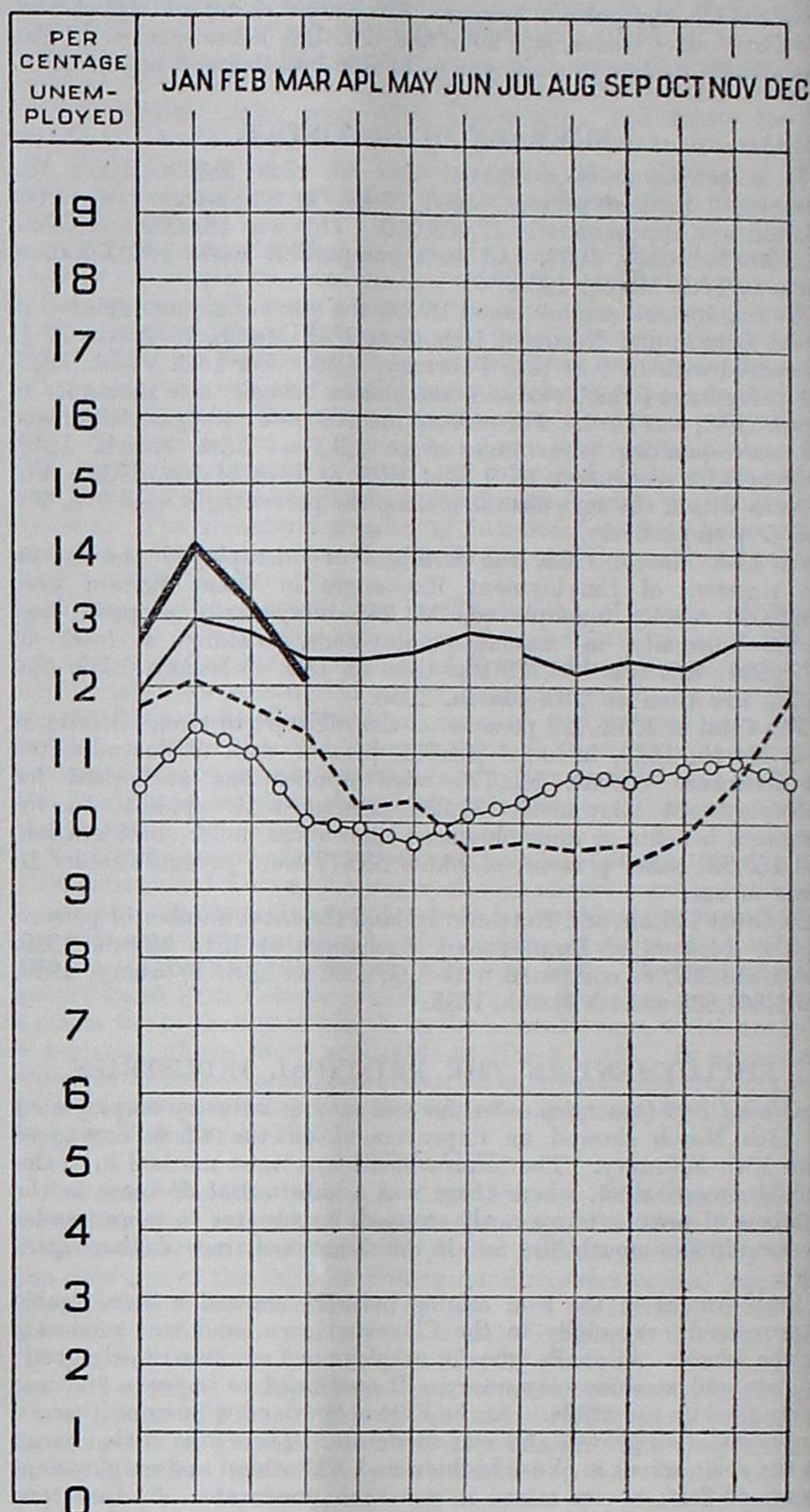
‡ Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

§ In April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts (see page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). As a result of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books, figures are available as from 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.

1939. ————— 1937.† -----
1938.* ————— Mean for 1924-29.‡ ○○○○○○



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 20th Mar., 1939.		Period 22nd March, 1938, to 20th March, 1939.			
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.‡	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	146,260	134,950	1,872,741	+ 142,271	1,732,441	+ 150,132
Boys ...	25,212	19,699	329,476	- 31,864	260,343	- 12,298
Women ...	58,297	44,719	764,911	+ 9,922	591,418	+ 31,790
Girls ...	22,802	17,727	326,320	- 13,483	249,291	- 626
Total ...	252,571	217,095	3,283,448	+ 106,846	2,833,493	+ 168,998

* From January, 1937, the percentages used for this chart relate to unemployment among all insured persons, aged 16-64, including those insured under the general and special schemes and the agricultural scheme. From July, 1938, they also include persons in the domestic employments that were brought into insurance in April, 1938. See also footnotes † and § in previous column.

† The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937, (see article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the two points for that month.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available.

§ "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 20th March, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,569 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th March showed an improvement on the whole as compared with 13th February. The improvement was most marked in Wales and Monmouthshire, where there was a substantial decrease in the numbers of persons temporarily stopped, largely due to more regular working in Monmouthshire and in the steam coal areas of Glamorganshire.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.5 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 13.5 at 13th February, 1939, and 11.8 at 14th March, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.1 (from 9.6 to 9.5) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.9 (from 3.9 to 3.0).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 13th March, 1939, 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 13th March, 1939.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stop-pages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stop-pages.	Total.		
ENGLAND AND WALES :							
Northumberland	3,008	140	6.5	0.3	6.8	...	- 0.2
Durham ...	12,410	2,067	10.2	1.7	11.9	- 0.6	+ 3.0
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,345	66	16.3	0.8	17.1	- 3.6	- 4.2
Yorkshire ...	8,842	6,300	6.1	4.4	10.5	- 0.4	+ 2.1
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	8,557	1,656	12.5	2.4	14.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Derbyshire ...	1,870	966	3.7	2.0	5.7	+ 0.2	...
Notts. and Leicester ...	2,931	1,643	5.1	2.8	7.9	- 0.1	- 2.5
Warwickshire...	630	44	4.5	0.3	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	3,346	782	5.9	1.3	7.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Glos. and Somerset ...	641	41	7.0	0.4	7.4	- 0.5	- 0.4
Kent ...	242	6	3.7	0.1	3.8	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Wales and Monmouth ...	26,076	10,022	15.4	5.9	21.3	- 3.9	+ 1.6
England & Wales (including areas not shown above)	70,757	23,738	9.4	3.1	12.5	- 1.1	+ 1.0
SCOTLAND :	11,090	1,467	10.7	1.4	12.1	- 0.6	- 1.6
GREAT BRITAIN :	81,847	25,205	9.5	3.0	12.5	- 1.0	+ 0.7

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 18th March, 1939, 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.*			
	18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland	45,350	+ 0.3	5.33	- 0.12	+ 0.07	
Durham	111,543	- 0.2	5.21	+ 0.02	- 0.24	
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,807	- 1.1	5.65	+ 0.36	- 0.10	
South Yorkshire	98,877	+ 0.0	4.84	- 0.17	- 0.36	
West Yorkshire	44,241	+ 0.3	4.95	- 0.29	- 0.28	
Lancs. and Cheshire	57,525	+ 0.2	5.23	- 0.10	- 0.04	
Derbyshire	45,027	- 0.2	4.82	- 0.11	+ 0.19	
Notts. and Leicester	54,887	+ 0.5	5.15	- 0.15	+ 0.21	
Warwick	16,554	+ 0.2	5.37	- 0.28	- 0.33	
North Staffordshire	23,842	+ 0.7	5.01	- 0.50	- 0.34	
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop	26,747	- 0.2	5.54	- 0.35	- 0.10	
Glos. and Somerset	8,455	- 0.2	5.67	...	- 0.05	
Kent	6,593	+ 0.8	5.34	- 0.03	- 0.13	
North Wales	9,713	- 0.7	5.57	- 0.08	- 0.11	
South Wales and Mon.	125,006	- 3.4	5.49	+ 0.37	- 0.10	
England and Wales	681,167	- 0.6	5.21	- 0.03	- 0.12	
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. and East Lothians	13,134	+ 0.0	5.74	- 0.10	+ 0.11	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,075	+ 0.2	5.54	- 0.15	+ 0.50	
Rest of Scotland	53,848	+ 0.4	5.81	- 0.01	+ 0.08	
Scotland	90,057	+ 0.3	5.73	- 0.06	+ 0.19	
GREAT BRITAIN	771,224	- 0.5	5.27	- 0.04	- 0.08	

* 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 18th March, 1939, was 0.51 of a day per week, of which 0.45 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 18th February, 1939, were 0.47 and 0.42 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, 0.43 and 0.35 of a day per week, respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 18th March, 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,627,700 tons, as compared with 19,608,500 tons in the four weeks ended 18th February, 1939, and 20,349,500 tons in the four weeks ended 19th March, 1938.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March was moderate on the whole and considerably better than in February; in the Cleveland area there was a marked improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 16.5 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 22.8 at 13th February, 1939, and 9.3 at 14th March, 1938.

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 18th Mar. 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 18th Mar. 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days	Days	Days
Cleveland ...	2,497	+ 97.5	- 20.9	4.27	- 0.75	- 1.49
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,935	+ 1.8	- 3.8	5.78	- 0.22	- 0.22
Other Districts ...	1,828	+ 2.8	- 3.3	5.30	+ 0.01	+ 0.02
ALL DISTRICTS ...	6,260	+ 26.6	- 11.3	5.04	- 0.45	- 0.66

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed in and about shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian during the fortnight ended 18th March, 1939, by firms making returns was 2,163, an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with February, 1939, and of 5.5 per cent. as compared with March, 1938.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5.95 in March, 1939, as compared with 6.00 in both February, 1939, and March, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in March showed a further improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 was 16.7 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 17.9 at 13th February, 1939, and 11.1 at 14th March, 1938.

According to returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation, 95 furnaces were in operation at the end of March, 1939, compared with 88 at the end of February, 1939, and 118 at the end of March, 1938. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Mar. 1939.	Feb. 1939.	Mar. 1938.		
				Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland	24	21	34	+ 3	- 10
Cumberland & W. Lancs.	5	5	9	...	- 4
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire	6	4	8	+ 2	- 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	23	23	24	...	- 1
Lincolnshire	12	12	14	...	- 2
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick	7	5	6	+ 2	+ 1
South Wales and Mon.	8	8	7	...	+ 1
England and Wales	85	78	102	+ 7	- 17
Scotland	10	10	16	...	- 6
Great Britain	95	88	118	+ 7	- 23

The production of pig iron in March, 1939, amounted to 603,600 tons compared with 516,000 tons in February, 1939, and 714,600 tons in March, 1938.

* See footnote * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a further improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.8 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 17.1 at 13th February, 1939, and 16.3 at 14th March, 1938.

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 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,249	+ 4.1	- 4.7	48,659	+ 4.0	- 4.4
Puddling Forges ...	752	+ 4.7	- 15.5	2,803	+ 21.0	- 27.3
Rolling Mills ...	24,578	+ 0.8	- 0.5	132,008	+ 2.4	- 1.2
Forging and Pressing	1,496	+ 3.5	- 9.9	8,175	+ 3.7	- 9.1
Founding ...	8,196	+ 2.2	- 8.3	45,983	+ 3.5	- 7.5
Other Departments	12,220	+ 1.4	+ 3.5	69,201	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
Mechanics, Labourers ...	16,357	+ 3.6	- 4.0	95,496	+ 4.3	- 3.6
TOTAL ...	71,848	+ 2.1	- 2.5	402,325	+ 3.2	- 2.8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	11,508	+ 6.1	- 5.8	65,817	+ 8.4	- 5.6
Sheffield, Rotherham	24,318	- 0.3	- 0.5	135,885	- 0.4	- 1.2
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	383	+ 14.0	+ 1.1	1,769	+ 9.6	- 7.3
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,756	+ 2.3	- 18.7	24,369	+ 2.6	- 22.4
Staffordshire ...	5,835	- 0.0	- 3.4	33,005	+ 0.0	- 4.7
Other Midland Counties ...	6,075	+ 1.2	- 5.9	34,822	+ 5.6	- 1.6
Wales and Mon. ...	8,557	+ 3.6	+ 28.0	49,287	+ 5.7	+ 32.3
Total, Eng. and Wales	61,432	+ 1.8	- 1.0	344,954	+ 2.9	- 0.8
Scotland ...	10,416	+ 4.0	- 10.3	57,371	+ 5.2	- 13.0
TOTAL ...	71,848	+ 2.1	- 2.5	402,325	+ 3.2	- 2.8

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 18th March, 1939, as compared with 5.5 in February, 1939, and 5.6 in March, 1938. The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,170,900 tons in March, 1939, as compared with 971,100 tons in February, 1939, and 1,115,800 tons in March, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in March continued to improve; it was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.6 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 34.1 at 13th February, 1939, and 38.7 at 14th March, 1938.

Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed little change.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 18th March, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	50	+ 3	+ 9	290	+ 39	+ 49
Steel Sheet	10	...	+ 4	94	...	+ 21
Total ...	60	+ 3	+ 13	384	+ 39	+ 70

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement between 13th February and 13th March in all the principal sections of the industry, and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and in electrical engineering; fair in general engineering; and moderate in marine, constructional and textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, but a decline in other branches of the industry. In the industry as a whole employment was better in the Midlands and London divisions and in Northern Ireland, but worse in the North Western, Northern and Scotland 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 13th March, 1939, 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 13th March, 1939.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering: Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,609	849	65	384	2,953	8,860	- 598	- 1,474
South-Eastern	1,807	448	158	124	1,188	3,725	- 362	+ 240
South-Western	1,006	113	281	118	1,648	3,166	+ 88	- 20
Midlands ...	4,273	1,477	21	941	5,285	11,997	- 1,696	- 4,788
North-Eastern	6,783	305	230	357	780	8,455	- 617	- 103
North-Western	13,143	1,840	142	633	2,210	17,968	- 604	+ 3,402
Northern ...	4,404	552	2,634	1,103	604	9,297	- 712	+ 2,639
Scotland ...	9,003	232	1,644	1,382	1,240	13,501	- 541	+ 3,649
Wales ...	1,042	144	31	315	589	2,121	- 247	+ 161
Northern Ireland	936	87	480	67	590	2,160	- 12	- 78
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	47,006	6,047	5,686	5,424	17,087	81,250	- 5,301	+ 3,628
Percentages Unemployed at 13th March, 1939.								
London ...	3.6	4.5	18.1	5.5	4.0	3.9	- 0.3	- 0.9
South-Eastern	4.1	3.9	3.6	12.7	2.5	3.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1
South-Western	3.0	3.3	3.3	10.1	2.8	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Midlands ...	4.0	3.9	19.1	8.3	4.3	4.3	- 0.6	- 2.1
North-Eastern	7.5	5.2	15.0	11.6	4.8	7.2	- 0.6	- 0.5
North-Western	11.3	6.9	15.8	11.6	6.1	9.6	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Northern ...	11.4	6.4	16.3	15.0	11.6	12.2	- 1.0	+ 2.8
Scotland ...	12.5	5.8	8.6	17.8	7.5	11.3	- 0.5	+ 2.6
Wales ...	17.4	19.5	8.6	13.7	13.2	15.3	- 1.8	- 1.8
Northern Ireland	14.9	21.2	8.5	26.8	10.1	11.7	- 0.1	- 2.1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	7.3	5.1	9.9	11.6	4.4	6.5	- 0.4	- 0.1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:—								
Feb., 1939	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	—	—
Mch., 1938	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	+ 1.8	- 2.1	- 0.1	—	—

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

In Scotland employment continued fair in marine engineering; it improved in general engineering but was still moderate to slack. In Wales employment improved generally, but was still slack; in Northern Ireland it remained moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th March showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with 13th February; commercial construction and repair work continued slack. There was a decline on the Clyde, Mersey, Tyne and Bristol Channel, and employment continued slack in these areas and on the Humber and the East Coast of Scotland; on the Thames and Medway and the South Coast it was good, with some improvement at Southampton and Portsmouth; on the Wear and Tees it was very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 13th March, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 13th Mar., 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages Unemployed at 13th Mar., 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,645	- 138	- 262	16.1	- 1.4	- 2.9
South-Eastern	403	- 45	- 41	6.7	- 0.8	- 1.1
South-Western	2,315	- 176	- 7	8.0	- 0.7	- 0.1
Midlands ...	95	- 8	+ 16	36.5	- 3.1	+ 9.3
North-Eastern	1,379	+ 15	- 82	26.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
North-Western	6,021	+ 457	+ 855	22.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.9
Northern ...	13,827	+ 779	+ 4,182	36.8	+ 2.0	+ 10.8
Scotland ...	12,510	+ 510	+ 2,659	26.8	+ 1.1	+ 5.0
Wales ...	1,469	+ 138	+ 222	32.1	+ 3.0	+ 6.9
Northern Ireland	1,698	- 31	- 792	18.0	- 0.3	- 8.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	41,362	+ 1,501	+ 6,750	23.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.6

Statistics of shipbuilding in the first quarter of 1939 are given on page 146.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th March showed a further substantial improvement; it was better than a year ago, particularly in the preparing and spinning departments.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.5 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 19.9 at 13th February, 1939, and 24.0 at 14th March, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 15.9, 18.6, and 23.2; in the manufacturing department they were 19.3, 21.3, and 24.9.

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 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,890	+ 1.7	+ 10.5	19,136	+ 4.0	+ 12.7
Spinning ...	20,488	+ 2.6	+ 12.9	35,508	+ 5.4	+ 14.9
Weaving ...	16,843	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	30,412	+ 3.3	+ 6.1
Other ...	6,399	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	14,261	+ 4.2	+ 5.7
Total ...	54,620	+ 2.4	+ 7.8	99,317	+ 4.3	+ 10.3
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,291	+ 7.2	+ 13.1	7,416	+ 9.2	+ 17.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,473	+ 1.8	+ 24.5	7,735	+ 2.7	+ 32.3
Oldham ...	10,611	+ 1.9	+ 12.1	20,487	+ 4.4	+ 14.1
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,454	+ 2.0	+ 3.1	18,889	+ 4.7	+ 4.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,190	+ 0.8	+ 3.9	9,888	+ 4.7	+ 6.2
Manchester ...	3,514	+ 1.9	+ 6.1	6,153	+ 2.5	+ 5.1
Preston and Chorley ...	3,198	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	5,633	+ 6.6	+ 9.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	2,163	+ 5.1	+ 5.9	3,916	+ 6.9	+ 16.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,239	+ 3.7	+ 5.4	4,686	+ 1.8	+ 6.2
Colne and Nelson ...	1,999	+ 0.3	+ 14.0	4,421	+ 0.7	+ 12.0
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,878	+ 2.5	+ 76.8	4,195	+ 2.2	+ 78.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,062	+ 3.7	+ 23.9	1,853	+ 9.8	+ 54.4
Other Districts ...	2,548	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	4,045	+ 5.7	+ 4.4
Total ...	54,620	+ 2.4	+ 7.8	99,317	+ 4.3	+ 10.3

Returns from firms employing about 54,050 workpeople in the week ended 18th March, 1939, showed that about 7½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12½ 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 Stockport, employment showed some improvement and was better than a year ago; at Glossop, Stalybridge and Hyde there was little general change.

In the Oldham district employment showed a slight improvement, with less short-time working, but remained bad generally. In the manufacturing department a considerable amount of machinery remained idle, particularly in the velvet and sheeting sections. Employment with weavers of fancy and heavy goods and sheetings was moderate to fair; with weavers of velvets it remained very bad.

At Bolton, though some improvement was reported, with a further reduction in short-time working, employment continued generally bad with spinners and weavers and slack with cardroom workers. At Leigh and Heywood employment showed little change. Employment at Bury showed a general slight improvement, with less short-time working; at Rochdale the improvement previously reported was maintained.

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

At Huddersfield and Todmorden employment showed a further slight improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 13th March, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th March, 1939.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room	934	2,778	412	2,389	6,513	- 987
Spinning	5,217	2,463	3,918	1,615	13,213	- 2,349
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,121	4,327	823	3,616	9,887	- 1,915
Weaving	4,319	12,969	1,538	3,631	22,457	- 1,762
Other Processes ...	674	305	220	236	1,435	+ 16
Total	12,265	22,842	6,911	11,487	53,505	- 6,997

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in March, particularly in the preparing and spinning departments; short-time working was considerably reduced. Employment was much better than in March of last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.1 at 13th March, 1939, compared with 13.5 at 13th February, 1939, and 20.8 at 14th March, 1938.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed an improvement in most areas. Returns from employers for the week ended 18th March, 1939, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 19½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 6 per cent. were on overtime averaging 6½ hours each. In the *sorting, combing, and preparing* departments 14 per cent. were on short time, losing 16 hours each on the average, and 14½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 9 hours each. In the *spinning* department 18 per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 4 per cent. were on overtime averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, 27½ per cent. and 11 hours; overtime, 4 per cent. and 5 hours.

Among woollsorters employment was again reported as fair and was better generally than last year. There was a further improvement in the wool-combing department, especially in the preparing section, and employment was fair. An improvement also occurred in the spinning and weaving departments.

At Bradford employment improved in the combing and spinning departments, but there was an increase in short-time working in the weaving department. At Shipley there was an improvement in all departments. Employment improved in the spinning section at Halifax; it was also better with most firms at Keighley. At Huddersfield there was a reduction in short-time working, particularly in the spinning department, and employment was much better than in March of last year.

Woollen Section.—Employment was better in nearly all districts. Returns from employers for the week ended 18th March, 1939, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 23½ per cent. were on short time* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department 21 per cent. were on short time, losing 9½ hours each on the average, and 26½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time*, 26½ per cent. and 10 hours; overtime, 10 per cent. and 5½ hours.

Employment in Huddersfield and the Colne Valley district showed an improvement compared with a month ago and was moderate. In the Leeds district employment again improved, although among finishers and dyers it was stated to be very slack. At Morley there was a further improvement. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District was better than in February, and was moderate; a demand for both male and female operatives was reported from Batley. In the rag and shoddy trade there was a slight improvement. In the blanket trade employment continued good both in Yorkshire and at Witney. Among flannel workers at Rochdale employment improved and was good. In the West of England employment was good on the whole; full time was worked in most areas. Employment in the South of Scotland showed an improvement, especially in the Galashiels district, where there was a reduction in short-time working.

Carpet Section.—Employment was better than in February and much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed at 13th March, 1939, was 9.0 per cent. as compared with 9.6 per cent. at 13th February, 1939, and 21.7 per cent. at 14th March, 1938.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926† = 100)†.
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,343	+ 4.3	93.0	£ 23,603	+ 4.8	81.1
Spinning ...	35,372	+ 1.4	83.5	55,664	+ 3.7	82.9
Weaving ...	14,393	+ 1.7	76.0	27,810	+ 2.5	71.0
Other Departments	9,980	+ 2.0	94.9	22,305	+ 3.0	82.1
Not Specified ...	1,288	- 1.4	75.1	2,488	+ 3.8	55.0
<i>Total—Worsted</i>	70,376	+ 1.9	83.5	131,870	+ 3.5	78.6
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	858	+ 2.9	71.6	1,979	+ 4.7	78.2
Spinning ...	12,001	+ 1.9	86.1	27,450	+ 4.9	100.4
Weaving ...	21,000	+ 2.0	90.2	40,025	+ 4.8	97.9
Other Departments	13,866	+ 1.5	82.1	32,168	+ 2.4	87.2
Not Specified ...	1,752	- 0.8	70.8	3,648	- 3.0	73.1
<i>Total—Woollen</i>	49,477	+ 1.8	85.7	105,270	+ 3.8	93.4
CARPET SECTION :	11,409	+ 0.7	125.4	22,620	+ 4.3	134.9
<i>Total—Wool Textile Industry</i>	131,262	+ 1.7	86.6	259,760	+ 3.7	87.6

* The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case of weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as tending one loom instead of two.

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

Districts.*	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	30,156	+ 1.9	82.6	59,054	+ 1.7	73.0
Huddersfield ...	6,594	+ 4.4	82.8	12,983	+ 9.8	76.4
Halifax ...	7,737	+ 2.5	73.4	13,558	+ 5.6	71.6
Leeds ...	7,231	+ 1.3	85.6	14,068	+ 6.3	91.6
Keighley ...	7,011	+ 0.2	84.9	12,693	+ 1.4	89.1
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,245	+ 1.7	98.4	5,051	+ 3.8	100.0
<i>Total—West Riding ...</i>	<i>61,974</i>	<i>+ 2.0</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>117,407</i>	<i>+ 3.6</i>	<i>77.3</i>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,290	+ 0.8	85.4	7,673	+ 0.3	78.5
Lancashire ...	376	- 0.3	130.7	706	+ 1.1	135.3
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,736	+ 1.8	102.5	6,084	+ 7.0	133.5
<i>Total—Worsted</i>	<i>70,376</i>	<i>+ 1.9</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>131,870</i>	<i>+ 3.5</i>	<i>78.6</i>
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,519	+ 1.7	93.7	29,108	+ 2.3	95.6
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	9,537	+ 2.6	78.7	19,011	+ 3.7	90.4
Leeds ...	7,577	+ 2.1	92.7	17,255	+ 6.3	107.1
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,454	+ 2.3	102.1	5,657	+ 4.9	98.8
Bradford ...	1,097	+ 3.0	86.9	2,419	+ 6.4	79.8
<i>Total—West Riding ...</i>	<i>33,184</i>	<i>+ 2.1</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>73,450</i>	<i>+ 3.9</i>	<i>99.3</i>
Lancashire ...	4,171	+ 0.7	85.2	8,800	+ 1.8	89.6
W. of England, Mids. and Wales ...	3,445	+ 0.9	80.2	6,825	+ 3.6	99.7
Scotland and N. England ...	8,677	+ 1.1	76.4	16,195	+ 4.4	78.2
<i>Total—Woollen</i>	<i>49,477</i>	<i>+ 1.8</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>105,270</i>	<i>+ 3.8</i>	<i>93.4</i>
CARPET SECTION:						
...	11,409	+ 0.7	125.4	22,620	+ 4.3	134.9
<i>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</i>	<i>131,262</i>	<i>+ 1.7</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>259,760</i>	<i>+ 3.7</i>	<i>87.6</i>

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 18th March, 1939, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 18th February, 1939:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (... signifies "no change": — 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 ...	+ 5.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 2.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.0
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 2.7	+ 1.6	...	+ 0.9	+ 1.2
TOTAL ...	+ 4.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	- 0.2	+ 1.9	+ 3.2	+ 1.7
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	—	+ 3.2	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	+ 2.6
Leeds ...	—	+ 2.7	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 3.6	+ 4.2	- 1.1	+ 2.5
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 1.9	+ 1.4	- 0.1	+ 1.0
TOTAL ...	—	+ 1.9	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.8

The following Table shows the numbers of men and women (other than casuals) on the Registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 13th March, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th March, 1939.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting	79	7	160	2	248	+ 24
Wool Washing and Preparing	456	181	300	170	1,107	- 100
Wool Combing	274	282	386	260	1,202	- 208
Wool Carding	439	75	411	84	1,009	- 53
Woollen Spinning	251	110	385	179	925	- 19
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	276	1,148	186	1,220	2,830	- 541
Woollen Winding and Warping	90	45	137	72	344	- 49
Worsted Winding and Warping	76	260	187	539	1,062	- 145
Woollen Weaving	115	566	254	1,188	2,123	- 120
Worsted Weaving	77	581	120	1,746	2,524	+ 204
Other Processes	625	81	715	114	1,535	- 203
TOTAL	2,758	3,336	3,241	5,574	14,909	- 1,210

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 13th February and 13th March, 1939, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.5 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 9.9 at 13th February, 1939, and with 11.4 at 14th March, 1938.

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 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 18th Mar., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,459	- 1.6	- 1.2	6,071	+ 3.4	+ 11.4
Leicester ...	10,137	+ 2.2	+ 4.1	26,237	+ 5.3	+ 9.9
Leicester Country District ...	5,263	- 0.6	+ 1.4	12,554	+ 0.7	+ 12.1
Northampton ...	5,573	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	14,114	+ 1.8	+ 13.5
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,182	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	16,371	+ 1.8	+ 9.9
Kettering and District ...	5,042	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	13,014	+ 2.4	+ 8.3
Rest of Northants ...	1,752	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	4,391	+ 4.1	+ 9.4
Stafford and District ...	2,435	- 0.1	- 10.2	5,403	+ 9.8	- 10.6
Norwich and District ...	6,452	+ 3.1	+ 0.3	14,439	+ 5.0	+ 8.4
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,415	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	2,881	+ 4.4	+ 7.3
Leeds and District ...	1,541	+ 2.5	+ 5.6	3,648	+ 1.4	+ 17.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,443	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	15,828	+ 9.2	+ 7.5
Birmingham and District ...	881	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	1,916	- 0.5	+ 4.4
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,939	+ 2.4	+ 7.8	10,640	+ 4.8	+ 28.6
England and Wales ...	61,514	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	147,507	+ 4.1	+ 10.2
Scotland ...	1,910	- 1.2	- 1.2	4,409	- 2.3	+ 2.1
Great Britain ...	63,424	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	151,916	+ 3.9	+ 9.9

Returns from firms employing about 63,000 workpeople in the week ended 18th March, 1939, showed that 18 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 5½ hours each on the average, while about 22 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. There was a further reduction in short-time working in most districts, and more people were working overtime than short time at Norwich, and in Lancashire.

Employment in London showed a slight decline, but it was still good in East and North London.

Employment at Leicester showed a further improvement; short-time working continued, but a number of workpeople were on overtime. In the Leicester Country District there was little change in employment; it was good at Hinckley, and very good at Loughborough.

At Northampton employment improved slightly and was much better than a year ago. In the Higham and Rushden district there was a slight improvement in employment, and there were nearly as many people working overtime as short time; at Kettering, also, there was a slight improvement, and conditions were stated to be better than usual at this time of year. At Wellingborough employment was very good.

At Stafford there was little change in employment, which was fair. Employment improved further at Norwich, and was better than a year ago. There was little change in the amount of short-time working, but a considerable number of workpeople continued on overtime.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district improved and was moderate. At Leeds there was an improvement in employment, despite an increase in short-time working. In the Lancashire slipper trade a marked improvement was reported; some people still worked short time, but there was also considerable overtime working. At Kendal and Bacup employment continued good.

In Scotland there was a slight decline in employment; it was good at Kilmarnock, and moderate elsewhere.

The following Table shows the numbers of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 13th March, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 13th March, 1939.					
	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. ...	103	23	23	12	161	— 13
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	243	22	52	6	323	— 60
Clicking Dept. ...	384	5	417	3	809	— 35
Closing Dept. ...	15	367	11	288	681	— 37
Making Dept. ...	1,238	24	607	24	1,893	— 231
Finishing Dept. ...	788	231	297	79	1,395	— 365
Slipper Making ...	184	191	566	395	1,336	— 437
Clog Making ...	17	1	1	—	19	+ 4
Repairing and Hand- Sewn Work ...	637	4	47	2	690	— 36
Total ...	3,609	868	2,021	809	7,307	— 1,210

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick industry showed a further improvement during March and was fair, although slackness in refractory brick manufacture was reported from some districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.2 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 12.8 at 13th February, 1939, and 8.7 at 14th March, 1938.

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 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	4,656	+ 0.7	- 5.3	12,355	+ 1.7	- 8.4
Midlands and Eastern Counties	11,437	+ 1.8	- 3.9	32,752	+ 3.1	- 5.5
South and South West Counties and Wales	3,424	+ 0.9	- 5.7	9,821	+ 2.8	- 5.4
Scotland	1,839	- 0.6	- 9.9	4,296	+ 0.7	- 12.8
Total	21,356	+ 1.2	- 5.0	59,224	+ 2.5	- 6.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 20,521 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working on an average about 12½ hours less than full time in the week ended 18th March, 1939. On the other hand, 4 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve in March. The improvement extended to all administrative divisions and affected all occupations, but was most marked in the painting and decorating branch.

As regards individual occupations, employment was fair with carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and masons, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate, but there was still a high proportion of unemployment 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 13th March, 1939, 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 13th Mar., 1939.	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	14,436	666	9.4	- 2.9	+ 2.3
Bricklayers	110,640	11,414	723	10.3	- 3.0	+ 2.6
Masons	22,770	2,443	161	10.7	- 2.7	+ 2.4
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	1,379	190	14.9	- 2.6	+ 1.4
Plasterers	38,220	5,980	394	15.6	- 4.0	+ 5.1
Painters	143,400	24,916	675	17.4	- 13.4	+ 3.0
Plumbers	45,230	3,655	212	8.1	- 0.2	- 0.9
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	305,300	40,831	1,496	13.4	- 2.2	+ 0.9
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	101,750	32,896	679	32.3	- 3.7	+ 2.5
All other occupations	120,300	30,026	1,139	25.0	- 2.4	+ 3.5
Total	1,050,110	167,976	6,335	16.0	- 4.1	+ 1.8
Divisions.						
London	237,860	39,638	125	16.7	- 4.3	+ 1.3
South-Eastern	137,780	16,051	115	11.6	- 5.3	+ 2.1
South-Western	117,360	10,609	229	9.0	- 3.4	+ 0.2
Midlands	132,780	17,737	1,294	13.4	- 3.6	+ 3.1
North-Eastern	91,050	13,648	1,297	15.0	- 4.2	+ 2.8
North-Western	123,520	26,252	1,430	21.3	- 4.2	+ 3.0
Northern	53,600	11,335	766	21.1	- 3.1	+ 3.5
Scotland	97,840	14,180	806	14.5	- 3.7	+ 0.6
Wales	37,530	9,907	257	26.4	- 4.4	+ 1.9
Northern Ireland	20,790	8,619	16	41.5	- 3.9	- 0.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,050,110	167,976	6,335	16.0	- 4.1	+ 1.8

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during March have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,267,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in March, 1939, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,240,300, compared with £8,528,600 in March, 1938.

An analysis of the figures for March, 1939, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 146 of this issue.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

Employment in North Staffordshire, although still slack on the whole, showed a considerable improvement. At Derby, also, there was a further improvement; at Bristol employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 19.8 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 23.4 at 13th February, 1939, and 17.9 at 14th March, 1938.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China	1,705	+ 1.4	- 13.4	3,131	+ 4.7	- 12.9
Earthenware	6,502	+ 1.9	+ 4.9	13,011	+ 5.6	+ 4.5
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,086	- 2.7	- 9.5	3,938	+ 2.2	- 9.9
Total	10,293	+ 0.9	- 1.7	20,080	+ 4.8	- 1.7
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	8,016	+ 0.9	- 1.4	14,331	+ 5.3	- 1.8
Other Districts	2,277	+ 0.8	- 2.8	5,749	+ 3.5	- 1.4
Total	10,293	+ 0.9	- 1.7	20,080	+ 4.8	- 1.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,293 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,618, or about 15½ per cent., were working on an average about 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 18th March, 1939; on the other hand 287, or nearly 3 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with February, and was fairly good generally. It was better than in March, 1938.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a further improvement during March, and was good, on the whole. At some centres, however, including Bradford and Glasgow, it was reported as slack, while at certain other centres, including Liverpool and Belfast, it was moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was fairly good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but a decline as compared with March, 1938. With lithographic artists it was fair generally.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with February, and was good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 6.7 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 6.5 at 13th February, 1939, and with 8.0 at 14th March, 1938. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.6, 8.2 and 7.3; in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were 6.7, 6.6 and 7.3.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of March, 1939.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Mar., 1939.	Feb., 1939.	Mar., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	36,970	3.5	4.6	3.3	- 1.1	+ 0.2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	15,336	5.2	5.8	6.1	- 0.6	- 0.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,963	2.7	2.7	2.8	...	- 0.1
Scotland	5,349	4.5	5.2	2.9	- 0.7	+ 1.6
Other Districts	11,906	2.1	2.3	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total	77,524	3.6	4.3	3.6	- 0.7	...
Lithographic Printing	12,357	6.2	6.5	4.8	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Bookbinding	8,326	5.3	5.7	4.6	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	35,465	1.9	2.4	1.4	- 0.5	+ 0.5

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th March showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with 13th February, but was slack generally, and slightly worse than in March, 1938.

The percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.4 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 27.6 at 13th February, 1939, and 27.2 at 14th March, 1938. In harbour river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 10.8

10.9 and 11.0; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 30.4, 30.6 and 30.1.

London.—Employment showed a further decline, and was not so good as in March, 1938. 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—					
4th March, 1939	2,948	1,358	4,306	5,673	9,979
11th " " "	3,297	1,982	5,279	5,779	11,058
18th " " "	3,189	2,017	5,206	5,865	11,071
25th " " "	3,578	2,079	5,657	5,782	11,439
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th March, 1939	3,253	1,859	5,112	5,775	10,887
Average for Feb., 1939	3,356	1,585	4,941	6,173	11,114
Average for March, 1938	3,503	1,705	5,208	6,122	11,330

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during March was 868, as compared with 864 in February, 1939, and 890 in March, 1938.

North-East Coast Ports.—Employment showed a slight improvement at some of the ports, but continued moderate on the whole.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; at Garston it improved somewhat and was moderate; at Salford it continued slack.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st March, 1939, was 11,985, compared with 11,771 in February, 1939, and with 11,883 in March, 1938. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £32,918 in the five weeks ended 31st March, 1939, compared with £31,516 in February, 1939, and with £32,126 in March, 1938.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed some improvement, but continued fair on the whole; at Swansea it remained moderate. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment improved and was fairly good; at Plymouth it was fair; at Southampton it remained poor.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow showed some improvement, but continued moderate; at Leith it fluctuated but was better, on the whole, than a month and a year ago; at Dundee it remained moderate. Employment at Grangemouth and at Belfast showed further improvement, and was moderate and good respectively.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during March showed an improvement, but remained slack. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 24.7 at 13th March, 1939, as compared with 25.7 at 13th February, 1939, and 24.4 at 14th March, 1938.

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				
	March, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Three Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	March, 1939.	March, 1938.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool†	7,202	+ 232	— 436	23,321	22,588
Manchester	721	+ 262	+ 86	1 901	1 898
London	7,540	+ 485	— 269	22,776	22,966
Southampton	4,384	+ 1,078	+ 97	13,288	13,754
Tyne Ports	1,658	— 10	+ 155	4,937	5,072
Sunderland	155	— 43	+ 33	529	631
Middlesbrough	233	— 46	+ 138	840	666
Hull	639	— 102	— 196	2,606	2,803
Bristol†	676	— 98	— 98	2,337	2,308
Newport, Mon.	503	+ 153	— 155	1,269	1,705
Cardiff§	1,852	+ 434	— 304	5,278	6,564
Swansea	954	+ 178	— 61	2,197	2,267
SCOTLAND :					
Leith... ..	230	+ 75	+ 89	712	701
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	247	+ 122	— 32	553	781
Glasgow	1,762	— 1	— 366	5,939	6,283
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	358	+ 102	+ 193	913	592
Total for above Ports	29,114	+ 2,821	— 1,126	89,396	91,579

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 13th March, 1939:—

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 13th March, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Wo-men.	Juv-en-iles.	Total.	13th Feb., 1939.	14th Mar., 1938.
London Division ...	175,010	53,383	7,647	236,040	- 25,595	+ 9,065
South-Eastern Division ...	79,945	23,432	6,025	109,402	- 21,449	+ 10,714
Brighton ...	4,770	1,802	333	6,905	- 632	+ 1,595
Chatham ...	1,517	607	272	2,396	- 346	- 431
Ipswich ...	2,938	390	153	3,481	- 320	+ 504
Norwich ...	5,603	1,101	230	6,934	- 1,118	- 40
Reading ...	2,141	640	119	2,900	- 228	+ 22
Rest of Division	62,976	18,892	4,918	86,786	- 18,805	+ 9,064
South-Western Division ...	63,951	14,865	5,029	83,845	- 12,379	- 2,588
Bristol ...	10,365	2,305	794	13,464	- 1,411	- 1,239
Plymouth ...	4,535	1,002	228	5,765	- 717	- 693
Portsmouth ...	3,786	1,208	387	5,381	- 885	- 1,677
Southampton ...	6,438	828	364	7,630	- 562	+ 890
Swindon ...	882	162	106	1,150	- 114	+ 212
Rest of Division	37,945	9,360	3,150	50,455	- 8,690	- 78
Midlands Division ...	126,704	45,819	5,018	177,541	- 21,599	- 18,592
Birmingham ...	16,801	8,696	303	25,800	- 4,108	- 4,212
Coventry ...	2,898	1,071	63	4,032	- 367	- 1,119
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	2,015	761	34	2,810	- 494	- 849
Derby ...	3,037	761	193	3,991	- 641	- 31
Leicester ...	6,817	2,862	77	9,756	- 982	- 2,080
Northampton ...	2,592	504	30	3,126	- 450	- 765
Nottingham ...	9,743	2,189	125	12,057	- 949	- 2,285
Smethwick ...	1,348	958	30	2,336	- 328	- 378
Stoke-on-Trent	12,999	8,165	553	21,717	- 2,942	+ 2,389
Walsall ...	4,054	1,339	175	5,568	- 830	+ 268
West Bromwich	1,705	331	32	2,068	- 170	- 235
Wolverhampton	3,925	1,471	225	5,621	- 696	- 14
Rest of Division	58,770	16,711	3,178	78,659	- 8,642	- 9,281
North-Eastern Division ...	138,111	37,661	7,565	183,337	- 20,671	- 9,038
Barnsley ...	6,334	480	425	7,239	- 45	+ 600
Bradford ...	9,369	5,159	263	14,791	- 1,925	- 3,542
Dewsbury ...	2,376	1,021	96	3,493	- 166	- 720
Doncaster ...	3,656	546	568	4,770	- 2,783	+ 163
Grimsby ...	5,374	712	467	6,553	+ 319	- 203
Halifax ...	2,186	854	29	3,069	- 747	- 2,026
Huddersfield ...	2,699	1,647	150	4,496	- 466	- 1,803
Hull ...	13,120	1,877	966	15,963	- 1,565	- 285
Leeds ...	15,873	4,492	190	20,555	- 1,915	+ 41
Lincoln ...	2,052	557	146	2,755	- 420	+ 427
Rotherham ...	4,168	477	312	4,957	- 854	+ 606
Sheffield ...	18,293	4,030	500	22,823	- 1,531	+ 3,240
Wakefield ...	2,866	606	150	3,622	- 349	- 938
York ...	3,036	1,205	120	4,361	- 525	+ 1,239
Rest of Division	46,709	13,998	3,183	63,890	- 7,699	- 5,837
North-Western Division ...	247,777	96,544	14,961	359,282	- 23,654	- 25,907
Accrington ...	2,816	2,254	219	5,289	- 896	+ 171
Ashton-u-Lyne... ..	3,197	1,353	123	4,673	- 638	- 359
Barrow ...	2,184	486	189	2,859	- 99	+ 246
Birkenhead ...	6,922	892	278	8,092	- 877	+ 84
Blackburn ...	6,554	7,377	486	14,417	- 532	- 2,039
Blackpool ...	5,125	3,863	511	9,499	- 576	+ 1,049
Bolton ...	7,267	3,421	319	11,007	- 717	- 1,849
Burnley ...	4,932	4,119	411	9,462	- 799	- 2,116
Bury ...	2,464	1,631	150	4,245	- 203	+ 226
Chorley ...	1,428	894	86	2,408	- 375	- 1,133
Liverpool ...	63,124	10,804	4,405	78,333	- 1,821	- 755
Manchester ...	28,225	10,505	829	39,559	- 4,361	- 4,925
Nelson ...	1,992	1,609	126	3,727	- 1,038	- 735
Oldham ...	9,898	3,845	258	14,001	- 415	- 1,812
Preston ...	5,345	3,390	324	9,059	- 392	+ 332
Rochdale ...	4,147	1,331	97	5,575	- 320	- 1,124
St. Helens ...	6,115	636	642	7,393	- 311	+ 76
Salford ...	10,178	3,441	322	13,941	- 942	- 381
Stockport ...	4,321	2,522	136	6,979	- 672	- 1,663
Warrington ...	3,846	845	339	5,030	+ 209	+ 171
Wigan ...	7,405	1,837	268	9,510	- 713	- 1,389
Rest of Division	60,292	29,489	4,443	94,224	- 7,160	- 7,982
Northern Division ...	136,977	14,724	15,152	166,853	- 10,406	+ 20,310
Darlington ...	2,242	325	234	2,801	- 453	- 66
Gateshead ...	6,671	1,045	605	8,321	- 664	+ 294
Hartlepool ...	7,261	522	885	8,668	- 324	+ 2,431
Middlesbrough ...	10,594	961	1,031	12,586	- 1,250	+ 3,351
Newcastle - on - Tyne ...	13,712	2,730	1,059	17,501	- 1,412	- 481
South Shields ...	9,131	670	870	10,671	+ 280	+ 1,037
Stockton-on-Tees ...	5,135	556	707	6,398	- 834	+ 515
Sunderland ...	16,051	1,573	1,754	19,378	+ 89	+ 3,233
Rest of Division	66,180	6,342	8,007	80,529	- 5,838	+ 9,996
Scotland Division ...	186,014	50,739	18,273	255,026	- 14,841	- 1,098
Aberdeen ...	6,348	1,512	441	8,301	- 1,057	- 231
Clydebank ...	2,313	975	401	3,689	- 345	+ 1,088
Dundee ...	7,287	4,805	218	12,310	- 256	- 5,429
Edinburgh ...	15,672	3,747	1,146	20,565	- 163	+ 559
Glasgow* ...	62,485	16,450	4,838	83,773	- 3,376	+ 3,079
Greenock ...	5,125	981	700	6,806	- 4	+ 435
Motherwell ...	4,385	781	681	5,847	- 128	+ 671
Paisley ...	3,542	1,205	331	5,078	- 287	+ 153
Port Glasgow ...	1,943	349	300	2,592	- 60	+ 694
Rest of Division	76,914	19,934	9,217	106,065	- 9,165	- 2,117
Wales Division ...	130,877	11,966	12,760	155,603	- 19,195	- 4,921
Cardiff ...	10,177	1,644	925	12,746	- 978	- 125
Llanelli ...	3,577	282	480	4,339	- 1,628	- 1,438
Newport ...	5,098	515	443	6,056	- 1,244	- 1,013
Swansea ...	9,752	1,371	1,406	12,529	- 1,487	- 739
Rest of Division	102,273	8,154	9,506	119,933	- 13,858	- 1,606
Northern Ireland ...	58,981	23,109	4,968	87,058	- 2,526	- 8,544
Belfast ...	24,979	11,385	2,528	38,892	- 1,269	- 7,174
Londonderry ...	3,755	1,207	408	5,370	- 274	- 427
Lurgan ...	1,403	1,306	134	2,843	- 223	- 779
Lisburn ...	1,234	552	66	1,852	- 251	- 402
Newry ...	2,569	507	162	3,238	- 155	- 232
Rest of Northern Ireland	25,041	8,152	1,670	34,863	- 354	+ 470
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,344,347	372,242	97,398	1,813,987	- 172,315	- 30,596

* The figures for Rutherglen are included.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 750 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 13TH MARCH, 1939.

	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 ...	683,772	18,496	235,062	15,194	952,524
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	17,647	633	5,634	254	24,168
2. Unemployment allowances authorized:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*...	479,832	2,389	40,645	2,082	524,948
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	4,481	137	2,816	95	7,529
3. Claims under consideration ...	20,610	1,506	8,124	1,225	31,465
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	43,773	2,140	34,923	3,450	84,286
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	7,845	—	8,632	16,477
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorized ...	13,213	405	5,766	918	20,302
6. Applications under consideration ...	211	15	180	66	472
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) Aged 16 and over ...	21,827	1,898	15,983	2,950	42,658
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	8,804	—	13,296	22,100
C. Total on Register ...	1,285,366	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4 (a)) ...	1,250,115	25,301	327,204	22,300	1,624,920
9. Two months file † ...	33,033	1,361	37,889	1,719	74,002
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit ...	2,631	18	350	11	3,010
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,285,779	26,680	365,443	24,030	1,701,932
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	7,845	—	8,632	16,477
(b) Two months file ...	—	1,816	—	2,694	4,510
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,285,779	36,341	365,443	35,356	1,722,919

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund† in Great Britain for the periods stated:—

	Four weeks ended 25th Mar., 1939.	Four weeks ended 25th Feb., 1939.	Four weeks ended 26th Mar., 1938.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	£ 1,587,000	£ 1,640,000	£ 1,635,000
Employed persons ...	1,559,000	1,614,000	1,584,000
Exchequer ...	1,573,000	1,624,000	1,614,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	100,000	—
Total Income ...	4,719,000	4,978,000	4,833,000
Benefit ...	3,886,000	4,413,000	3,718,000
Cost of Administration ...	469,000	388,000	477,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ...	308,000	309,000	418,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	42,000	28,000	48,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,705,000	5,138,000	4,661,000
Debt Outstanding‡ ...	81,530,000	81,530,000	103,122,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	28,000	28,000	31,000
Employed persons ...	28,000	27,000	31,000
Exchequer ...	28,000	27,000	30,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	6,000	—
Total Income ...	84,000	88,000	92,000
Benefit ...	81,000	139,000	63,000
Cost of Administration ...	11,000	10,000	11,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	1,000	1,000
Total Expenditure ...	92,000	150,000	75,000

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 25th March, 1939, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,805,000 as compared with £2,869,000 during the four weeks ended 25th February, 1939, and £2,783,000 during the four weeks ended 26th March, 1938.

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 14,343 at 13th March, 1939); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† See explanation on page 134.

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 24 of 1939 for the period ended 31st March, 1938).

§ 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.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED
UNEMPLOYMENT.

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 13th March, 1939. Comparative figures are also given for a month before and a year before. 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.
13th Mar. 1939—						
Men, 18-64	642,565	197,957	84,840	48,669	260,895	1,234,926
Boys, 16-17	18,596	3,472	1,069	378	458	23,973
Women, 18-64	203,204	50,865	18,548	7,738	24,495	304,850
Girls, 16-17	16,546	2,586	663	228	243	20,266
Total ...	880,911	254,880	105,120	57,013	286,091	1,584,015
13th Feb., 1939	1,026,715	266,489	98,797	59,200	289,712	1,740,913
14th Mar., 1938	974,637	216,929	94,524	48,416	279,882	1,614,388
13th Mar. 1939—						
Men, 18-64	52.1	16.0	6.9	3.9	21.1	100.0
Boys, 16-17	77.5	14.5	4.5	1.6	1.9	100.0
Women, 18-64	66.7	16.7	6.1	2.5	8.0	100.0
Girls, 16-17	81.6	12.8	3.3	1.1	1.2	100.0
Total ...	55.6	16.1	6.6	3.6	18.1	100.0
13th Feb., 1939	59.0	15.3	5.7	3.4	16.6	100.0
14th Mar., 1938	60.4	13.4	5.9	3.0	17.3	100.0

Of the 880,911 applicants who, at 13th March, 1939, had been on the register for less than 3 months, about 630,300, or 39.8 per cent. of all applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks. Of the 286,091 applicants who had been on the register for 12 months or more, 112,696 had been on the register for less than 2 years, 53,687 for 2 years but less than 3 years and 119,708 for 3 years or more.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE
BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—13TH MARCH, 1939.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.*					
General Scheme.					
London ...	119,595	1,904	39,820	972	162,291
South-Eastern ...	51,282	1,265	13,691	1,187	67,425
South-Western ...	41,413	732	10,275	989	53,409
Midlands ...	74,549	1,119	36,316	1,370	113,354
North-Eastern ...	78,439	1,554	27,813	1,690	109,496
North-Western ...	123,001	3,607	62,830	2,992	192,430
Northern ...	57,915	2,465	9,065	1,625	71,070
Scotland ...	80,041	3,645	28,449	3,180	115,315
Wales ...	57,537	2,205	6,803	1,189	67,734
Great Britain ...	683,772	18,496	235,062	15,194	952,524
Agricultural Scheme.					
London ...	687	11	487	2	1,187
South-Eastern ...	5,778	186	2,524	69	8,557
South-Western ...	1,585	45	137	10	1,777
Midlands ...	1,449	27	370	10	1,856
North-Eastern ...	2,102	44	1,381	79	3,606
North-Western ...	1,265	22	81	2	1,370
Northern ...	757	55	154	17	984
Scotland ...	2,698	169	458	56	3,381
Wales ...	1,326	73	42	9	1,450
Great Britain ...	17,647	633	5,634	254	24,168

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.†

London ...	39,040	28	4,547	13	43,628
South-Eastern ...	17,355	53	1,957	71	19,436
South-Western ...	14,942	27	1,217	57	16,243
Midlands ...	42,002	35	3,097	41	45,175
North-Eastern ...	48,388	65	3,082	153	51,688
North-Western ...	106,115	666	16,325	327	123,433
Northern ...	71,402	583	2,559	649	75,193
Scotland ...	91,322	937	13,757	1,078	107,094
Wales ...	66,960	537	2,686	706	70,889
Great Britain ...	497,526	2,931	49,227	3,095	552,779

* Including 14,343 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

† Including 7,529 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 13th MARCH, 1939.

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 13th March, 1939, 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 13th March, 1939, are, however, given on page 138. 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 125 and 126 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 133.

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 136 and 137 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at February, and March, 1939, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, while the figures for March, 1938, 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 137 regarding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change 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.	31,804	8,156	39,960	494	469	963	32,293	8,625	40,923	25,178	8,313	33,491
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3,980	3,176	7,156	102	132	234	4,082	3,303	7,390	3,923	3,307	7,230
Private Gardening	4,272	38	4,310	238	1	239	4,510	39	4,549	4,223	35	4,253
Other Employments	2,804	79	2,883	79	2	81	2,833	81	2,914	2,795	79	2,874
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	42,860	11,449	54,309	913	604	1,517	43,773	12,033	55,826	36,124	11,734	47,858
Fishing	9,524	110	9,634	216	25	241	9,740	135	9,875	9,666	135	9,801
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	81,547	333	81,880	25,186	19	25,205	106,733	352	107,085	106,700	352	107,052
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,403	1	1,404	469	—	469	1,877	1	1,878	1,875	—	1,875
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,008	4	1,012	86	—	86	1,094	4	1,098	1,039	4	1,093
Stone Quarrying and Mining	5,754	15	5,769	879	5	884	6,633	20	6,653	5,014	13	5,027
Slate Quarrying and Mining	629	—	629	166	—	166	795	—	795	791	—	791
Other Mining and Quarrying	706	84	790	409	19	423	1,115	103	1,218	1,058	102	1,160
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,555	10	1,565	221	3	224	1,776	13	1,789	1,532	12	1,594
Total, Mining	92,607	447	93,054	27,416	46	27,462	120,023	493	120,516	118,112	483	118,595
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,714	13	1,727	412	1	413	2,126	14	2,140	2,119	14	2,133
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.	3,010	159	3,169	550	12	562	3,560	171	3,731	3,529	168	3,697
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,015	33	1,048	135	2	137	1,150	35	1,185	1,079	34	1,113
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	5,739	205	5,944	1,097	15	1,112	6,836	220	7,056	6,727	216	6,943
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	8,748	765	9,513	2,312	268	2,580	11,060	1,033	12,093	10,734	1,033	11,767
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,353	3,970	7,333	2,473	4,999	7,472	5,836	8,969	14,805	5,814	8,965	14,779
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	2,453	488	2,941	1,018	166	1,184	3,471	654	4,125	3,451	654	4,105
Glass Bottles	2,281	267	2,548	801	30	831	3,082	297	3,379	3,030	297	3,327
Total, Glass	4,734	755	5,489	1,819	196	2,015	6,553	951	7,504	6,481	951	7,432
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—												
Chemicals	5,702	1,372	7,074	421	94	515	6,123	1,466	7,539	6,032	1,455	7,497
Explosives	731	326	1,057	74	59	133	805	335	1,190	794	334	1,178
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	1,062	256	1,318	106	7	113	1,163	253	1,431	1,150	252	1,412
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,619	987	4,606	761	153	914	4,330	1,140	5,520	4,335	1,112	5,447
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	11,114	2,941	14,055	1,362	313	1,675	12,476	3,254	15,730	12,311	3,223	15,534
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,259	7	2,266	600	1	601	2,859	8	2,867	2,849	8	2,857
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	13,402	154	13,556	13,407	26	13,433	26,809	180	26,939	26,780	180	26,960
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,476	234	2,710	502	33	535	2,978	257	3,245	2,913	255	3,184
Tin Plates	2,509	276	2,785	3,325	354	3,679	5,831	630	6,461	5,827	625	6,453
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,365	105	2,470	1,912	18	1,930	4,277	123	4,400	4,252	123	4,375
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,416	267	1,683	1,373	64	1,437	2,780	331	3,120	2,753	329	3,087
Total, Metal Manufacture	24,427	1,043	25,470	21,119	496	21,615	45,546	1,539	47,085	45,334	1,532	46,916
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	33,752	2,685	36,437	9,537	1,032	10,569	43,289	3,717	47,006	42,356	3,704	46,070
Electrical Engineering	4,004	1,189	5,193	616	238	854	4,620	1,427	6,047	4,543	1,417	5,960
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,842	17	4,859	826	1	827	5,663	18	5,681	5,183	18	5,206
Constructional Engineering	4,581	73	4,654	763	7	770	5,344	80	5,424	5,277	80	5,357
Total, Engineering	47,179	3,964	51,143	11,742	1,278	13,020	58,921	5,242	64,163	57,374	5,219	62,593

† Including 69,475 casualties (males, 67,372; females, 2,103). Of these, 405 males and 25 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES AT 13TH MARCH, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 13TH MAR., 1939.	
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	13TH FEB., 1939.	14TH MAR., 1938.		
Agricultural Scheme :—																
Farming, Forestry, etc.	453,050	29,450	482,500	7.0	27.7	8.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	7.1	29.3	8.5	- 2.1	+ 1.6	7.3	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	6.3	22.1	9.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	6.4	23.0	9.5	- 3.9	+ 1.8	9.4	
Private Gardening ...	107,600	530	108,130	4.0	7.2	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	7.4	4.2	- 0.7	+ 1.2	4.0	
Other Employments* ...	50,390	740	51,130	5.6	10.7	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.7	10.9	5.8	- 0.5	+ 1.4*	5.7	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	674,400	45,100	719,500	6.4	25.4	7.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	6.5	26.7	7.8	- 2.0	+ 1.4†	6.9	
Fishing ...	32,910	770	33,680	28.9	14.3	28.6	0.7	3.2	0.7	29.6	17.5	29.3	- 3.5	- 3.0	29.3	
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ...	854,500	3,640	858,140	9.5	9.1	9.5	3.0	0.6	3.0	12.5	9.7	12.5	- 1.0	+ 0.7	12.5	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	12.4	10.0	12.4	4.1	—	4.1	16.5	10.0	16.5	- 6.3	+ 7.2	16.5	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,480	10	4,490	22.5	40.0	22.5	1.9	—	2.0	24.4	40.0	24.5	- 0.6	+ 0.3	24.4	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,570	500	51,070	11.4	3.0	11.3	1.7	1.0	1.7	13.1	4.0	13.0	- 2.7	+ 0.8	10.6	
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,650	10	9,660	6.5	—	6.5	1.7	—	1.7	8.2	—	8.2	- 2.5	+ 2.4	8.2	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,660	1,180	10,840	7.3	7.1	7.3	4.2	1.6	3.9	11.5	8.7	11.2	- 0.5	- 3.5	10.8	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	8.4	4.2	8.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	9.6	5.4	9.5	- 1.8	+ 0.1	8.7	
Total, Mining ...	958,710	5,590	964,300	9.7	8.0	9.6	2.8	0.8	2.9	12.5	8.8	12.5	- 1.2	+ 0.7	12.4	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	12.1	10.0	12.1	2.9	0.8	2.8	15.0	10.8	14.9	- 1.1	+ 5.7	14.9	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,210	2,280	30,490	10.7	7.0	10.4	1.9	0.5	1.8	12.6	7.5	12.2	- 2.1	+ 0.8	12.2	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,460	560	18,020	5.8	5.9	5.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	6.6	6.3	6.6	- 1.9	+ 0.9	6.3	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	9.6	6.9	9.5	1.8	0.5	1.7	11.4	7.4	11.2	- 1.8	+ 1.9	11.1	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	101,100	6,740	107,840	8.7	11.4	8.8	2.2	3.9	2.4	10.9	15.3	11.2	- 1.6	+ 2.5	11.0	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,320	41,470	74,790	10.1	9.6	9.8	7.4	12.0	10.0	17.5	21.6	19.8	- 3.6	+ 1.9	19.8	
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical																
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	23,830	7,450	31,280	10.3	6.6	9.4	4.3	2.2	3.8	14.6	8.8	13.2	- 0.9	- 0.1	13.1	
Glass Bottles ...	17,620	2,360	19,980	12.9	11.3	12.8	4.6	1.3	4.1	17.5	12.6	16.9	- 0.8	- 2.2	16.9	
Total, Glass ...	41,450	9,810	51,260	11.4	7.7	10.7	4.4	2.0	3.9	15.8	9.7	14.6	- 0.9	- 1.0	14.6	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—																
Chemicals ...	81,880	31,300	113,180	7.0	4.4	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	7.5	4.7	6.7	- 0.3	- 0.2	6.7	
Explosives ...	23,430	6,620	30,050	3.1	4.9	3.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	3.4	5.8	4.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5	3.9	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,380	5,950	24,330	5.8	4.3	5.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	6.4	4.4	5.9	- 0.4	- 0.2	5.8	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	56,070	20,870	76,940	6.5	4.7	6.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	7.8	5.5	7.2	- 0.7	+ 0.2	7.1	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	6.2	4.5	5.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	6.9	5.0	6.4	- 0.4	- 0.2	6.4	
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,140	60	17,200	13.2	11.7	13.2	3.5	1.6	3.5	16.7	13.3	16.7	- 1.2	+ 5.6	16.6	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,																
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	177,840	4,990	182,830	7.5	3.1	7.4	7.6	0.5	7.4	15.1	3.6	14.8	- 2.3	- 1.5	14.7	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	46,360	4,030	50,390	5.3	5.8	5.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	6.4	6.6	6.4	- 1.1	- 1.5	6.4	
Tin Plates ...	24,770	2,590	27,360	10.1	10.7	10.2	13.5	13.6	13.4	23.6	24.3	23.6	- 10.5	- 15.1	23.6	
Iron and Steel Tubes...	30,280	2,430	32,710	7.8	4.3	7.6	6.3	0.8	5.9	14.1	5.1	13.5	- 1.0	- 4.8	13.4	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	21,510	4,310	25,820	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.4	1.5	5.6	13.0	7.7	12.1	+ 0.3	- 2.5	12.0	
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	317,900	18,410	336,310	7.7	5.7	7.6	6.6	2.7	6.4	14.3	8.4	14.0	- 2.4	- 2.7	14.0	
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron																
and Steel Founding ...	582,960	57,530	640,490	5.8	4.7	5.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	7.4	6.5	7.3	- 0.5	+ 0.6	7.3	
Electrical Engineering ...	92,290	25,420	117,710	4.3	4.7	4.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	5.0	5.6	5.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3	5.1	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	56,160	1,020	57,180	8.6	1.7	8.5	1.5	0.1	1.4	10.1	1.8	9.9	- 0.1	+ 2.0	10.1	
Constructional Engineering ...	44,880	1,840	46,720	10.2	4.0	10.0	1.7	0.3	1.6	11.9	4.3	11.6	- 1.4	+ 1.8	11.5	
Total, Engineering ...	776,290	85,810	862,100	6.1	4.6	5.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.6	6.1	7.4	- 0.5	+ 0.8	7.4	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																

INDUSTRY	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES AT 13TH MARCH, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 13TH MAR., 1939.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	13TH FEB., 1939.	14TH MAR., 1938.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	107,860	70,690	178,550	9.8	8.1	9.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	10.4	9.3	10.0	- 0.3	- 0.3	9.7
Grain Milling ...	29,130	3,890	33,020	6.2	4.9	6.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	6.8	5.9	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3	6.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	26,720	52,660	79,380	9.3	9.9	9.7	1.2	2.6	2.1	10.5	12.5	11.8	- 1.8	+ 0.3	11.8
Other Food Industries ...	72,640	64,210	136,850	10.6	15.6	12.9	0.5	1.2	0.9	11.1	16.8	13.8	- 0.4	- 0.9	13.7
Drink Industries ...	91,110	26,420	117,530	6.4	10.6	7.4	0.4	2.7	0.8	6.8	13.3	8.2	- 0.5	- 0.3	8.0
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	14,780	27,900	42,680	4.0	4.5	4.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	4.1	5.6	5.1	- 0.3	...	5.0
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	<i>342,240</i>	<i>245,770</i>	<i>588,010</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>- 0.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	60,730	3,160	63,890	11.7	6.0	11.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	12.6	6.5	12.3	- 1.4	+ 0.1	12.1
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,410	2,230	11,640	15.0	12.8	14.6	2.3	3.8	2.6	17.3	16.6	17.2	- 2.4	+ 0.3	16.7
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	123,140	27,260	150,400	12.3	8.5	11.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	14.4	10.5	13.7	- 1.4	+ 0.5	13.5
Other Woodworking ...	18,950	5,760	24,710	10.7	9.4	10.4	2.8	4.8	3.2	13.5	14.2	13.6	- 0.5	+ 0.9	13.1
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> ...	<i>212,230</i>	<i>38,410</i>	<i>250,640</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>- 1.3</i>	<i>+ 0.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	49,740	17,130	66,870	3.9	4.2	4.0	2.6	3.0	2.7	6.5	7.2	6.7	+ 0.2	- 1.3	6.5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25,730	47,290	73,020	4.1	6.1	5.4	0.3	1.9	1.3	4.4	8.0	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6	6.2
Wall Paper Making ...	5,080	2,480	7,560	6.7	12.9	8.7	2.0	4.5	2.9	8.7	17.4	11.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	11.6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,910	6,120	11,030	4.0	5.5	4.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	4.2	6.0	5.2	- 0.4	- 0.7	5.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	189,510	97,870	287,380	7.5	6.2	7.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	7.8	7.2	7.6	- 0.6	+ 0.3	7.5
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> ...	<i>274,970</i>	<i>170,890</i>	<i>445,860</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>- 0.4</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	15.5	3.3	15.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	16.2	3.5	16.0	- 4.1	+ 1.8	15.5
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	326,510	1,530	328,040	34.7	3.7	34.6	0.8	0.2	0.7	35.5	3.9	35.3	- 2.5	- 2.1	34.7
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	<i>1,363,770</i>	<i>14,380</i>	<i>1,378,150</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>- 3.7</i>	<i>+ 1.3</i>	<i>20.0</i>
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	37,610	25,410	63,020	6.9	7.8	7.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	7.7	9.0	8.3	- 0.3	- 3.1	8.3
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	10,830	1,750	12,580	7.7	5.8	7.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	8.5	6.3	8.2	- 1.6	- 5.4	8.1
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,030	5,840	11,870	10.9	6.9	8.9	4.0	1.8	2.9	14.9	8.7	11.8	- 2.7	+ 1.4	11.5
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	27,510	12,840	40,350	3.2	4.1	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.5	4.4	3.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1	3.7
Musical Instruments ...	8,300	2,380	10,680	9.6	12.6	10.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	11.3	13.7	11.8	- 0.7	- 2.5	11.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8,070	9,890	17,960	8.2	8.3	8.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.3	10.2	- 0.9	+ 0.1	10.2
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> ...	<i>98,350</i>	<i>58,110</i>	<i>156,460</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>- 0.7</i>	<i>- 2.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	211,150	11,340	222,490	8.1	2.4	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.4	2.5	8.1	- 0.4	- 0.1	7.9
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	152,100	8,850	160,950	9.4	4.1	9.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	9.8	4.3	9.5	- 1.0	+ 1.9	9.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,930	12,130	211,060	3.5	5.8	3.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.8	6.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	3.9
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	40,120	3,230	43,350	14.1	5.5	13.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	14.8	5.7	14.1	- 0.5	- 0.5	13.7
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,430	4,680	161,110	12.6	2.5	12.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	13.2	2.7	12.9	- 0.8	+ 0.4	12.5
Shipping Service ...	131,660	6,690	138,350	25.2	10.7	24.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	25.4	11.4	24.7	- 1.0	+ 0.3	24.6
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	136,860	1,470	138,330	30.0	9.8	29.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	30.6	10.3	30.4	- 0.2	+ 0.3	29.9
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	24,550	490	25,040	10.2	6.1	10.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	10.9	6.7	10.8	- 0.1	- 0.2	10.3
<i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> ...	<i>161,410</i>	<i>1,960</i>	<i>163,370</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>- 0.2</i>	<i>+ 0.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	13,390	3,090	21,480	14.5	8.9	13.7	0.9	4.5	1.4	15.4	13.4	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.7	15.0
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> ...	<i>859,040</i>	<i>40,630</i>	<i>899,670</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>- 0.5</i>	<i>+ 0.6</i>	<i>14.5</i>
Distributive Trades ...	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	11.0	8.1	9.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	11.5	8.6	10.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3	10.1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* ...	180,500	92,760	273,260	5.3	1.8	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.4	1.9	4.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3	4.1
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service† ...	154,860	28,880	183,740	11.2	6.1	10.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.5	6.4	10.7	- 0.2	- 0.1†	10.4
Local Government Service† ...	365,330	83,470	448,800	17.2	4.9	14.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	17.6	5.2	15.3	- 0.7	- 0.6†	15.0
Professional Services† ...	108,380	107,270	215,650	5.3	3.8	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.4	3.9	4.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3†	4.6
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,220	60,930	150,150	22.2	12.9	18.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	22.7	13.4	18.9	- 1.0	- 0.2	18.7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service†	195,630	305,570	501,200	19.2	17.4	18.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	19.5	18.0	18.6	- 0.9	+ 1.6†	18.3
Laundry Service ...	29,750	120,820	150,570	7.0	6.3	6.5	0.3	2.1	1.7	7.3	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	8.0
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,670	19,080	29,750	9.5	7.1	7.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	10.2	7.9	8.7	- 2.0	+ 1.0	8.5
Other Industries and Services† ...	126,910	63,940	190,850	20.0	8.4	16.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	21.1	9.4	17.2	- 0.8	- 0.2†	16.6
<i>Total, Miscellaneous†...</i> ...	<i>1,080,750</i>	<i>789,960</i>	<i>1,870,710</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>- 0.6</i>	<i>+ 0.3†</i>	<i>14.0</i>
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME* ...	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	11.5	8.2	10.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	13.1	10.2	12.3	- 1.1	- 0.4†	12.0
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES* ...	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	11.2	8.4	10.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	12.7	10.4	12.1	- 1.1	- 0.3†	11.7

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

† See footnote * on the previous page.

‡ The percentage for all industries and services combined for March, 1938, 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 February and March, 1939, 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 13th March, 1939, compared with 13th February, 1939.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ...	43,061	23	43,084
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (including Private Gardening) ...	8,272	6,234	14,506
Cotton ...	3,343	5,842	9,185
Distributive Trades ...	5,803	3,033	8,836
Coal Mining ...	8,620	8	8,612
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	7,958	21	7,979
Tailoring ...	2,701	4,099	6,800
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club, etc. Service ...	1,310	3,201	4,511
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	4,296	18	4,314
Dress Making and Millinery ...	192	2,838	3,030
Local Government Service ...	2,975	16	2,959
Tin Plates ...	2,504	354	2,858
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	2,763	93	2,856
Woollen and Worsted ...	1,322	1,512	2,834
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	1,211	1,504	2,715
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	1,836	311	2,147

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

MARCH, 1939.

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 ...	2,363	1,071	1,961	3,557	1,121	2,181	12,254
South-Eastern ...	881	340	1,489	1,469	505	1,205	5,889
South-Western ...	807	310	963	968	444	1,092	4,584
Midlands ...	933	285	1,259	1,182	408	1,380	5,447
North-Eastern ...	591	327	1,005	1,167	433	1,012	4,535
North-Western ...	886	400	1,556	1,021	425	1,362	5,650
Northern... ..	263	206	1,341	479	329	1,101	3,719
Scotland	794	312	2,986	852	403	2,699	8,046
Wales	388	273	969	491	419	723	3,263
TOTAL ...	7,906	3,524	13,529	11,186	4,487	12,755	53,387
<i>General Scheme</i>	<i>7,011</i>	<i>3,237</i>	<i>12,403</i>	<i>10,162</i>	<i>4,381</i>	<i>12,559</i>	<i>49,753</i>
<i>Agricultural Scheme</i> ...	<i>895</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>1,126</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>3,634</i>

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 13TH MARCH, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,542	2,893	4,435	1,514	1,698	3,212
South-Eastern ...	769	1,892	2,661	1,322	2,042	3,364
South-Western ...	689	1,096	1,785	1,581	1,663	3,244
Midlands ...	604	1,492	2,096	1,029	1,893	2,922
North-Eastern ...	938	2,143	3,081	1,790	2,694	4,484
North-Western ...	2,468	5,272	7,740	2,856	4,365	7,221
Northern ...	3,661	3,710	7,371	4,445	3,336	7,781
Scotland ...	3,297	5,507	8,804	4,106	5,363	9,469
Wales ...	2,681	3,614	6,295	3,285	3,180	6,465
Great Britain ...	16,649	27,619	44,268	21,928	26,234	48,162
N. Ireland ...	605	2,364	2,969	499	1,500	1,999
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	17,254	29,983	47,237	22,427	27,734	50,161

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.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 13TH MARCH, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,680	3,199	4,879	1,958	2,123	4,081
South-Eastern ...	551	1,871	2,422	829	1,919	2,748
South-Western ...	342	1,036	1,378	661	1,494	2,155
Midlands ...	569	1,530	2,099	805	1,892	2,697
North-Eastern ...	562	2,016	2,578	994	2,555	3,549
North-Western ...	1,704	5,070	6,774	1,934	4,160	6,094
Northern ...	1,515	3,479	4,994	1,426	2,752	4,178
Scotland ...	1,901	5,296	7,197	2,068	4,933	7,001
Wales ...	837	3,165	4,002	651	2,191	2,842
Special Schemes ...	—	18	18	—	11	11
Great Britain ...	9,661	26,680	36,341	11,326	24,030	35,356
N. Ireland ...	561	2,301	2,862	457	1,467	1,934
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	10,222	28,981	39,203	11,793	25,497	37,290

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 the two months' file is especially marked in the case of the London Division.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 13TH MARCH, 1939.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	5,934	4,576	10,510	596	538	1,134
South-Eastern ...	1,564	1,163	2,727	233	213	446
South-Western ...	1,255	1,284	2,539	173	214	387
Midlands ...	2,469	1,937	4,406	331	378	709
North-Eastern ...	1,504	1,613	3,117	233	219	452
North-Western ...	3,073	2,945	6,018	469	476	945
Northern ...	1,227	1,274	2,501	280	347	627
Scotland ...	1,856	1,923	3,779	419	424	843
Wales ...	695	921	1,616	167	458	625
Great Britain ...	19,577	17,636	37,213	2,901	3,267	6,168

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

Division.	Week ended 22nd March, 1939.				Month ended 22nd March, 1939.			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 Cen- tres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tutions.	Average attendance.		
Boys.			Girls.	Boys.		Girls.		
London ...	2	4	210	106	10	12	6	3,144
S. Eastern ...	9	4	303	449	5	28	13	4,401
S. Western...	6	2	125	208	32	33	91	4,305
Midlands ...	4	—	227	126	53	75	157	3,544
N. Eastern...	13	7	935	1,097	45	70	127	15,352
N. Western	30	1	3,182	1,779	20	105	117	35,284
Northern ...	35	—	3,609	3,403	3	1	62	34,677
Scotland ...	33	5	3,840	3,809	62	147	177	44,432
Wales ...	27	4	2,320	1,756	15	54	35	19,468
Great Britain ...	159	27	14,751	12,733	245	525	785	164,607

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available.

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 13th March, 1939. 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. ...	295	97	320	98
Market Gardening ...	78	107	85	107
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	57	4	59	4
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	430	208	464	209
Fishing ...	16	1	16	1
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	338	5	338	5
All other Mining, etc. ...	24	11	24	11
Total, Mining ...	362	16	362	16
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	29	3	33	3
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	107	7	108	7
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	29	45	29	45
Glass ...	46	50	46	50
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	57	201	58	204
Metal Manufacture ...	75	29	78	29
Engineering, etc.:—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	326	84	338	86
Other Engineering ...	137	48	139	48
Total, Engineering ...	463	132	477	134
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	182	39	213	39
Other Vehicles ...	46	4	46	4
Total, Vehicles ...	228	43	259	43
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	231	2	233	2
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	168	217	168	217
All others ...	459	392	465	393
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	627	609	633	610
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	59	84	59	84
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	42	115	42	115
Total, Cotton ...	101	199	101	199
Woollen and Worsted ...	28	102	28	102
Linen ...	5	32	46	130
Hosiery ...	10	199	13	202
All other Textiles ...	83	277	90	288
Total, Textiles ...	126	610	177	722
Leather and Leather Goods ...	41	102	41	104
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ...	67	336	67	358
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	11	252	11	253
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	14	245	24	390
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	86	92	91	92
Other Clothing ...	27	80	27	80
Total, Clothing ...	205	1,005	220	1,173
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	145	423	152	431
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	42	411	42	412
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	3	24	3	25
All other Food and Drink ...	123	446	136	454
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	313	1,304	333	1,322
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	196	92	203	95
All other Woodworking ...	246	67	248	67
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	442	159	451	162
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	20	175	21	194
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	198	380	204	390
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	43	82	43	82
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	261	637	268	666
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ...	478	16	496	16
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	103	5	108	6
Total, Building and Contracting ...	586	21	604	22
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Rubber ...	28	70	28	70
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	41	21	42	21
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	29	132	29	132
All Others ...	34	18	34	18
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	132	241	133	241
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	27	9	27	9
Transport and Communication ...	244	29	247	30
Distributive Trades ...	3,616	3,643	3,910	3,723
Commerce and Finance ...	85	51	92	52
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services ...	72	188	72	193
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	128	206	137	210
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	138	718	151	738
Laundry Service ...	125	453	130	466
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	48	82	49	82
All other Industries and Services ...	271	323	283	326
Total, Miscellaneous ...	782	1,970	822	2,015
Total, General Scheme ...	9,231	11,118	9,758	11,584
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...	9,661	11,326	10,222	11,793

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st March, 1939, 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 ...	3,700	1,102	184	4,986
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	11,433	15,597	2,621	29,651
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	80	29	70	179
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	14	1	1	16
Not unemployed ...	3,345	1,162	430	4,937
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,621	1,255	259	5,135
Total Claims disallowed ...	7,060	2,447	760	10,267

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed ...	2,307	26	3	2,336
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	12	4	1	17
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	3	—	—	3
Not unemployed ...	272	51	1	324
Other grounds ...	2,344	90	7	2,441
Total Claims disallowed ...	2,631	145	9	2,785

(2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed ...	3,693	4,294	820	8,807
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	6	—	—	6
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	4	—	—	4
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	45	122	24	191
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	79	102	4	185
Class (d)—married women ...	—	5,059	—	5,059
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,621	3,863	2,516	12,000
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,188	1,108	1,302	5,598
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,252	1,899	557	3,708
Not unemployed ...	294	53	6	353
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	576	1,450	158	2,184
Other grounds ...	298	98	577	973
Total Claims disallowed ...	11,363	13,754	5,144	30,261

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,648	2,008	3,656
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	Men ... 13 Women ... — Juveniles ... —	51 6 —	64 6 —
Total Appeals ...	13	57	70

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	6,042	3,270	9,312
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	101	410	511
(2) Other cases ...	21	137	158

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.†

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—			
(1) Against allowances ...	28	72	100
(2) Against disallowances ...	59	14	73
Appeals by Associations ...	21	86	107
Appeals by Claimants ...	48	132	180
Total ...	156	304	460

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

† The figures may include test cases and the total number of individuals concerned may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the table.

POOR RELIEF IN MARCH.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in March in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 577,935, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.2 per cent. less than in March, 1938. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 352, 357, and 355 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in March was 454,219, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with March, 1938. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 123,716, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 0.3 per cent. more than in March, 1938.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in March numbered 68,175, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 509,760, or 1.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 0.7 per cent. less than in March, 1938.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in March, as compared with February, five areas showed slight increases, while in two areas there was no change. Compared with March, 1938, twenty-nine areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, and sixteen areas showed decreases; in two areas there was no change.

—	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in March, 1939.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,583	75,248	95,831	234	— 2	— 4
Birkenhead ...	856	5,327	6,183	425	...	— 19
Birmingham ...	4,510	14,909	19,419	189	...	+ 4
Blackburn ...	721	2,689	3,410	299	— 2	+ 29
Bolton ...	845	3,696	4,541	266	— 1	+ 4
Bradford ...	975	6,523	7,498	259	— 7	— 2
Brighton ...	587	2,493	3,080	210	— 4	+ 10
Bristol ...	1,935	8,069	10,004	241	— 4	+ 11
Burnley ...	300	2,523	2,823	315	— 10	+ 12
Cardiff ...	1,110	8,699	9,809	445	— 6	— 15
Coventry ...	400	1,779	2,179	106	— 3	— 3
Croydon ...	739	4,901	5,640	233	— 5	+ 19
Derby ...	598	3,063	3,661	262	— 7	+ 15
East Ham ...	675	3,700	4,375	334	— 4	+ 6
Gateshead ...	551	6,046	6,597	561	— 6	+ 18
Huddersfield ...	467	1,534	2,001	163	— 6	— 3
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,588	18,502	20,090	629	— 6	+ 22
Leeds ...	1,053	12,916	13,969	284	— 4	+ 7
Leicester ...	807	4,255	5,062	193	— 2	...
Liverpool ...	3,765	41,946	45,711	547	— 16	— 80
Manchester ...	2,769	30,012	32,781	445	— 12	— 2
Middlesbrough ...	338	3,822	4,160	298	— 6	+ 16
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	770	11,623	12,393	427	— 2	— 4
Norwich ...	816	4,709	5,525	449	— 11	+ 21
Nottingham ...	1,056	9,252	10,308	370	— 13	+ 3
Oldham ...	835	3,301	4,136	324	— 1	+ 11
Plymouth ...	423	4,618	5,041	240	+ 1	— 7
Portsmouth ...	832	2,848	3,680	144	— 3	— 9
Preston ...	380	2,053	2,433	214	— 3	+ 4
St. Helens ...	325	5,196	5,521	514	— 10	— 7
Salford ...	500	6,000	6,500	322	— 8	...
Sheffield ...	1,319	20,423	21,742	420	— 8	— 4
Southampton ...	1,303	4,313	5,616	314	— 6	— 5
Southend-on-Sea ...	300	2,926	3,226	235	+ 2	+ 13
South Shields ...	436	4,772	5,208	470	+ 4	+ 33
Stockport ...	458	1,838	2,296	172	— 2	— 13
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,690	9,129	10,819	397	— 6	+ 1
Sunderland ...	731	11,714	12,445	680	— 13	+ 16
Swansea ...	465	6,561	7,026	434	— 6	+ 8
Wallasey ...	271	2,032	2,303	243	— 2	+ 7
Walsall ...	290	3,049	3,339	313	— 4	+ 32
West Ham ...	2,082	10,389	12,471	481	— 11	+ 3
Wolverhampton ...	602	2,765	3,367	234	+ 5	+ 4
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,473	316,915	358,388	345	— 6	— 5
Total, London and 42 Boroughs ...	62,056	392,163	454,219	314	— 5	— 4
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,651	89,926	94,577	845	— 3	— 1
Edinburgh ...	685	13,934	14,619	312	— 3	+ 1
Dundee ...	335	7,983	8,318	464	+ 2	+ 30
Aberdeen ...	448	5,754	6,202	348	— 7	+ 7
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,119	117,597	123,716	636	— 3	+ 1
Totals for all 47 areas above	68,175	509,760	577,935	352	— 5	— 3

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

† 18th March in London, 25th March in England and Wales, and 15th March 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. 125–126 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.*

In Greater Germany unemployment declined further during February. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 455,622, as compared with 646,526 at the end of January, 1939.

In Germany (excluding Austria and the Sudeten Areas), the number of persons reported as unemployed at the end of February, 1939, was 196,770, as compared with 301,897 at the end of January, 1939, and 946,334 at the end of February, 1938.

In Austria (excluding incorporated Sudeten districts), the number of unemployed registered at the end of February, 1939, was 121,131, as compared with 156,174 at the end of January, 1939. At the end of February, 1938, the available statistics show that there were 396,000 persons registered as applicants for work.

In the Sudeten Areas the number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of February, 1939, was 137,721, as compared with 188,455 at the end of January, 1939.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to decline during March. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 436,961, as compared with 457,760 at the end of February, 1939, and 429,561 at the end of March, 1938.

At the beginning of February, 1939, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.71 per cent., as compared with February, 1938. In 8,369 undertakings in which, at 1st February, 1939, 2,374,056 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 11.07, as compared with corresponding percentages of 13.00 at 1st January, 1939, and 16.48 at 1st February, 1938. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 23.41 at 1st February, 1939, 18.12 at 1st January, 1939, and 3.58 at 1st February, 1938.

BELGIUM.‡

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 986,956, showed that 16.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in December, 1938, as compared with 15.5 per cent. in November, 1938, and 14.9 per cent. in December, 1937. In addition 23.6 per cent. were employed intermittently in December, 1938, as compared with 16.1 per cent. in November, 1938, and 16.1 per cent. in December, 1937. In December, 1938, 23.7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.7 and in December, 1937, 18.6.

NETHERLANDS.§

Unemployment declined during January. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 572,338 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th January, 1939, 26.1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 34.2 and 4.7, and in the last week of January, 1938, 29.2 and 5.4. At the end of January, 1939, 424,448 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 405,927 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 452,356 and 433,646, and at the end of January, 1938, 457,547 and 439,278.

SWITZERLAND.||

Unemployment showed a further considerable decline during February. At the end of that month 73,170 applications for employment (51.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 85,377 (59.5 per thousand) at the end of January, 1939, and 93,103 (64.8 per thousand) at the end of February, 1938. The figures for January and February, 1939, are not fully comparable with those for earlier months owing to the exclusion from the statistics, at these dates, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,086, 1,482 and 1,821, respectively.

* *Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich*, 24th March, 1939. Berlin.
† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 17th March and 7th April, 1939. Paris.
‡ *Revue du Travail*, March, 1939. Brussels.
§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 28th February, 1939. The Hague.
|| *La Vie Economique*, March, 1939. Berne.

POLAND.‡

Unemployment showed a further considerable increase in January. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 541,482, as compared with 456,286 at the end of December, 1938, and 549,271 at the end of January, 1938.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during March and in Sweden during February.

Denmark.§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 468,000, 24.1* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of March, 1939, as compared with 27.1† per cent. at the end of February, 1939, and 22.1 per cent. at the end of March, 1938.

Sweden.||—Of a total of approximately 659,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 12.9* per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1939, as compared with 14.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.5 per cent. at the end of February, 1938.

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 January, 1939, showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered decreased also during the same period by 3.9 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 January, 1939, was 89.3, as compared with 91.2‡ for the previous month and 87.8 for January, 1938.

At the end of February, 1939, 7,198,803 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decrease of 3.2 per cent., as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 6.4 per cent., as compared with February, 1938. The increase between February, 1938, and February, 1939, is mainly due to the incentive to register provided by the initiation of unemployment compensation payments in an increasing number of States. 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 February, 1939, 15* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 16 per cent. in January, 1939, and 21 per cent. in February, 1938.

ÉIRE.**

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 105,457 at 27th February to 106,859 at 27th March, 1939. The figure for the latter date is affected by the entry into force, on 8th March, of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 8th March to 31st October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 28th March, 1938, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 102,515.

CANADA.††

Industrial employment remained substantially unchanged at the beginning of March. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st March, 1939, by 11,309 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,027,846, as compared with 1,027,619 at the beginning of February, 1939. 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 March, 1939, was 106.5, as compared with 106.5, also, at 1st February, 1939, and 107.8 at 1st March, 1938.

At the end of February, 1939, 16.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 249,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 15.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1939, and 13.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1938.

NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 14th January, 1939, was 1,036, as compared with 917 at 17th December, 1938, and 8,056 at 15th January, 1938. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund and men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 18th March, 1939. Warsaw.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 5th April, 1939. Copenhagen.

¶ Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

‡‡ *Survey of Current Business*, March, 1939; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and *American Federationist*, March, 1939. Washington.

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

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

‡‡ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, 26th January, 1939. Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £36,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 533,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £900 in those of 6,800 workpeople. Of the total amount of the increase the coal mining industry accounted for £30,000.

Of the 533,000 workpeople whose wages were increased about 494,000 were coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Forest of Dean, and Scotland, the increases being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included cokemen and by-product workers in South Yorkshire; lesser skilled men and labourers employed in the bobbin making industry in England and Wales; fish market workers in Hull; and workpeople (other than motor drivers and attendants) employed in furniture warehousing and removing in various districts in England and Wales.

The principal classes of workpeople whose wages were decreased included coal miners in Somersetshire; iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast and in the West of Scotland; metal bedstead makers in various districts, and bakers and confectioners in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.

Of the estimated total increase of £36,100 per week, about £30,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry; about £5,300 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £800 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £900 per week, about £150 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living, and £750 to sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1939.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	431,250	69,000	£ 55,500	£ 1,150
Other Mining and Quarrying	4,750	2,100	200	100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	50	100	10	5
Iron and Steel	81,200	22,850	4,660	4,860
Engineering	1,550	—	100	—
Shipbuilding	—	—	—	—
Other Metal	1,050	30,450	60	4,475
Textile	13,400	1,200	1,340	30
Clothing	50	250	10	10
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,900	800	620	60
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	250	—	20	—
Paper, Printing, etc.	—	—	—	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	70,500	—	6,980	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	150	—	20	—
Transport	36,900	—	5,420	—
Public Administration Services	2,000	—	180	—
Other	11,700	150	3,380	10
Total	657,700	126,900	78,500	10,700

In the corresponding three months of 1938, there were net increases of £217,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,154,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £250 in those of 4,100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes reported in the three completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 9,500 workpeople, who have had their hours reduced, on average, by about 6½ per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Agriculture	Berkshire	5 Mar.	Female workers 14 and under 17 years of age.	Decreases in minimum rates of 1d. per hour for those 14 and under 16 years and of ½d. per hour for those 16 and under 17 years of age. Minimum rates after change: 3d. per hour at 14 and under 16 years, 4d. at 16 and under 17 years.†
	Somerset	26 Mar.	Female workers 18 years of age and over.	Increases in minimum rates of ½d. per hour for those 18 and under 21 years and of 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change: 5½d. per hour at 18 and under 21 years, 7d. at 21 years and over.†
	Northumberland	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 3·38 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48·38 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Yorkshire	1 Mar.		Increase of 3·80 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40·35 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	West Yorkshire	1 Mar.		Increase of 3·80 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40·35 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers; 38·69 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 35·35 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st making-up day after 13 Mar.		Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 10·37 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Nottinghamshire	1 Mar.		Increase of 4·92 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 85·60 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire)	1 Mar.		Increase of 0·30 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 3·46 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Coal Mining	South Derbyshire	1 Mar.	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 37·14 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Cannock Chase	1 Mar.		Increase of 0·53 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46·93 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 44·93 per cent. for all other workers.§
	North Staffordshire	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Leicestershire	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1·02 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48·65 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Warwickshire			Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 81 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries and 76 per cent. at three other collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ½d. per shift (7s. 10½d. to 7s. 10½d.).§
	Forest of Dean	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	Increase of 4·94 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 3·66 per cent. on standard rates of 1921), making the percentage 80·44 above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 33·66 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).§
	Radstock district of Somerset.	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than bailiffs and examiners.	Decrease of 8·72 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38·50 per cent. above the basis rates.||
	Newbury district of Somerset.	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 8·72 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 33 per cent. above the basis rates.||

* 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.

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

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

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

|| Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 21 years and over of 6d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of 4s. 11½d. per day or less, the addition for those under 21 years being 3d. per day. A minimum wage is payable to adult able-bodied workers of 7s. 2·95d. per shift gross (Radstock) and 6s. 11·81d. per shift gross (Newbury)—i.e., 4s. 9d. per shift basis plus current percentage plus flat-rate addition.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham* ...	1 Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers.	Increase† of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45 per cent. above the basis rates.
Shale Mining	South Yorkshire ...	1 Mar.		Increase of 3·80 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40·35 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Scotland ...	8 Mar.	Certain workpeople employed on the surface at shale mines.	Increases of 1d. per day (8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d.) for shale inspectors and ambulance attendants, of 3d. per day (8s. 8d. to 8s. 11d.) for weighers, hutch repairers, pit head runners, hammermen and labourers, and of 3d. per day (8s. 10d. to 9s. 1d.) for magazine attendants.
Glue and Artificial Manure Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease|| of 3d. per week for men and of proportional amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 41s. 9d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North - East Coast Area.	27 Mar.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Decrease† of 10 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 and 47·5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland ...	27 Mar.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Decrease† of 10 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the standard rates.
Bobbin Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Mar.	Lesser skilled men and labourers employed in the bobbin making industry.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: lesser skilled men, 53s. per week; labourers, 43s.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.	3 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Decrease|| in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers 18 years and over (except youths engaged after 18th October, 1926, for whom the reduction was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years), of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over|| and 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours), general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. per hour, less 5 per cent. in each case and plus a bonus of 10s. per week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours), less 7·5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 10s. per week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour, less 2½ per cent. and plus a bonus of 5s. per week. Bonus on earnings reduced|| from 12s. to 11s. 6d. in the £.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ...	24 Mar.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on list prices reduced|| from 25 per cent. to 22½ per cent.
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	24 Mar.	Male pieceworkers ...	
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	20 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease|| of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for day-work: forehands and ovenmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.; juniors—factories, 19s. at 17 years increasing to 39s. at 20; small shops—16s. at 17 years increasing to 36s. at 20.
Baking	Lincoln district ...	1st pay day in week commencing 20 Mar.	Bakers and confectioners employed by certain co-operative societies affiliated to the Lincoln District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Scale of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts. Rates after change include: male workers—foremen, 68s. 6d. to 73s. 6d., singlehands and secondhands, 65s., other adults, 62s. 6d.; juniors, 15s. at 16 years increasing to 54s. 6d. at 22; female workers, 15s. at 16 years increasing to 43s. 6d. at 21.
Fish Marketing	Hull ...	6 Mar.	Workpeople employed in fish market (fish filleters, packers, loaders to rail and general workers).	Scale of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted involving increases of 2s. 6d. to 10s. per week. Rates after change: 15s. at 14 years increasing to 55s. at 21. Daily rate adopted for casual workers of 12s. 6d. (10s. Saturday).
Building	Inverness ...	1 Mar.	Plasterers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).
Electricity Supply.	Certain undertakings in Northern Ireland.**	20 Mar.	Certain classes of manual workers	Rates of wages adopted†† for the following additional classes of workpeople in Zone A: Auxiliary plant attendants, 16·50d. per hour; fitter drivers, 20·25d.; meter fixers, 16·50d.; leading stokers, 18·75d.; [stokers, 17·75d.; turbine drivers, 18·50d.
Commercial Road Transport	England and Wales	1st pay day in Mar.	Workpeople (except motor drivers and statutory attendants) employed in the furniture warehousing and removing industry.	Revised weekly rates of pay adopted, together with a re-allocation of areas in conformity with the grading of the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods) resulting in an increase of 3s.†† per week in the London Area§§ and in those districts of the Industrial Areas transferred to Grade I. Weekly rates after change include:—London: warehousemen, 68s.; porters, 58s.; carmen:—single horse, 59s., pair horse, 63s., three horse, 66s.; stablemen and van washers, 61s.; Grade I Areas: warehousemen, 63s.; porters, 54s.; carmen:—single horse, 54s., pair horse, 58s.; stablemen and van washers, 54s. Grade II Areas: 3s. less than the Grade I rates. Grade III Areas: 3s. less than Grade II.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	As from the 1st pay in Mar.	Manual workers employed by the Rural 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.
Film Production	London and district	6 Mar.	Laboratory workers employed in film processing and printing.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts.§
Entertainments	Wolverhampton ...	27 Mar.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 62s. to 90s., others, 22s. 6d. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 57s. 6d.; utility men, doormen or assistant foremen and boilermen, 40s. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists over 20 years, 45s., under 20 years, 25s. 6d. or 30s.; cashiers, 19s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants, 16s. 6d. to 23s.§

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH.

Shale Mining	Scotland ...	8 Mar.	Certain workpeople employed on the surface at shale mines	Decrease of 1 hour per week (49 to 48).|||
Film Production	London and district	6 Mar.	Laboratory workers employed in film processing and printing.	Normal working week adopted of not more than 47 hours in laboratories regularly processing news-reel production and of not more than 44 in others.||||
Entertainments	Wolverhampton ...	27 Mar.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 48 to 50 for females.||||

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

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ 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.

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

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

¶ The flat-rate bonus for girls over 16 and under 18 years remained unchanged.

** The Undertakings affected are those affiliated to the Northern Ireland District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry (Zone A).

†† These rates have been fixed by a decision of the Industrial Court, dated 20th March, 1939 (No. 1724).

‡‡ This increase is the result of an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Furniture Warehousing and Removing Industry. Wages are now graded as follows:—London Area, Grade I, Grade II and Grade III, in lieu of the previous grading of London, Industrial Areas, and Rest of England and Wales.

§§ The London Area which was previously defined as "within a radius of 20 miles of Charing Cross" now conforms to that agreed upon by the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 64, as compared with 68 in the previous month and 79 in March, 1938. In these 64 new disputes about 13,700 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,400 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 1,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 18 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 82, involving 20,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during March, estimated at 90,000 working days.

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

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...	2	21	23	6,900	22,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	7	15	22	4,700	25,000
Textile ...	3	4	7	1,100	16,000
Building ...	1	8	9	1,200	6,000
Transport ...	2	3	5	4,200	12,000
Other ...	3	13	16	1,900	9,000
Total, March, 1939 ...	18	64	82	20,000	90,000
Total, February, 1939...	9	68	77	28,400	116,000
Total, March, 1938 ...	19	79	98	29,900	113,000

Causes.—Of the 64 disputes beginning in March, 11, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 4, directly involving 100 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 15, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, on questions

respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three disputes, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during March have been effected in the case of 48 new disputes, directly involving 8,700 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 30, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 3,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1939 AND 1938.†

Industry Group.	January to March, 1939.			January to March, 1938.		
	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.
Fishing and Agriculture...	4	900	41,000	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying ...	71	33,300	92,000	107	53,400	207,000
Engineering ...	21	11,500	44,000	11	8,300	37,000
Shipbuilding ...	6	1,300	6,000	12	1,000	13,000
Other Metal ...	19	1,700	10,000	15	4,400	23,000
Textile ...	11	1,900	29,000	16	2,900	14,000
Clothing ...	6	1,400	1,000	10	1,100	10,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	3	300	5,000	9	2,000	5,000
Building, etc. ...	31	4,700	41,000	23	3,800	17,000
Transport ...	8	4,700	13,000	14	3,200	13,000
Other ...	20	2,300	14,000	22	1,400	13,000
Total ...	200	64,000	296,000	239	81,500	352,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :— Colliery workpeople — Wrexham (one colliery).	1,200	50	2 Mar.	2 Mar.	Dispute respecting order of re-engagement of men who had been temporarily stopped.	Agreement reached as to order of re-engagement of men who have been temporarily stopped.
ENGINEERING :— Engineers — Barrow - in - Furness (one firm).	700	...	15 Mar.§	16 Mar.§	Against suspension of a fitter, alleged to have left work before the proper time.	Work resumed.
Storemen and other workpeople—S.E. London (one firm).	121	1,079	16 Mar.	...	Against dismissal of an employee, and firm's alleged refusal to discuss the case with representatives of the workpeople.	No settlement reported.
Engineers — Loughborough (one firm).	500	...	29 Mar.	30 Mar.	Against introduction of a new timing system for pieceworkers.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
CARPET MANUFACTURE :— Weavers and certain other classes — Kidderminster (two firms).	130	383	6 & 9 Feb.	...	Against proposed reduction in certain piece-work rates for weaving.	No settlement reported.
CLOTHING :— Trousers machinists and other workpeople—Leeds (one firm).	16	385	15 Mar.	15 Mar.	Against threatened dismissals of trousers machinists on transference of trousers department to another factory.	All trousers machinists to be transferred.
BUILDING :— Steel erectors, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, etc.—S.W. London (two firms).	475	...	20 Mar.||	28 Mar.||	Employers' refusal to pay for time lost during a recent short strike.	Work resumed in accordance with findings of Regional Joint Disputes Commission.
Painters employed by Corporation — Glasgow.	205	...	23 Mar.	...	Against employment of labourers on work claimed by painters.	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT :— Lightermen—London (one firm)	200	...	24 Feb.	6 Mar.	For introduction of a rota system of employment, involving the engagement of all staff, permanent and temporary, for equal periods of time.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Lightermen—London (various firms)	500	...	2 Mar.¶	6 Mar.	Refusal to shift barges owned by the firm involved in the above dispute.	
Dock workers—Glasgow	...	3,600**	27 Mar.**	1 Apr.	Refusal to accept terms of a new port agreement made between the employers and the trade union.	

* 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.

‡ 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.

§ The stoppage began during the afternoon of 15th March and ended at 1 p.m. on 16th March.

|| The stoppage began at mid-day on 20th March and ended at mid-day on 28th March.

¶ The number of men originally involved was about 40 but increased subsequently.

** Only one ship was affected on 27th March (on a claim for "dirty money" allowances) but the stoppage extended until about 1,500 workpeople were idle on 29th March. A lock-out by the employers followed at noon the same day, involving the whole port.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	53%
Food only	...	...	35%

FOOD.

At 1st April the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change as compared with a month earlier. The principal movements were decreases in the prices of eggs and increases in those of potatoes.

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 35 per cent. at 1st April, 1939, as compared with 35 per cent. at 1st March, 1939, and 37 per cent. at 1st April, 1938.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st March, and 1st April, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st April, 1939, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1939.	1st April, 1939.	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 2½	s. d. 1 2½	d. + 4½	d. —
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 4½	—	– 0½
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	—
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4	—
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3½	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 2½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 10	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	—
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 5	1 4½	+ 2½	– 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1½	– 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 1½	– 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	– 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	—	– 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	+ 1½	+ 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 April, 1939, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average Inc. or Dec. (–) for 1st Mar., 1939.
	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	43	42	43
Thin Flank ...	12	16	14	14
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	28	33	31	31
Thin Flank ...	– 5	6	—	2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	45	50	48	47
Breast ...	15	16	15	15
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	53	48	50	50
Breast ...	– 7	6	– 1	—
Bacon (streaky)*	36	36	36	36
Fish ...	123	99	111	112
Flour ...	28	32	30	31
Bread ...	46	47	46	46
Tea ...	52	55	53	53
Sugar (granulated) ...	27	21	24	24
Milk ...	89	98	94	95
Butter—				
Fresh ...	12	19	15	17
Salt ...	8	11	10	11
Cheese† ...	21	24	22	24
Margarine ...	– 7	– 9	– 8	– 9
Eggs (fresh) ...	10	2	6	18
Potatoes ...	37	18	28	21
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	34	35	35	35

* 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 April, 1939, 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 April, 1939, was between 105 and 110 per cent. For the separate groups of items included, the percentage increases were approximately: men's suits and overcoats 80, woollen material for women's outer clothing 150, woollen underclothing and hosiery 135–140, cotton material for women's outer clothing 140–145, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 110–115, boots and shoes 95–100.

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 about 55 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 April, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was about 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 between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st April, 1939, is approximately **53 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 53 per cent. at 1st March, 1939, and 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938.

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 1939.

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 1939:—

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
1939	55	55	53	53								

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	35	1939. 1 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	19	14	10	...	14	Nov., '37
Finland† ...	809	792	870	865	905	Nov., '38
France (Paris) ...	325	362	500	588	656	Feb.
„ (other towns) ...	305§	352§	477§	554§	590	Nov., '38
Germany ...	23	24	25	24	23	Mar.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)‡ ...	18¶	19¶	30	30	30	Dec., '38
Norway ...	40	45	61	68	62	Feb.
Portugal† ...	1,899	1,963	1,998§§	1,928	1,865	Dec., '38
Sweden† ...	32	35	41	45	47	Jan.
Switzerland ...	15	20	31	29	29	Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia†† ...	25	27	31	39	42	Jan.
Canada ...	3	9	17	17	11	Mar.
Éire ...	40§	45§	54§	59§	63	Nov., '38
New Zealand ...	18	25	36	41	45	Feb.
South Africa ...	2	1	2	7	6	Dec., '38

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	53	1939. 1 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A.C.D.E	554	574	640	655	654	Mar.
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	83	Jan.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	30	Jan.
Finland† ...	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	986	Oct., '38
France (Paris) ...	A.B.C.D.E	369††	404††	530††	589††	622	4thQr., '38
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E	24	25	26	27	26	Mar.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)‡ ...	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	31¶	39	39	38	Dec., '38
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	399	399	Dec., '38
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	70	Feb.
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	68	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	36	Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E	22††	25††	28††	31††	32	4thQr., '38
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	30	Mar.
Éire ...	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	73§	74	Feb.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	55	Feb.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	23	Dec., '3

* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 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 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.

§§ 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 March,* was 207, as compared with 166† in the previous month, and with 162‡ in March, 1938. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in March numbered 58, as compared with 96 in the previous month, and with 61 in March, 1938.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories—continued.	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...	...	Other Metal Trades ...	2
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	...	Cotton ...	...
Firemen ...	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Other Textile Manufacture ...	1
Permanent Way Men ...	7	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...
Porters ...	2	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Shunters ...	2	Food and Drink ...	5
Mechanics ...	1	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	4
Labourers ...	1	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Other Grades ...	1	Rubber ...	...
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Gas Works ...	2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...	14	Electrical Stations ...	2
MINES AND QUARRIES.*		Other Industries ...	...
Under Coal Mines Acts:—		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES Act, 1937.	
Underground ...	82	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	11
Surface ...	8	Building Operations ...	22
Metalliferous Mines ...	2	Works of Engineering Construction ...	7
Quarries ...	8	Warehouses ...	...
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES ...	100	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT...	93
Factories.		Total (excluding Seamen)	207
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	5	SEAMEN.	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	3	Trading Vessels—	
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	2	Steam and Motor ...	48
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	10	Fishing Vessels—	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	4	Steam and Motor ...	10
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	5	TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	58
Shipbuilding ...	6	Total (including Seamen)	265

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Wool 1
Smelting of Metals ... 1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 5
Plumbing and Soldering ...	TOTAL ... 6
Shipbreaking 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Printing	(SKIN CANCER).
Tinning of Metals	Pitch 2
Other Contact with Tar 4	
Molten Lead 1	Oil 8
White and Red Lead Works 2	TOTAL ... 14
Pottery	CHROME ULCERATION.
Vitreous Enamelling	Manufacture of Bichromates ...
Electric Accumulator Works	Dyeing and Finishing ...
Paint and Colour Works 1	Chrome Tanning ...
India-rubber Works	Chromium Plating 8
Coach and Car Painting ...	Other Industries 2
Shipbuilding	TOTAL ... 10
Other Industries ... 5	Total, Cases 44
Painting of Buildings ... 1	II. Deaths.
TOTAL ... 12	LEAD POISONING. §
OTHER POISONING	Pottery 1
Arsenical 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS 1	Oil 3
	Total, Deaths... .. 4

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 5 weeks ended 1st April, and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 25th February, 1939, and the calendar month of March, 1938.

† 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.

§ In addition to the cases included in the Table one fatal case of lead poisoning was reported among plumbers not employed in factories.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

MARCH, 1939.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during March have been received from 142* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 142 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,267,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given the total figures for March, 1938, in respect of the same 142 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	88,600	38,500	25,800	6,500	31,000	190,400
Yorkshire	820,300	79,600	381,900	176,400	95,900	1,554,100
Lancs. and Cheshire	580,500	403,000	193,700	44,500	107,400	1,329,100
North and West-Midland	1,247,400	220,200	191,100	164,400	192,500	2,015,600
South-Midland & Eastern	187,000	9,500	18,000	2,500	17,100	234,100
Outer London	537,600	192,300	59,300	55,000	137,700	981,900
South-Eastern	427,500	17,700	30,100	97,100	61,600	634,000
South-Western	133,000	10,800	1,300	9,000	59,800	213,900
Wales and Mon.	113,500	36,100	29,600	519,500	12,800	711,500
SCOTLAND	886,700	31,700	132,400	136,600	188,300	1,375,700
TOTAL, Mar., 1939	5,022,100	1,039,400	1,063,200	1,211,500	904,100	9,240,300
Total, Mar., 1938	5,303,600	532,200	949,300	772,900	970,600	8,528,600

For all classes of buildings combined, the total for March shows an increase of 12·2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for February, and an increase of 8·3 per cent., as compared with March, 1938.

FEBRUARY, 1939.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 140 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during February, 1939. 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 17,873,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £8,569,500, compared with £6,104,500 in January, 1939, and £7,943,200 in February, 1938. Of the total for February, 1939, dwelling houses accounted for £5,452,600; factories and workshops, £637,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £889,800; churches, schools and public buildings, £702,000; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £887,800. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in February was 10,841, as compared with 6,592 in January, 1939, and 9,606 in February, 1938.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) compared with	
			Previous Audit.‡	A Year ago.‡
Pig-Iron: ...	1938.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
West Cumberland ...	Oct.–Dec.	119 10	+ 0 5	+ 15 4½
Lincolnshire ...	Oct.–Dec.	97 1½	– 4 6½	+ 2 4½
Nottingham District ...	Oct.–Dec.	95 5	– 0 0½	+ 8 8½
Northamptonshire ...	Oct.–Dec.	91 0½	– 0 6½	+ 3 3
North Staffordshire ...	Oct.–Dec.	90 8½	+ 0 0½	+ 0 2
Manufactured Iron: ...				
West of Scotland ...	Nov.–Dec.	269 8½	+ 2 0	– 5 4½
Steel: ...				
South-West Wales ...	Oct.–Dec.	150 11	+ 0 3	– 0 5½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in an increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and in a decrease in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, and of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).

The ascertainments did not warrant a change in wages in the case of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); Yorkshire (one); North and West-Midland (one); and Wales and Mon. (one).

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

‡ Stated to the nearest farthing.

SHIPBUILDING: 1st QUARTER, 1939.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1939, amounted to 596,903 tons. This was 182,859 tons less than at the end of December, 1938, and 492,174 tons less than at the end of March, 1938.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 71,156 tons, a decrease of 16,476 tons as compared with the corresponding total for the December quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review was 157,786 tons, a decrease of 83,841 tons compared with the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Master and Servant.

DOCTRINE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

This was an action by the widow of a motor-coach driver named Radcliffe against the employers of her late husband. The employers were a company part of whose business was to supply motor-coaches on hire. Three of the employers' motor-coaches, driven by their servants, were engaged to carry parties of excursionists to Liverpool cathedral and then to New Brighton, where the excursionists wished to be discharged. On the way back to the garage from New Brighton, when the three coaches emerged from the tunnel at Birkenhead, the first was being driven by Radcliffe, the second by Jones and the third by another driver. After Radcliffe had driven as far as the steps of the museum in Witham Brown Street, his coach stopped and he got out to see what was wrong. Jones, who was then behind him, endeavoured to get ahead, intending to pull up and go to Radcliffe's assistance. Jones did not see Radcliffe, who was standing on the offside of his coach, and Radcliffe was crushed between the two vehicles, receiving injuries from which he died. An action was brought against the employers by Radcliffe's widow, who alleged that their servant Jones was negligent. The employers relied on the doctrine of common employment, the negligence alleged being that of a fellow motor-coach driver in the same employment as the deceased man. Mr. Justice Hawke found that Jones was negligent and holding that the circumstances were such that the doctrine of common employment did not apply, awarded Mrs. Radcliffe £1,579 damages and costs. The employers appealed to the Court of Appeal, the question involved in the appeal being whether the negligence of the employers' driver, which resulted in the death of the plaintiff's husband, was the negligence of a servant in common employment with the deceased within the doctrine of the law which protects a master from being liable to his servants for the negligence of those in common employment. The employers challenged the Judge's ruling that the doctrine of common employment did not apply, but admitted that if the judgment on the question of liability was to be upheld, the widow would be entitled to an additional £500 damages for loss of her husband's expectation of life. The Court of Appeal decided that Jones and the deceased man, Radcliffe, were not only in the service of a common employer at the time Radcliffe received his injuries but were engaged in a common work, and the exception to liability which has been established by the doctrine of common employment applied. For these reasons the Court of Appeal allowed the employers' appeal with costs.* The widow now appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords (Lord Atkin, Lord Macmillan and Lord Wright) allowed the widow's appeal with costs and restored Mr. Justice Hawke's judgment in her favour.

Lord Atkin in the course of his judgment allowing the appeal said that the legal issue was whether the employers were protected from Mrs. Radcliffe's claim by the doctrine of "common employment." At the present time this doctrine was looked at askance by Judges and textbook writers. "There are none to praise, and very few to love." But it was too well established to be overthrown by judicial decision. Affirmed by several decisions of the House of Lords, it had been accepted by the Legislature, once expressly in the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and subsequently as the foundation underlying the various Workmen's Compensation Acts.

They must, therefore (Lord Atkin proceeded) deal with the case on the footing that there were conditions in which the law would not hold a master liable for injuries caused to a workman by the negligence of his fellow workman employed by the same master and engaged in a common employment with him. But the difficulty was and always had been to define the conditions in which the doctrine held good. That was largely due to the unsatisfactory statement of the supposed principles on which the doctrine was based in the decisions which inserted it into the common law.

After reviewing the authorities, Lord Atkin said that Mr. Justice Hawke had found—and in his (Lord Atkin's) view quite rightly—that the two drivers were proceeding independently through the streets of Liverpool though to the same destination. They might, indeed would, in the course of their employment meet in the same garage and while there be dependent on the skill with which each drove his vehicle. But with regard to driving in the streets of Liverpool the one was no more interested in the skill of the other than in that of the drivers of the myriads of other vehicles in whose vicinity he might happen to drive.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938, page 76.

In other words, for the purposes of the doctrine, the risk of injury in the streets by a vehicle driven by a fellow servant was not one of "the natural risks and perils incident to the performance of his service." If the doctrine applied here, he (Lord Atkin) did not see why it should not apply to the case of drivers of cars let out on hire from different garages in different towns, or why the driver of a lorry stationed at Portsmouth should not be deemed to have contracted to bear the risk of injury from another lorry driven by a driver stationed at Newcastle who might happen to meet on the same road in the Midlands. That was implied contract run riot.—*Radcliffe v. Ribble Motor Services, Ltd. House of Lords. 23rd February, 1939.*

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. 1309/39. (24.3.39).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—
EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY—EMPLOYMENT WITH FIRM
BLACK LISTED BY CLAIMANT'S TRADE UNION RELINQUISHED—
CLAIMANT NOT SUBJECTED TO CONDITIONS OFFENDING AGAINST
"WORKING RULE" AGREEMENT TO WHICH EMPLOYER NOT
PARTY—JUST CAUSE NOT SHOWN.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed.

"The following facts are admitted. The claimant is a plumber and a member of the Plumbers', Glaziers' and Domestic Engineers' Union. He became employed by a company at Ashton-under-Lyne, and he left that employment after having been therein for one day. The reason for leaving was that the particular employer is on the "black list" of the claimant's trade union. The employer has refused to recognise the Working Rule relating to overtime approved by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and he pays for overtime work at the ordinary rate of pay. The employer in question is not a "federated employer," so he is not a party to the National Joint Council agreement. The claimant's trade union is a party to that agreement. When the claimant entered the employment in question no plumber employed by the employer was working overtime, and there is no evidence that any other of the employees was so doing. When the claimant entered upon the employment he was unaware that the employer did not pay overtime rates for overtime work. The employer pays for work which is not overtime work at the same rate as do the "federated employers."

"According to the evidence the employer does not require any of his employees to work overtime who do not wish to do so, and all overtime is voluntary.

"In these circumstances the Court of Referees decided that the claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause, and the claimant's trade union has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees.

"It is not so stated but for the purpose of this decision I will assume that hitherto the claimant has been employed by employers who pay for overtime in accordance with the aforesaid Working Rule.

"The grounds of appeal state 'Benefit should not be disallowed where the claimant (as in this case) is a trade unionist and refuses to work for an employer who does not observe recognised rules as agreed between the organisations of employers and operatives.'

"Although the case falls to be decided under section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the same questions arise as would have arisen had the claim fallen to be decided under section 28 (1) of the Act, namely, was the employment in question 'suitable in his case' (section 28 (1)), or (in the words of section 28 (2)) 'suitable employment in relation to' the 'claimant,' and was there 'good cause' (section 28) or 'just cause' (section 27) for the claimant's action.

"It is not contended that the rule of the claimant's union which prohibits its members from accepting employment with a "black listed" employer is, in itself, a ground for holding that the employment was not suitable employment in the case of the claimant. It would have been difficult to have raised such a contention with any hope of success in view of a long line of Umpire's Decisions; one of the earliest of which was given in Case 1032 O.W.D.†, some of the later of which are Decisions 4268,‡ 198/27,§ 199/27|| and 9461/29.¶

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for February, 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 1937, 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.

‡ Vol. III (O.W.D.) Page 6.

§ Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 6 (Pamphlet No. 19).

|| Vol. VI " " " p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).

¶ Vol. VI " " " p. 15 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).

¶ Vol. VIII " " " p. 329 (Pamphlet No. 12/1929).

"What was contended was that not only the rule of the trade union is a matter for consideration but also the terms agreed between the federated employers and the claimant's trade union. It was said that the interests of the employers were involved and that it was contrary to the spirit of the Unemployment Insurance Act that the claimant should be expected to accept employment with an employer who did not observe the agreement between the federated employers and the trade union even although the claimant would not be required to work in contravention of the agreement. I must take the Unemployment Insurance Act as it is drafted, and the test to be applied is the conditions of employment as affecting the claimant. As I have said previously what I have to determine is the suitability of the employment 'in the case of' or 'in relation to' the claimant.

"Matters of policy concerning the interest of the trade generally are for the Legislature to consider and not for the Umpire.

"In considering the Working Rules to which I have been referred in this case my predecessor said in Decision 754/27* 'It is said, on the one hand, that such agreements are made in the general interests of the industry and provide what, by common consent of employers and employees in the industry, are fair conditions of employment, and I am asked to infer that employment on other terms must necessarily be unsuitable. It is said, on the other hand, that it does not follow that employment on other terms or conditions is necessarily unsuitable, and that in deciding what is suitable employment regard must be had not only to the interests of the parties to such agreement, but also to the interests of employers who are not parties to it, and to those of the public at large. These considerations raise questions of policy upon which opinions may differ, and it seems to me the only safe course is to follow strictly the words of the Act of Parliament. As Lord Sumner said in a recent case in the House of Lords 'Just as we are bound absolutely by the language of the Legislature, so we must abstain from putting upon the Legislature anything that is not clearly what it has said, and for this very good reason, that it is so extremely apt to make judicial ideas as to what is good for the public or within the vague confines of public policy, do duty instead of a literal and unimaginative interpretation of the Legislature's own words.'

"In Decision 927/28† it is said 'The Umpire is not concerned with matters of policy, but is required to follow strictly the words of the Act of Parliament.'

"When deciding whether the employment which the claimant left voluntarily was suitable employment 'in his case' or 'in relation to' him, which is the direction given to me by the Act of Parliament, I must bear in mind that according to the evidence any overtime worked was worked voluntarily. The claimant, therefore, would not have been required to work in breach of the overtime rule contained in the aforesaid Working Rules. Had he been liable to be required to work overtime at the ordinary rate of pay the employment would not have been suitable employment in his case, or in relation to him, as it would have been unsuitable in relation to him by virtue of section 28 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (*see* Decision 1606/28),‡ and having accepted employment which, unknown to him, contained such a condition he would have been justified in leaving it on discovery of that condition (Decision 145).§ In view of what I have said in this paragraph I cannot hold that the employment which the claimant voluntarily left was not suitable employment in his case.

"Two matters have been urged as constituting just cause for the claimant's action in leaving his employment.

"The first matter is that by the rules of his trade union he would have been liable to forfeit his membership of the union with all the advantages which accrue therefrom had he continued in the employment. To hold that this affords just cause for voluntarily leaving employment is, in effect, to make the suitability of the employment dependent upon the rules of the claimant's trade union. That such a rule does not constitute just cause for voluntarily leaving employment was held in Decisions 4162||, 4747¶ and 198/27.

"The second contention relating to just cause was that if the other employees voluntarily worked overtime, and the claimant elected not to do so, he would have incurred unpopularity with his fellow employees. Had such a state of affairs arisen, and in consequence the claimant had left his employment, it would have been necessary to consider whether the degree of unpopularity was such as to afford just cause for leaving the employment. As such a state of affairs never existed, and as it is purely hypothetical whether circumstances would have arisen which could have caused them to exist, this contention cannot prevail.

"For the reasons which I have given at length in deference to the arguments which were advanced when this appeal was heard I am unable to allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF BENEFITS AND REDUCTION IN CONTRIBUTIONS) (AGRICULTURE) ORDER, 1939.

THE above order was made by the Minister of Labour on 29th March 1939. (*See* page 122 of this GAZETTE.)

* Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 47 (Pamphlet No. 2/1927).
† Vol. VII, " " " p. 65 (Pamphlet No. 6/1928).
‡ Vol. VII, " " " p. 130 (Pamphlet No. 8/1928).
§ Vol. I, " " " p. 62.
|| Vol. II, " " " p. 8 (Pamphlet No. 18).
¶ Vol. II, " " " p. 10 (Pamphlet No. 23).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICES OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 21st April, 1939. Every objection must be in writing and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

31st March, 1939.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Special Scheme) (Transfer) Regulations have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 13th May, 1939. Every objection must be in writing and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

18th April, 1939.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: MACHINIST, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, GATESHEAD: LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim for the regrading from grade II to grade I of a machinist employed by the London and North Eastern Railway in the permanentway works of the engineer's department at Gateshead, on the ground that he could be regarded as a general machinist capable of working without supervision any class of machine or range of machines. The company contended that having regard to the nature of the work he was called upon to do he was properly graded as a machinist, grade II. The Court decided against the claim.—*Award No. 1718*; dated 2nd March, 1939.

DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS AND CONDUCTRESSES: BUS OPERATORS: SCOTLAND.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, persons employed by five firms carrying on business in the neighbourhood of Paisley, are not in accordance with section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. The Court found that in order to comply with the provisions of section 93 (1), the rates of wages and conditions of employment of drivers, conductors and conductresses employed by the firms named should be not less than those laid down in a schedule attached to the awards. The Court also found that, in certain respects, the rates of wages and conditions of employment of the workpeople concerned are less favourable than those set out therein, and in those respects are not in accordance with the requirements of section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.—*Awards Nos. 1719-1723*; dated 13th March, 1939.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY: NORTHERN IRELAND.—The two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry having failed to agree as to the "A" Zone rates to be inserted in the Schedule of the Northern Ireland (No. 14) District Council for the grades of auxiliary plant attendant, fitter driver, meter fixer, stoker (leading), stoker and turbine driver, the matter was referred to the Court for decision. The Court awarded the following hourly rates:— auxiliary plant attendant 16.5d.; fitter driver, 20.25d.; meter fixer 16.5d.; leading stoker, 18.75d.; stoker, 17.75d.; turbine driver, 18.5d.

These rates are subject to the provision that any workman at present in receipt of a rate in excess of the rate provided for his class shall continue to receive such rate so long as he continues in that class.—*Award No. 1724*; dated 20th March, 1939.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

FIRST CLASS VALUERS: BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Association of Valuation Office Valuers submitted a claim for an increase in the scale of first class valuers from £800-£1,000 to £900-£1,150. The tribunal decided against the claim.—*Award No. 50*; dated 27th March, 1939.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING.—Mr. V. R. Aronson was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator in the matter of a difference which had arisen between the Electrical Trades Union and the Newspaper Proprietors Association Limited as to whether certain members of the union in the employ of a certain newspaper were entitled under the terms of an agreement between the parties, dated 15th January, 1931, to an extra day or night off when not called upon to work a normal shift on a bank holiday.

In an Award given on 20th March, 1939, Mr. Aronson ruled that the relevant provisions of the agreement relate only to those called on to work a normal shift on bank holidays.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE: RUSHDEN AND DISTRICT.—Professor D. T. Jack was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as umpire to decide a difference which had arisen between the two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Rushden and District as to a piece work price for the operation by the new B.U. No. 8 Toe-Laster.

Professor Jack issued an award determining the matter on 22nd March, 1939.

SHOE TRADE: NORWICH.—Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as umpire to decide a difference between the two sides of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the Shoe Trade of Norwich concerning the rate classification of a certain type of shoe in connection with the Norwich Clickers' Statement.

Mr. Willis issued an Award on 1st April, 1939, which was to come into operation at the commencement of the first full pay week following that date.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal P.(23), dated 8th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates in five day week establishments. Objection period expires 3rd May, 1939.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal N.(18), dated 10th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 10th May, 1939.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.M.(32), dated 14th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 10th May, 1939.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal M.D.S.(24), dated 16th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 14th May, 1939.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M.T.(19), dated 17th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 14th May, 1939.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.L.(15), dated 21st March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 21st May, 1939.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal A.S.(11), dated 23rd March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 21st May, 1939.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U.(35), dated 24th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 24th May, 1939.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Q.(41), dated 27th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates. Objection period expires 24th May, 1939.

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B.P.(7), dated 29th March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates. Objection period expires 24th May, 1939.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal H.M.S.(17), dated 31st March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 28th May, 1939.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y.(17), dated 3rd April, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 31st May, 1939.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal O.F.(8), dated 3rd April, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and minimum rates of wages for female learners. Objection period expires 31st May, 1939.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal A.(13), dated 4th April, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 4th June, 1939.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

HOURS OF WORK.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939.* (i) *Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.* Report IV. Fourth item on the agenda. (ii) *Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.* Report VI. Sixth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. respectively.]

INDIGENOUS WORKERS.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939.* *Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.* Report II. Second item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 2s. 6d.]

INDUSTRIAL COURT AND CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.—*Awards, 1938. Part I, Industrial Court Awards 1692 to 1717: Part II, Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Awards 16 to 45.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 7s.]

MIGRANT WORKERS.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939.* *Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.* Report III. Third item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 3s. 6d.]

MINIMUM WAGE.—*The minimum wage. An international survey. Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work) No. 22.* [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd.; price 5s.]

MINING.—(i) *Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1939 edition.* (Revised to 20th January, 1939.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.] (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1938.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 5978; price 1d.] (iii) *Annual statistical summary for the year ended 31st December, 1938.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 5983; price 1d.]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-fifth session, Geneva, 1939.* *Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.* Report I. First item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 5s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of January and February, 1939.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 1 and 2, 1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications, price 2d. each.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1939.

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators: Nife Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Air Compressors:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Alternators, Motor:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Anchor:** Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Sub-Contractors for Castings: Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham. Sub-Contractors for Forgings: T. S. Forster & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Angles, Brass:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Badges, Embroidered:** Toye & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; R. Virgo & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Laxton, Sherborne & Davies, Ltd., London, E.C.; Herbert & Co., London, W.—**Barrels, Compensator:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Bars, Monel Metal:** Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Beans, Tinned:** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bench, Pumping:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**Bench, Vice:** Lewis C. Grant, Dysart.—**Biscuits, Cabin:** Spillers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Spratt's Patent, Ltd., London, E.—**Blocks, Hoist:** Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blocks, Snatch:** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Boards, Control:** Clifford & Snell (Eng.), Ltd., Sutton; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boards, Ply:** Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—**Boards, Transmitter:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boat Disengaging Gear:** Receiver, L. H. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Boats, Motor:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Boots:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Cap:** Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; T. Wilkes & Sons, Wolverhampton; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Junction:** Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boxes, Protective:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Steel:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boxes, Stowage:** Perry Bar Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Test:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boxes, Transport:** South Western Appliance Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Brackets:** Hale & Hale (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; Wycliffe Foundry Co., Ltd., Lutterworth. Sub-Contractors for Machining: Highfield Gear Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield.—**Brass Fittings:** Frederick Giles & Sons, Birmingham; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Fitter, Ltd., Birmingham; James Collins (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. James, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Davis, Ltd., Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Brisling, Tinned:** North Sea Canners (of Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wivenhoe.—**Brushes, Painters:** Percy P. Baker, London, N.; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., Wealdstone; Bradnack & Son, Walsall; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; J. T. Millwood & Son, London, S.E.; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; John Sanders (Brushes), Ltd., Cardiff; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Luson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; William Turner & Co. (Brushes), Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; W. Riddell, Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bunting:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington; William Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax.—**Buoys:** West's Gas Improvement Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Electric:** Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; Britannic Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Iver; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott and Helsby.—**Cable, Mining:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Canvas, Waterproofing of:** Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barrhead.—**Capstan Gear:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Cars:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases and Covers, Mattress:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cast Iron Articles:** Beech Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Edward Cockey & Sons, Ltd., Frome; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Wellington; Hawkins & Co., Tipton; Carron Co., Falkirk; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Noah Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Chokes:** Partridge, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Clamps, Sockets, etc.:** L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Ross, Courtney & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Cloth, Cleaning:** Fairlea Mill Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury; Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Superior Waterproof Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cloths, Sponge:** Charles E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cocks, Asbestos Packed:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; C. & A. Stewart, Glasgow; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cocks, Gunmetal, etc.:** Thomas Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Allan Haigh & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Compass Gear:** Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Connections, etc.:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Cooking Utensils:** Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edward Pugh & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Beech Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Thomas Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Bilston.—**Covers, Blanking:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cranes:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby; Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Boiler: Farrar Boilerworks: Newark-on-Trent. Sub-Contractors for Wire Rope: British Ropes, Ltd., Doncaster. Sub-Contractors for Grab: Priestman Bros., Ltd., Hull.—**Cutlery:** Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Viners, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; John Sowden & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cutters and Frames, etc.:** Carron Co., Falkirk; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cutters, Motor:** A. M. Dickie & Sons, Ltd., Bangor; Clare Lallow, Cowes. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Victor Oil Engines (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Metal Fittings: H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport.—**Cylinders, Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Deck Fittings, Steel:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Detectors:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Drill, Satin:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drums, Steam and Water:** John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank.—**Drying Apparatus:** Manlove, Alliot & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Electro Plate:** Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; J. Bernard Stagg & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Frank Hawker Carpathian Silver Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Enamelled Ware:**

Tubular Hollow Ware Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Facepieces, Rubber**: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fairleads**: Sir James Laing & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Fenders**: Thomas Benjamin & Co., Liverpool.—**Firebricks**: Southwood Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca; Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge and Airdrie; James Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Henry Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge and Airdrie; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; English Clays Lovering Pochin Co., Ltd., Lee Moor, near Plymouth; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Fireclay**: J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry; Henry Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glenboig Union Fire Clay Co., Ltd., Glenboig.—**Fish**: Grimsby Trawler Owners' Direct Fish Supply Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Robert Chapman, Ltd., Grimsby; Jackson Mills & Co., Hull.—**Floats, Sweep**: Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—**Flour**: Joseph Rank, Ltd., Southampton; S. Edwards & Son, Bishops Cleeve.—**Generators**: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Dynamos: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Gowns, Ward**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Grinder**: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Gromets and Eyelets, etc.**: Bodill Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham; Ross Courtney & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Charles Rowley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Smith Francis Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gymnastic Apparatus**: Webley & Scott, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Handles**: J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Newbury; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; H. Wells, Reading.—**Hides and Bellows**: Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Hooks, Rings and Shackles**: Douglass Bros., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; Joseph Wellings, Lye, near Stourbridge; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Vaughans Bros. (Drop Forgings), Ltd., Willenhall; Carron Co., Falkirk; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Hose Tubing, Canvas**: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Lancaster.—**Hoses**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; S. Smith & Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd., Watford; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Hot-cupboards**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Indicators**: Horstman, Ltd., Bath; Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Installations, Electric**: Haddow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Iron, Pig**: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co. (Iron-founders), Ltd., Gateshead; W. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Goldendale Iron Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Iron, Scrap**: T. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Jackets and Buoys, Life**: Fosbery & Co., Barking; J. C. E. Milree & Co., Glasgow; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Keys, Signalling**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Kites**: W. Brooke & Co., London, W.—**Lace, Gold**: Stephen Simpson, Preston; George Kenning & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Lagging**: Newalls Insulation Co. (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.), Washington Station.—**Lamps, Electric**: Edison-Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Rugby and Chesterfield; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby and Chesterfield; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wembley and Lemington; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Glass Works, Ltd., Lemington. Sub-Contractors for Caps: Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Lamps, Searchlight**: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Lanterns, etc.**: C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Bocoek & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rippingtons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lanyards**: J. Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport.—**Lard**: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Lathes**: Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhirst-Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Igranice Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Leather Equipment**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lift**: Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Lockers**: Rosebery Metal Works Co., London, E.C.; W. H. Bailey & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Locomotive**: Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Log Gear**: British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lorries**: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machinery, Distilling**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham.—**Machines, Bending**: Sedgwick, Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Watford Electrical & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Machines, Cutting and Profiling**: Hancock & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Croydon. Sub-Contractors for Motor: Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Drilling**: Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; George Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors:

Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranice Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Engraving**: Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Grinding**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Transformer: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starting Rheostat: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Demagnetising Element: J. H. Humphreys & Sons, Oldham. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Wm. Sanders & Co. (Wednesbury), Ltd., Wednesbury; Igranice Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Machines, Milling**: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford and Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Machines, Shearing**: Rushworth & Co., Sowerby Bridge; James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Malt, Crushed**: Edward Fison, Ltd., Eye or Ipswich.—**Manufactured Wood Goods**: Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; English Tools, Ltd., Wigan; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Kendal; J. Reynolds, Ltd., Chesham; H. Brettell & Sons, London, E.; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Robert Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; F. G. Pearson & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; T. R. Paxton & Son, Kendal; Geo. Wingrove & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. B. Latham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Midland Saw & Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Elgey, Ltd., Bishop Auckland.—**Mica Strip**: Dacier, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. Bailey, Seven Kings; Attwater & Sons, Preston.—**Microphones**: Vitavox, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Milk, Condensed**: Nestle's Milk Products, Ltd., Ashbourne and/or Staverston.—**Miller**: Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Mixers**: Thompson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston. Sub-Contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Steel Shafting: Highfield Gear & Engineering Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Sub-Contractors for Stainless Steel: Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Models of Ships**: Sunderland Model Making Co., Sunderland; Kelso & Co., Glasgow; Sinclair Model Engineering Co., Glasgow; W. Spain & Sons, Sunderland; I. R. Amis, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bassett-Lowke, Ltd., Northampton.—**Motive Units**: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford West.—**Motors, Electric**: Nelco, Ltd., Guildford; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Multi-phone Gear**: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Nails, Copper, etc.**: Batey Metallic Packing Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Harrison & Cook, Birmingham; David Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Oil Paste**: Thomas Hubbuck & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Panels**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Parmeco, Ltd., Leicester; Igranice Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Wm. McGeech & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Pan-technicon**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pistons**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Plates, Boiler**: Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Plates, Ship, Steel**: Guest Keen Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell and Cambuslang; Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.—**Plates, Surface**: Windley Bros., Chelmsford; Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Plugs and Sockets**: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Projectors, Searchlight**: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Pumping Units**: Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Engines: Henry Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Putty**: Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.—**Racers, Brass**: Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Racks, Storage**: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—**Razors**: Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Receivers, Range**: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rectifier Units**: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Release Gear**: Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Resistances**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Rings, Guard, etc.**: Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Rivets, Steel**: Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Coatbridge and/or Gateshead; Thomas Gass, Birmingham; Lanarkshire Bolt & Rivet Co., Ltd., Burnbank; North West Rivet Bolt & Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Rope, Steel Wire**: George Elliot & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Sausages, Tinned**: Excel Co., Ltd., London, E.; C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Scuttles, Side**: John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill.—**Serge, Blue**: Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; James Casson, Ltd., Elland; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood.

—**Shades, Lamp**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sheeting, Cotton**: Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Manchester; James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury.—**Sheets, Brass**: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall and Oakmoor; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sheets, Nickel Silver**: Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; A. D. Keeling & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shirting, Cotton**: J. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury.—**Shoes, Canvas**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Shoes, Leather**: G. T. Hawkin's, Ltd., Northampton.—**Shutters, Steel**: Haskins Rolling Shutters (E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E.—**Scap, Soft**: Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Soda Ash**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—**Soda Crystals**: Hope Chemical Works, London, E.—**Sounding Gear**: Henry Hughes & Chemical Works, Ilford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Son, Ltd., Ilford**: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Soup and Broth, Tinned**: Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Staves, etc.**: J. Shervell, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Surgical Equipment**: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Savory & Moore, Ltd., London, W.; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.—**Switchboards**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Igranie Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Switches, etc.**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Switchgear**: Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Syrup, Golden**: Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.; Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Telephones**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes**: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Testing Apparatus**: Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Tins**: Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., Hull.—**Toasters, Electric**: Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tools**: Thos. Newey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tools & Instruments (Highgate), Ltd., Birmingham; H. Brindley, Birmingham; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Smith Francis Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Peter Stubs, Ltd., Warrington; George Plumpton & Co., Warrington; Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Abington Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham; Angular Hole Drilling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; British Tool & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Armstrong Stevens & Son, Ltd., Willenhall; William Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; A. Swinborne, Ltd., Braintree; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield; John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Stourbridge; Vaughans (Hope Works), Ltd., Dudley.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; James Holden & Son, Ltd., Ramsbottom; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Tractors, Electric**: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool; Rootes, Ltd., Luton. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Transformers, etc.**: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Transmitters**: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**True Wind Gear**: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tubes, Brass**: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Cathode Ray**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Tubing, Flexible**: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton.—**Valves, Wireless**: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Vinegar**: W. C. Spitty & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Weed Killer**: Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Welding Set, etc.**: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Winches, etc.**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Windows, Sliding**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Enamelled Copper**: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperston.—**Works and Civil Engineering Contracts**: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone; Francois Cementation Co., Ltd., Doncaster; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Warrington; Mears Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.E.; Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham; H. Jones & Son, Southsea; F. J. Privett, Ltd., Southsea; E. Nuttall, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Wraight, Ltd., Sittingbourne; Wm. Arnott McLeod & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; Phelps & Owens, Ltd., Milford Haven; E. Weaver & Sons, Teddington; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Works Materials**: Butterly Co., Ltd., Derby; Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Worcester; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Warrington; Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas Armstrongs, Ltd., Cockermouth; Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Ltd., Leeds; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Milliken Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; Cochranes Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; British Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., Slough; C. F. Elwell, Kingswood; Bladen & Co., Glasgow; North British Steel Foundry, Ltd., Bathgate; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**X-ray Units**: Victor X-ray Corporation, Ltd., London, W.; A. E. Dean & Co., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Activated Charcoal: Sutcliffe Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh.—**Aerial Base**: Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Aerial Coupling Equipment**: Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London, S.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London,

N.W.—**Alidades, Telescopic**: E. R. Watts & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ammeters**: Everett Edgumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., Enfield; Nalder Bros. & Thomson, Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, various**: Coxeter & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. C. Bamlett, Ltd., Thirsk; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Edwards & Co., London, S.E.—**Avometers**: Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Axes, Pick**: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Messrs. Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Bags, clothes, Sea-kit**: Prison Commissioners.—**Baling Presses**: E. Mills & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Bandoliers**: Pike Bros., London, E.C.—**Batteries & Cells**: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Holmes Bros. (London), Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—**Bedsteads and mattresses**: Staples & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bicycle Bells and Lamps, etc.**: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; B.S.A., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bituminous Roofing Felt**: Ruberol Co., Ltd., Enfield.—**Blankets**: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Block Triplex Glass**: "Triplex" Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Bodies Workshop**: Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Normand Garage, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boots, Ankle**: John White (Impregnable Boots), Ltd., Northampton; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Northants; Giffard Newton & Sons, Ltd., Chesham; G. Barnes & Son, Chesham; W. J. Edwards & Co., Bristol; H. Walker & Son (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Holdfast Boots, Ltd., Bristol; J. H. Woodington, Ltd., Clevedon; A. H. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough.—**Boots, Ankle and Shoes, various**: G. Ward, Barwell; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Avalon Boot Manufacturers, Ltd., Kettering; S. Walker, Walgrave; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough.—**Boots, Rubber**: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waverley Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boring Machine**: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Boxes, Corrugated Board**: Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield; Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Brass Bar**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, various**: H. Dixon & Sons, Treforest; Briton Brush Co., Ltd., Wymondham; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans and Oldham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Davis Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Hunslet.—**Buckles**: Eyland & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Paper Fasteners, Eyelets & Metal Smallwares, Ltd., Birmingham; Berkeley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; R. D. Jackson Co., Walsall.—**Cable, Electric**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aberdare; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Calico and Twill**: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Barnoldswick; Smalley & Co., Ltd., Burnley; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup and Summerseat.—**Camp Equipment**: Barne's Stores, Portsmouth; O. Bailey, Ltd., Birmingham; S. Bates, London, S.W.; A. Bell & Son, London, E.C.; S. & S. Belikoff, London, E.; J. B. Hunt & Sons, London, S.E.; T. Kirkham & Sons, Preston; Mallett Porter & Dowd, London, N.; A. Moss & Co., London, S.E.; Millard Bros., Hull.—**Canvas, Flax, etc.**: M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Ltd., Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Frances Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; R. Buckton & Son, Leeds.—**Canvas, various**: British Ropes, Ltd., Leith and Arbroath; R. Buckton & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Nicol & Co., Ltd., Arbroath.—**Caps, S.D. O.R.**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Cap Comforters**: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Conlowe, Ltd., Macclesfield and Congleton; A. Yates & Co., Leicester and Sibley.—**Cartons**: Rigid Containers, Ltd., Desborough.—**Celluloid Sheet**: B.X. Plastics, Ltd., London, E.—**Chains, Non-skid**: Parsons Chain, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn; Sheppey Motor & Engineering Co., Ltd., York.—**Chains, Overall**: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Chairs, various**: Levers Optical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; E. Atkins, Ltd., Wembley.—**Charging Sets**: A. Lyon & Co., London, W.—**Chin Straps**: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hampton & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; R. L. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cinematograph Film Maintenance Service**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Kay Film Printing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Kodak Limited, Wealdstone; Sidney Wake, Ltd., London, W.; Automatic (Barnes) (1932), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cleaners, various**: Lightwood & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Kleen-e-zee Brush Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Clinometers**: Cinetra Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cloth Silk**: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkealdy.—**Cloth Tracing**: Bentley Smith & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Blackburn.—**Cloth Union**: W. & E. Jackson (Morley), Ltd., Morley; Brigg & Sons (Batley), Ltd., Batley; The Receiver, W. Bradley, Ltd., Morley.—**Connectors**: Aerodyne, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Aeronautical General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Containers, Cooking**: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.; H. Bragman, London, S.W.; S. & J. Fellows Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Control Gear**: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon; Tilling Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—**Convertors, Rotary**: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Conveyors**: Rowson Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., London, N.—**Cookers, Portable and Parts**: Turley & Williams, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Copper Rings, etc.**: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cord**: W. Edwards & Son (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport.—**Corrugated Steel Sheets**: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Llanelly Steel Co. (1907), Ltd., Llanelly;

Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cotton Waste** : W. Leigh, Ltd., Oldham; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Kirkham.—**Covers, various** : F. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Auster, Ltd., Birmingham; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Cranes, Locomotive Electric** : Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; John Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.—**Curtains, Mosquito and Sandfly** : T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham; Donald & Co., Nottingham.—**Cutlery** : Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Copper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cylinders and Parts** : British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Chesterfield, Edmonton, Wembley; M. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hatfield and London, N.; Robinson & Son, Ltd., Chesterfield; Metal Box Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cylinder Liners** : Sheepbridge Stokes Centrifugal Castings Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Wellworthy Piston Rings, Ltd., Birmingham; Harold Andrews Grinding Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British Piston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Diaphragms** : Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Johnson Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Warrington; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; Sankey Green Wire Weaving Co., Warrington; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Diesel Locomotive** : R. Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Dishes, Basins, Jugs, etc.** : Sellman & Hill, Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. J. & E. Tellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Dowels** : Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Drawers, Cellular** : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; King's (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dressings, Field, etc.** : T. H. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Drilling Machines** : Drummond (Sale), Ltd., Birmingham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drums Sterilizing** : Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.; Rosebery Metal Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Duck Cotton** : Preston Tyre Fabric Manufacturing Co., Preston; Tanner Bros. (Greenfield), Ltd., Oldham; John Bright Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Electric Drilling m/cs.** : A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—**Engines and Spares** : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Extinguishers, Fire and Refills** : Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Money's Patents, Ltd., London, E.—**Eye-piece Rims** : Wright, Bindley & Gell, Ltd., Birmingham; Hall & Lane, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Eyeshields and Cases** : Solport Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. T. Pillivant, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Film Projector** : Bell & Howell Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Middlesex.—**Filter Pads** : Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton.—**Filtration Plant** : W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fish Frying Apparatus** : Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Flannelette** : Halliday & Constantine, Ltd., Aspull and Wigan; J. Wilkinson (Manchester and Nelson), Manchester and Nelson.—**Forged Steel Rings** : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Forgings** : T. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Garrington & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; T. Smith & Sons of Saltley, Ltd., Birmingham; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Messrs. Steel, Peech and Tozer, Rotherham.—**Gear Boxes** : Tilling Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Generating Sets** : R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; G. Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gloves** : J. Langdon & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Goggles** : W. Stephen & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Stadium, Ltd., London, E.C.; Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gowns, Operating and Overalls, Nursing Orderlies** : C. Rattray & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; A. Miller, London, S.E.—**Grinding Machines** : Turner Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Stamford Electrical, Ltd., Stamford.—**Grindstones** : J. H. Harrison, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Hair, Curled** : McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow; Marsh & Baxter, Ltd., Brierley Hill; J. Bore & Co., Liverpool; John Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Harrison & Jones, Ltd., Liverpool; Andrew D. MacNair & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Kinkead Bros., Ltd., Belfast.—**Hammer Drills** : Holman Bros., Ltd., Cambourne.—**Hammers** : J. H. Smith & Sons (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Headbands** : Whiteley Electrical Radio Co., Ltd., Mansfield.—**Heading Press** : Hyd: Engr. Co., Ltd., Chester; Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Head Turning Machines** : A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Helmets and Parts** : E. Camelinat & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; W. Dobson & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; W. C. Crant & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Hessian** : Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; John Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; John Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; W. Ritchie & Son, Dundee; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Hides, various** : H. Jeffery & Bros., Chippenham; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hoods** : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Hose Reels** : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Hose Tops** : Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Primethorpe.—**Hose Unions** : E. Barker & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Hospital Clothing** : The Prison Commissioners. McArthur, Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Gayess Clothing Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Housewives and Holdalls** : Red Rose Products, Manchester; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Prison Commissioners.—**Hydraulic Jacks** : Lake & Elliot, Ltd., Braintree.—**Induced Draught Plant** : Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Swinton.—**Jackets and Trousers** : L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Town Tailors, Ltd., Leeds; A. Miller, London, S.E.; Hartley Sons & Co., Hebden Bridge; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London,

E.; W. Arthur Miller, London, S.E.—**Jacks Screw Lifting** : E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—**Jerseys Pullover** : R. H. Lowe & Co. (Congleton), Ltd., Congleton; Peter Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Fleckney; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; W. Lockie & Co., Hawick; A. Deacon & Co., Ltd., Fleckney.—**Kettles, Camp** : F. Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford.—**Khaki Drill** : H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; T. J. Hands & Son, Birmingham; Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., Hounslow.—**Lathes** : G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Darling & Sellars, Ltd., Keighley; Craven Bros., Ltd., Stockport; Darlington & Sellers, Ltd., Keighley; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Oldfield & Schofield, Ltd., Halifax; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; Grimshaw, Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; T. Ryder & Son, Ltd., Bolton.—**Lawn Mowers** : C. H. Pugh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead** : Sheldon Bush & P.S. Co., Bristol.—**Linoleum** : Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Newburgh; New Shepley Lino. Co., Aulclenshaw.—**Lorries** : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Dagenham Motors, Ltd., Wembley.—**Machines, Case Trimming** : Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Magazine Clothing** : "Westcot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham; A. Miller, London, S.E.—**Magnesium Powder** : E. E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End; Magnesium Castings & Products, Ltd., Slough.—**Manufacture of Front and Rear Axle Lifting Units** : Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Masts, Duralumin** : Kent Brass Foundry Co., Ltd., Maidstone; Marconi's W.T. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Player, Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Mats** : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Melting Pans** : W. G. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Milling Machines** : Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds.—**Motor Cycles** : Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham; B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nails** : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Cardiff; Hall & Price, Ltd., West Bromwich; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Cordes (Ros Works), Ltd., Newport.—**Nuts, Bolts, Screws, etc.** : Warne, Wright & Rowland, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ointment Containers** : United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd., St. Helens and Charlton.—**Overalls, Women's** : Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow.—**Overhaul and Repair of Motor Launches** : British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton; Groves & Gutteridge, Ltd., East Cowes.—**Padlocks** : Henry Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Pads, Cotton** : J. Cowen & Sons, Ltd., Dalston; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough.—**Pans, Frying** : Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pattern Equipment, 1937** : Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Pipes, Hose** : W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham, Lancs.; Ravenhose, Ltd., Salford; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Pliers** : W. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington; H. Brindley, Birmingham.—**Plugs** : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. H. Robinson & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Pneumatic Concrete Breakers** : Globe Pneumatic Engineer Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Pneumatic Presses** : Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pneumatic Saws** : Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh.—**Pneumatic Wood Borers** : Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh.—**Pontoons, Parts** : Marshall Castings, Ltd., Birmingham; C. L. Jones, London, N.—**Portable Sterilizers** : Manlove, Allicot, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Pumping Sets** : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Power Units** : W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Protractors, Plotting** : Reliance Nameplates, Ltd., Twickenham.—**Pumping Equipment** : Andrew Fraser, London, W.C.—**Pumps** : Thomson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; H. J. Goodwin, Ltd., Quenington.—**Racks** : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Evertaut, Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—**Radiators and Fittings** : Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Co., Ltd., Slough; Crane, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Receivers, Portable** : Brush Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Receivers, Watch** : Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Reels, Cable** : Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Respirators and Parts** : Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Alexander Carus & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Rodd Engineering Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Samuel Parkes & Co., Ltd., Willenhall; Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Rod Metal** : Delta Metal Co., Ltd., East Greenwich; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Perry Barr.—**Screens, Wind** : Silas Hyde, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Semi-annealing m/c.** : Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Serge** : R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. J. L. & C. Peate (Guiseley), Ltd., Guiseley and Pudsey; J. Crowther & Sons (Milnsbridge), Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons (Eccleshill), Ltd., Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Peter Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; W. Bliss & Sons, Ltd., Chipping Norton; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Service Dress** : J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; L. Silberston & Son, London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Swindon or London, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; J. A. Miller, London, S.E.; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; H. Moore & Co., Leeds; M. & N. Horne, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Schneiders & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Montague Burton, Ltd., Leeds; Price's Tailors, Ltd., Leeds;

Challenor & Co., Manchester; J. G. Grennaway, Ltd., Dudley; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Egham; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; F. Fryer & Co., London, S.W.; Manclack & Son, Edinburgh; Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge.—**Settees**: Papworth Co., Glasgow; Industries, Cambridge; Birch & Alpe, Ltd., High Wycombe; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Shaping Machines**: Ormerod Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Sheets, Cotton**: J. H. Greenhow & Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Shirts**: E. R. Buck & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Hyde, Cheshire.—**Shirting, Cotton Khaki**: Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—**Shirting, Cotton Khaki**: Bannister Bros., Brierfield; Kieman, Son & Co., Burnley; Fothergill & Harvey, Littleboro'; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Burnley; Henry Franc & Lauder, Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—**Shovels and Spades**: E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Sheffield; English Tools, Ltd., Wigan; Yardley & Co. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Sights, Lensatic**: London Optical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Silk, Sewing**: Sewing Silks, Ltd., London, W.; Brocklehurst Whiston Amal., Ltd., Macclesfield; Brent Ley Silk Mills, Ltd., Meltham.—**Skids**: C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter and Chipping Norton; Rudders & Payne's, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford.—**Socks, Worsted**: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; S. Brocklehurst, Ltd., Hinckley; M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Kegworth; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Sileby; H. Bates, South Wigston.—**Soles**: Messrs. H. Jeffery & Bros., London, S.E.—**Sprinkler Installation**: Atlas Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Spring Steel Strip**: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stainless Steel Piping**: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge; Taylor Rustless Fitting Co., Ltd., Leeds; Darwin's, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steam Jacketed Tilling Pans and Gantry**: McDowall Stevens, Falkirk.—**Steel Air Hardening Nickel Chromium**: Brown, Bayleys Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Billets**: Messrs. Steel, Peech & Tozer, Rotherham; The Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Doors**: Eclair Doors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Forgings**: C. Bunn, Ltd., W. Bromwich; Clydesdale Stampings Co., Ltd., Netherton; J. Garrington & Sons, Ltd., Darlestone; Vaughan Bros., Ltd., Willenhall; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Eva Bros., Manchester; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—**Steel Nickel Billets**: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Steel**: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Round Oak Steel Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Colville's, Ltd., Motherwell; United Steel Co.'s, Ltd., United Strip & Bar Mills Branch, Rotherham; Longmore Bros., Darlaston; Brymbo Steel Co., Ltd., Brymbo; T. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Round**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Rotherham.—**Steel Troughs**: Motherwell, Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Stereoscopes and Parts**: J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath; J. H. Dallmeger, Ltd., Willesden.—**Sterilizers**: J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham; Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.; Manlove, Allott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Stretchers**: Randalagh, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Stoves, Oil**: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Surgical Dressings**: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; G. Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport; H. Knuck & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Switchboards and Switches**: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; W. E. Knot & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tables**: Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Macintosh Bros. & Co., Edinburgh.—**Tanks, Water and Equipment**: Thomson Bros. (Bilston) Ltd., Bilston.—**Tapering Press**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemen's Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Whiteley Electrical Radio, Ltd., Mansfield; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Wks., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tents and Parts**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Swan Textiles, Ltd., London, E.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., Hammersmith; William Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; John Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., Ongar; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Test Benches**: Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London N.W.—**Tinfoil Sheet**: Venesta, Ltd., Silvertown.—**Tin, Various**: Batchelor, Robinson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Batchelor, Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly or W. Hartlepool; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tips, Boot**: J. R. Richards, Dudley Port; J. Giles & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; John Airey, Manchester; Hall & Rice, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Tools**: R.T. Metal Production, Ltd., Swansea; Papworth Industries, Papworth, Everard.—**Towels**: S. Lamont & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Trailers**: R. A. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Transmission Parts**: Crofts (Engineers), Ltd., Bradford.—**Trays**: Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trucks**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; General Motors, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tubes, Steel**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Twine**: W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Yorkshire Rope & Twine Co., Gomersal; British Ropes, Ltd., Edinburgh; R. Hood, Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. Turner & Co., Ltd., Hoddesdon; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley; W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds.—**Tyres**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, Regulus Metal**: Appleton & Howard, Ltd., St. Helens.—**Valves, W.T.**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., Highbury; Standard

Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Foots Cray; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Vests, Flannel**: John Jones (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff.—**Vices**: Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; Vaughan's (Hope Works), Ltd., Dudley; Parkinson & Son, Shipley; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Voltmeters**: Nalder Bros. & Thomson, Ltd., London, E.—**Washers**: P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Water Bottles**: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Barry Docks; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Water Ejectors**: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Webbing, Silk**: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Weighing Machines and Parts**: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; H. Fereday & Sons, London, N.; E. & G. Corderoy, London, E.—**Wheels**: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**White Metal**: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., Merton Abbey.—**Wireless Sets and Parts**: Marconi's W.T. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London, S.W.—**W.T. Keys**: L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**X-Ray Units, etc.**: C. Andrews, London, W.C.—**Building and Works Services**: Plymouth—Provision of Bunks to Sergeants' Barracks: H. Meckhonik, London, W. Bovington Camp—Erection of Building and Improvements: A. J. Dunning & Sons, Weyhill. Haddington—Erection of Building: Stewart McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Chatham—Erection of Sandhurst Block: H. Boot & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Devonport—Erection of Officers' Mess and Quarters, etc.: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes, Devon. Branston—Married Officers' W.O.S. and M.S.S. Quarters: Thomas Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Derby—Building Work for Garages: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Pontefract—Sergeants' Mess: W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. Barry Dock—Water Mains: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Chatham—Erection of Workshop and Garage: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Bulford—Erection 16 Married Soldiers' Quarters: James & Crockerell, Salisbury. Plymouth—Provision of Blinds and Shutters: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Blackdown—Vehicle Shed: C. P. Day, Ltd., London, N. Tidworth—Supply and Erection of Structural Steelwork: Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Watchet—Supply and Erection Wood Framed Hutments: Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading. Pontefract—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: William Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. Beachley—Extension to Workshop Accommodation: Ford & Weston, Derby. Burscough—Building Work to new Workshop and Boiler House: Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., Leyland. Aldershot—Modernisation of Blenheim Barracks: J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Longtown—Alterations to existing Buildings: Holland, Hannan & Cubitts, Ltd., Exeter—Construction of Central Boiler House: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Dorchester—Additions and Alterations to Depot Barracks: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Weybourne and Stiffkey—Two Camp Halls: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Weedon—Reinforced Concrete Loading Platform: T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Londonderry—Sergeants' Mess, W.O. and Sergeants' Quarters and One Barrack Block: James McBride, Londonderry. Beverley—Alterations to Sergeants' Mess: Markwell Holmes & Hayter, Ltd., Hull. Plymouth—Erection of two Garages and alterations to existing Garages: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Chilwell—Steelwork for Shed: Geo. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Hounslow—Alterations and Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Fort George—Execution of Artificers' Work: Donald C. Stewart, Aberdeen. Woking—Building Work to Vehicle Sheds: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Perham Down—Construction of two Barrack Blocks: Wates, Ltd., London, S.W. Stiffkey—Construction of a Sewage Outfall: May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Wareham, Sherborne, Wimborne, Dorchester and Axbridge—Erection of Sheds: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Lulworth—Sergeants' Mess, Barrack Blocks, Regimental Institute and Dining Room: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Cheshire—Sheds: G. & J. Seddon, Ltd., Bolton. Tidworth—Alterations and Additions to Buildings: Leightons (Contractors), Ltd., Potters Bar, Middlesex. Bulford—Construction of Sandhurst Block, Regimental Institute, Sergeants' Mess, and W.O. and Sergeants' Quarters: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bulford—Conversion of Riding School to Quarter Master's Stores and Equipment Store: Blackford & Son, Calne, Wilts. Porton—Erection of a Reception Station: James & Crockerell, Salisbury. Shrivenham—Erection of Structural Steelwork and Foundations to Garages: John Booth & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Harlow and Warley—Erection of Workshops: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Royal Arsenal—Construction of a Breaking-up House: H. Meckhonik, London, W. Dreghorn—Construction of a Semi-permanent Camp: James Laidlaw & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh. Shrivenham—Erection of Structural Steelwork: John Booth & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Barry Dock—Drainage and Fencing: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Bulford—Construction of Boiler Houses: James Combe & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Richmond—Alterations to Sergeants' Mess: George R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Dalmeir—Repairs and Renewals to Roofs: Robert Rogerson & Co., Glasgow. Barlow, South Cave, Strensall—Sectional Timber Hutting: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Darland—Erection of Camp Hall: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Shrewsbury—Barrack Block: Housing, Ltd., Birmingham. Bulford—Regimental Institute: James Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Holywood—Erection of Boiler House and Plant: Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. N. Aldershot—Artificers' Work: J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Aldershot—Artificers' Work: J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Barry Dock—Store Sheds: Griggs & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Portsmouth—Erection Barrack Blocks: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Hereford—Repairs to Store Sheds: T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly. Pirbright Camp: Artificers' Work: E. P. Gilkes & Sons, Aylesbury. Lich-

field—Alterations to M.S. Quarters: Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Glasgow—Construction of Garages: Scott & Wilson, Glasgow. Ballymena—Construction of Recreation Ground: John R. Stutt, Paisley. Gosport—Erection of Garages: R. J. Winnicott, Ltd., Portsmouth. Winterbourne Gunner—Addition to Buildings: Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Colne and Bury—Erection of Sheds: Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., Leyland, Lancs. Exeter—Construction of Barrack Blocks and Married Soldiers' Quarters: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Aldershot—Foundry and Shop: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Weedon—Reconstruction of Roofs: Bosworth & Wakeford, Ltd., Daventry. Feltham—Heating Installation: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Portsmouth—Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Cortis & Hankins, Ltd., Portsmouth. Cleave—Supply and Erection of Garages and Workshop: Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading. Aldershot—Alterations at Hospital: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Branston—External Services to Shed: Geo. Hodge & Son, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Preston—Sheds and Buildings: J. B. C. Hardman (Contractors), Ltd., Preston. Brecon—Central Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Rough Close, Staffs—Erection of Stores: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Manorbier—Hutments: Hurlingham Bungalow Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Wellington—Erection of Sheds: McKeand Smith & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Manorbier—Camp Hall: Hurlingham Bungalow Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cark-in-Cartmal—External Services: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Branston—Sprinkler Installation: Atlas Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. Bodwin Barracks, Cornwall—Erect Sports Pavilion: Turner & Ellery, Bodwin, Cornwall. A.D.G.B. Stratford-on-Avon, Stourport, Gloucester and Tetbury—Erect Steel Rolling Shutters to Sheds: Shutter Contractors, Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex. Plymouth District—Supply and Erection of Wooden Buildings: Bram & Lilley, Ltd., Thames Side, Berkshire. Andover, Hants, A.D.G.B. Mobilisation Stores—Erect Steel Rolling Shutters: Shutter Contractors, Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex. Brecon—Group Heating: Hamptons Heating Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Norton-on-Tees—External Electric Light Cables: J. Carter, Bradford. Sheffield—External Electrical Services: C. A. Newton & Co., Derby. Tynemouth—Term Contract: A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Leicester—Boiler Plant and Ancillary Equipment: Young, Austin & Young, Leicester. Guildford—Erection of Drill Shed and Alterations and Extension to Gymnasium: John Crewdson, Surrey. Shorncliffe—Periodical Services: C. J. Else Co., Ltd., Mattock.

AIR MINISTRY.

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Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft, Alteration in, and Spares:** Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Modification of:** Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft, Modification in and Spares:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—**Aircraft Spares:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Southampton; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Spares and Tests:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircscrews:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Hordern Richmond Aircraft, Ltd., Chesham; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Looe.—**Aircscrew Accessories, Spares and work on:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Aircscrew Equipment and Modification:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircscrews, Modification of:** Rotol Airscrews, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Aircscrew Tests:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Alternator Sets, Engine-driven:** Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Altimeters:** S. 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Portion): Ludlow-Shrewsbury: Newtown-Aberystwyth: Llandrindod Wells-Merthyr Tydfil: Glyn Neath-Neath: United Telephones Cables, Ltd., London, W.C., Sub-Contractors for Helston-Penzance, Llandrindod Wells-Merthyr Tydfil: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Inverness-Wick: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Ludlow-Shrewsbury, Glyn Neath-Neath: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Newtown-Aberystwyth: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils.—**Carrier Cables:** Huntly-Inverness: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carrier Equipment:** Central Training School, Dollis Hill: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit Laying.**—Burgh Heath and Tadworth, London-Hastings (L.T.R.), (Section I), London-Hastings (Section II), London Hastings (Section III): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon. 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Wythall, Cleckheaton, Fishponds (Bristol), Gatley, Swinton (Lancs.), Canford Cliffs, Pendleton, Stockport-Marple, Bedworth (Coventry): Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham. Scarthoe: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Norwich (North) May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Filton Hill (Bristol): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Cleethorpes: E. W. Moulson, Bradford. Bathgate-Blackburn: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. Glasgow Central-Paisley-Renfrew, Freshwater and Bembridge, Lydney-Sharpness, Evesham, Isle of Man (Castletown and Port Erin), Aberdeen North (No. 2), Drummore, Sandhead and Glenluce, Usk-Glascoed, Ventnor (Isle of Wight), Caernarvon-Portmadoc: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Inverkeithing-Burntisland (Sections I, II), Hamilton-Strathaven-Lesmahagow-Caldercruix: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie. Harrogate: J. T. Pickard, Harrogate. Lockerbie: Robinson & Davidson, Lockerbie. Llandaff (Cardiff): H. Smith (Railway and Public Works Contractor), Newport, Mon. Corsham and Monkton Farleigh-Corsham: Squires & Sons, Selby, Yorks. Gladstone (Oxgate Lane): O. C. Summers, London, N. Slyne-Yealand-Canyers (Section II): Michael Thompson (Public Works Contractors and Engineers), Ltd., Carlisle. Canvey Island and Southend-Shoeburyness, Gloucester New Telephone Exchange: A. Thomson & Co., Ltd. (London), London, E.C. London-Guildford (L.T.R.) (Section I): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Whitecroft and Coleford (Glos.), Dundee-Forfar-Kirriemuir (Sections I, II): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Installation of Hand-driven Centrifugal Fans and Ductwork:** P.O. (London) Railway: Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lifts:** Hull, H.P.O., Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—**Switchgear:** Birmingham Telephone House: M. & C. Switchgear, Ltd., Glasgow. **Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Hillside (London), Clevedon (Bristol), Shipway Collaton (Torquay), London Wall, Birkdale, Stoke Bishop (Bristol): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Colindale (London), Pound Hill (Sussex) Power Plant, Cheriton (Folkestone), Waltham Cross (London), Cumnock, Stamford Hill, Shepherds Bush, Ironbridge (Shropshire) Power Plant: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Pound Hill and Ironbridge: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries. Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers. W. Jones & Co., (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Falkirk, Salisbury, G. Salter Ltd., West Bromwich, P.A.B.X., Castner Kellner Alkali Co., Weston Point, Runcorn, Cheshire, P.A.B.X., Victoria, Watford, Trentham: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Ilford (London), Worksop, Brighton (Sussex), Mountain Ash (Glam) Unit Power Plant, Manningtree (Essex), Frodsham (Cheshire), Little Gaddesden (Herts) Power Plant, Aylestone (Leicester): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Mountain Ash and Little Gaddesden: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E. for Batteries. Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers. W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Park (London), Finchley (London), Shanklin (Isle of Wight), Spencers Wood (Reading), Mogador (London), Portmadoc (Caernarvon), Langham (London), Newcastle: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Canterbury Extensions 8, 12, St. Margarets Bay: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Moretonhampstead: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. **Transformer:** Birmingham Telephone House: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** London (Faraday Building South): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. **Building Alterations:** E. & S. Gibbs, Liverpool.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Barrow Paper Mills, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Bowaters & Lloyds Sales Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; E. N. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Colchester; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of

Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Superior Papers, Ltd., Cowley; Wm. Tod, Jnr., & Co., Ltd., Polton; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Books, P.1105L, General Post Office: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Books, P.1054B, General Post Office: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Books, M.T.E. 23, General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books and Loose Sheets, Collectors Duplicate of First Assessments, Inland Revenue: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Books, Med. 40, Ministry of Health: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Books, S.S. 1, National Savings Committee: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, "Army Book 5," War Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, "Army Book 228," War Office: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, Continuous Certificate of Discharge, Board of Trade: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Books, Telephone Directory, Vols. IIA and IIB, 1939, General Post Office: James Burn & Co., Ltd., Esher. Booklet, "A Life for Men," Air Ministry: Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford. Bookwork Printing, Group 436 (1939): Metcalfe & Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C. Duplicating, including Typewriting, Group 960 (1939), Section I: Henry E. Hawkins & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Section II: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, E.C.; Section I (Emergency): Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., London, S.W.; Section II (Emergency): Miss G. Saunders, London, S.W.; Sections I and II (Emergency): Bridge & Co., London, W.C. File Covers, Form 238, Air Ministry: Papworth Industries, Cambridge. Forms D.M.3.W, D.M.3 (a) W, and D.M. 72W, General Post Office: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W. Forms S.1320d, Admiralty: McCorquodale & Co., Wolverton. Form U.I. 80, Ministry of Labour: C. Birchall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Forms U.I.80B, Ministry of Labour: C. Birchall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Greetings Telegram Forms C.10, General Post Office: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W. Lithographic Printing, Group 961 (1939): Malby & Sons, London, N. National Service Evacuation Scheme Window Cards, Ministry of Health: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W. Pads S.1320b, Admiralty: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby. Pads S.1320c, Admiralty: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Telegram Form B or C/C Numbered, General Post Office: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Portfolios, H.M. Stationery Office: Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C. Posters, P.6, Board of Education: Johnson Riddle & Co., Ltd., Penge. Rate Book for Naval Stores, Group 438 (1939): C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot.—**Miscellaneous:** Bags, Kraft, 15 in. by 10 in.: M. Cook & Son, Ltd., London, N. Box Cord, New Zealand Hemp: East London Ropeworks, Ltd., London, E. Braid, Elastic, Cotton Covered: Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge. Braid, Elastic, Cotton Covered: Jones, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Long Eaton. Carbons, Purple for Ormig and Fordigraph Duplicators: Frank R. Ford, Ltd., Birmingham. Circlets, Elastic with Metal Loop and Connector: G. E. Edmonds, Ltd., Birmingham. Envelopes, Orange Manilla, 12 in. by 8 in. ptd.: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Files, Automatic Box, Foolsap Spring Clip: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N. Glue, Flexible No. 5646: E. T. Marler, Merton. Ink, Printing, Rotary Black: Slater & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.; Usher Walker, Ltd., London, E. Ink, Black Duplicating: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N. Pencils, Black Copy Blue, Hard: Venus Pencil Co., London, E.; Pencils, Ltd., London, N. Pencils, Coloured, Red: Eagle Pencil Co., London, N. Portfolios, Spring-back: Perry & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Racks, Steel Forme: Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., London, N. Stencils: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N. Tape, White, Cotton: J. Bonas & Son, Derby. Telephone Account Envelopes K. London (1939), both Tables: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Tracing Cloth, Thin: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles. Transport for H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow, London Area (1939): London Midland & Scottish Railway Company, London, E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Accrington—Air Raid Precautions Work: J. W. Hodgson, Accrington. Acton Ministry of Pensions—Steel Shelters: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Addlestone, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory—Benches, Cupboards, Draining Boards: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Birmingham Head Post Office—Alterations to Parcel Office: Sanders (Builders), Ltd., Birmingham. Birmingham Post Office Stores, Fordrough Lane—New Temporary Dining Room: A. E. W. Phipps, Ltd., Birmingham. Birkenhead Post Office, Sub Main Frame Station—Erection: Coward & Davies, Ltd., Birkenhead. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of Cottages: J. Woodrow & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Bridge of Weir. Blackburn Air Raid Precautions Work: W. J. Woof-Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Caton & Duckworth, Blackburn. Blackwood (Mon.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly. Brownhills (Staffs.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: G. T. Roberts, Brownhills. Cardiff Telephone Exchange—Construction of Foundations: Lane Fox & Co., Ltd., Norton-on-Tees. Cardiff Air Raid Precautions Work: E. A. Bond & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Derby R.A.F.V.R. Highfields, Broadway—Forming New Lecture Rooms: A. Holmes & Son, Derby. Enfield Head Post Office, Sorting Office and Garage—Erection: Moore & Wood, Ltd., London, N. Gateacre (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Rimmer Bros. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool. Government Buildings—Durasteel: Durasteel Roofs, Ltd., Greenford; Gas Proof Screens for Windows: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Harrow H.M.S.O.—Construction of Basement and Sub-Basement: Sir R. McAlpine & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Ironbridge Telephone Exchange—Erection: Shrewsbury Building Contractors, Ltd., Shrewsbury. Lancaster Telephone Repeater Station—Extensions: R. L. Dilworth, Ltd., Lancaster. Leeds Regional Directors Office—Steel Sashes:

Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Leicester Sorting Office Extension—Steel Casements, etc.: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Leyland—Air Raid Precautions Works: Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., Leyland. Limpsfield Chart Telephone Exchange—Erection: Brinton (Builders), Ltd., Worthing. Manchester Southern District Postmen's Office—Lanterns and Opening Gear: W. G. Kaleyards, Ltd., Chester. Margate Telephone Exchange—Erection: Rice & Son, Ltd., Margate. Moulton (Northants) Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. Green & Son, Northampton. Natural History Museum—Extension to Entomological Building: Griggs & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne H.M.O.W. Depot—Alterations at St. Mary's Place: A. Anderson (Contractors) Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. New Police Building, Whitehall—Erection of Superstructure: Speirs, Ltd., London, S.W. Northampton Employment Exchange—Extension: A. J. G. Potter & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough. Nottingham Sorting Office and Garage—Asphalte: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Nottingham Engineering Staff and Stores—Steel Casements: Rea Metal Casements (1932), Ltd., Liverpool. Nuneaton Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Alterations to Sorting Office, New Yard Gates: G. E. & W. Wincott, Nuneaton. Otley Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. Smith (Otley), Ltd., Otley. Preston—Air Raid Precautions Work: H. H. Topping & Son, Ltd., Preston. Plymouth Head Post Office—New Enquiry Room and Minor Alterations: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Post Office Research Station, Dollis Hill—Construction of Basements, etc.: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Rhiwderin (Mon.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly. Royal Air Force and Volunteer Reserve Town Centre, 101, Grosvenor Road, S.W.—Adaptation: Moore & Wood, Ltd., London, N. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Erection of Swimming Bath and Gymnasium: A. A. Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Rye Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Dunk, Ltd., Folkestone. St. James's Park—Reconstruction of Convenience at Marlborough Gate: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Sandwich, (Kent) Post Office and Garage—Erection: Miles & Peall, Margate. Shaftesbury Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. E. Boughton, Poole. South Godstone Telephone Exchange—Erection: Brinton (Builders), Ltd., Worthing. Staines Head Post Office and Sorting Office—Erection of Garage: F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Stocksfield Telephone Exchange—Erection of Extension: R. Southren, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Stone-wood, (Kent) Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: P. Miller & Son, N. Dartford. Swansea—Air Raid Precautions Work: C. Tyler, Swansea. Tirana Legation—Joinery: J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Malden, Essex. Washington Station (Durham) Employment Exchange—Erection: A. Anderson (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Whalley (Lancs.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Turner & Sons (Preston), Ltd., Preston, Lancs. Wythenshawe—Erection of Postmen's Sub-Office: H. Green & Son, Manchester.

Engineering Services: Admiralty Training Establishment, Rosyth—Lathes: Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., London, S.W.; T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Laundry Equipment: Smith & Paget, Ltd., Keighley; Process Pipework: Simons-Carves, Ltd., Stockport; Electric Locomotives: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool; Electric Light Fittings: Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.; Gas Producer Plant, etc.: Bamag, Ltd., London, S.W. Bradford Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: F. G. Skerritt, Ltd., Nottingham. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Bulkhead Fittings: Holophane, Ltd., London, S.W.; Pumping Equipment: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester; Electric Goods Lift: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow; Electric Wiring: Troughton & Young, Ltd., London, S.W.; Installation of Wiring for Electric Light and Power: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster; L.T. Telephone and Fire Alarm Cables: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W.; Water Treatment Plants: Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steam Heating and Domestic Hot Water Supply Apparatus: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dust-tight, Waterproof and Flame-proof Switchgear: Parmiter Hope & Sugden, Ltd., London, S.W. Bridgend and Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factories—Electric Light Fittings: Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.; Mixing Machines: Peerless Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Hydraulic Presses: J. Mills & Co. (Llanidloes), Ltd., Llanidloes. Chorley and Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factories—Refrigerating Plants: L. Sterne & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Chorley and Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factories—Machines for Cleaning Cartridge Cases: Stamford Electrical, Ltd., Stamford. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory, Heapey Depot—Pumping Equipment: Mirreles Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Water Treatment Plants: Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W.; L.T. Switchgear: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Dust-tight, Waterproof and Flameproof Switchgear: Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Transformers: Lindley Thompson Transformer & Service Co., Ltd., Slough; Laundry Machines: Lister Brothers, Ltd., London, S.E.; E.H.T. Switchgear, H.T. and L.T. Cables, etc.: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C.; Switchgear: Brand Electrical & Engineering Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; H.T. and L.T. Cables and Accessories: Power Lines Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Road, Cleanway and Hydrant Lighting: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Transformers: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Hydraulic Presses: F. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Government Offices Generally—Ventilating Units: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N.; Air Control Installations, Ltd., Ruislip. Harrow H.M. Stationery Office—Domestic Hot Water Service and Steam and Condense Mains: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hendon S.O. and Garage—Heating and Hot Water Service: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ministry of Labour Government Instructional Centres—Vices: Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Propeller Driving Motors: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—High and Low Tension Cables

and Accessories: Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aberdare; Water, Steam Condensate and Compressed Air Mains: W. Press & Son, London, S.W.; Auxiliary Transformers: Lindley Thompson Transformer & Service Co., Ltd., Slough; Electric Lighting and Power Switchgear: Cantie Switches, Ltd., Chester; E.H.T. and L.T. Switchgear, Cables and Batteries: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C.; Bulk Supply Transformers and Control Panels: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Installation of Electric Wiring: Holliday Hall & Stinson, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lightning Protection System: Read & Partners, Ltd., London, S.E. Reliance Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: W. J. Heath & Son, Isleworth. War Office—Fire Mains: Biggs, Wall & Co., Ltd., London, N. Whitehall Development Scheme—Installation of Artesian Well, Richmond Terrace: C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Painting Services: Birmingham Post Office Stores, Fordrough Lane—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Kay-Zed, Ltd., London, W. Cornwall House, Stamford Street—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Studd Street Post Office Stores—Internal Painting and Cleaning: R. Skevington & Sons, Derby.

Miscellaneous: Adaptors: Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Aluminium Bench Tops: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Axminster Hearth Rugs: Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster. Bandages, Splints, etc.: Medical Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. Newsome, London, E.C. Batten Racking: E. D. Pearcey, Ltd., London, E.C.; King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Bedsteads, Collapsible Iron: Vono Co., Ltd., Dudley Port. Blackboards: Haggis, Ltd., London, N. Bronze Breechings: J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Builders' Materials: Erith & Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Callipers: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. Canvas Buckets: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cement: Erith & Co., Ltd., London, E. Chairs: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chemical Closets: G. Elt, Worcester. Club Settees: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W. Copper Suction Strainers: S. Jones & Co. (Engineering), Ltd., London, S.E. Cupboards, Dwarf: Rippers, Ltd., Castle Hedingham. Cupboards, Steel: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Cycle Stands: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Cylinder Cupboard Locks: J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall. Dormant Claims Cabinets: Sankey-Sheldon (Harris & Sheldon), Ltd., London, E.C. Filing Racks: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield; J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Fire Tenders: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Blake & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; B. Billingham, Ltd., Wolverhampton. First Air Medical Outfit Boxes: Huntley Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading. Gym Knickers: I. E. Trent & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hurricane Lamps: Falk Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Ironfounder and Smiths Materials: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Joinery: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N. Lockers: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Sankey-Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex. Manhole Covers and Frames: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Birmingham; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., London, W. Mechanical Transport Spirit: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C. Nozzles and Branch Pipes: John Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Samuel Booth & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Geo. Orme & Co., Oldham; John Russell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Nurses Overalls: A. Miller, London, S.E. Pillows: W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Andrew Sharp & Sons, Glasgow; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; E. Horace Holme, Ltd., Wembley; British Hair Co. (1927), Ltd., Glasgow. Plumbers Materials: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Portable Counter Units: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C. Racks: Lloyds Sawmills, Manchester. Racks, Open: London Joinery Co., London, S.E. Racks and Trays: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C. Removal of Furniture and Effects: Wm. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W. School Desks: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Slats for Storage Racks: Lloyds Sawmills, Manchester. Specimen Storage Cases: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Spring Hooks: T. Walker, Ltd., Birmingham. Stand Pipe Heads: J. Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Knowsley Cast Metal Co., Ltd., Manchester; Sigmund Pumps (Great Britain), Ltd., London, W.C.; W. Sugg & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Steam Valves and Fittings: Hattersly (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk. Steelwork: G. Pauling, Ltd., London, S.W. Stools: North & Sons, West Wycombe. Storage Racks: R. Costain & Son (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool; Hampton Timber Co., Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex. Suction Hose Couplings: F. Kidd & Sons, Stockton-on-Tees; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; George Clark & Sons (Hull), Ltd., Hull; Laycock Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Whites Engineering Co. (Pendleton), Ltd., Manchester; Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Knowsley Cast Metal Co., Ltd., Manchester. Surgical Instruments: W. H. Bailey & Son, Ltd., London, W. Tables, Oak, Writing: A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Tables, Fabric Workers: R. Cattle, Ltd., London, N.W. Tables, Writing: Globe-Wernicke Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol; Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Timber: S. Putney, Ltd., London, W. Uniform Clothing: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E. Wire and Cables: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C. Wire Mattress for Tubular Steel Stretcher Frames: T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Droylesden Wire Works, Ltd., Manchester; Manchester Wireworks, Ltd., Manchester; National Iron & Wirework Co., Ltd., Manchester; Proctor (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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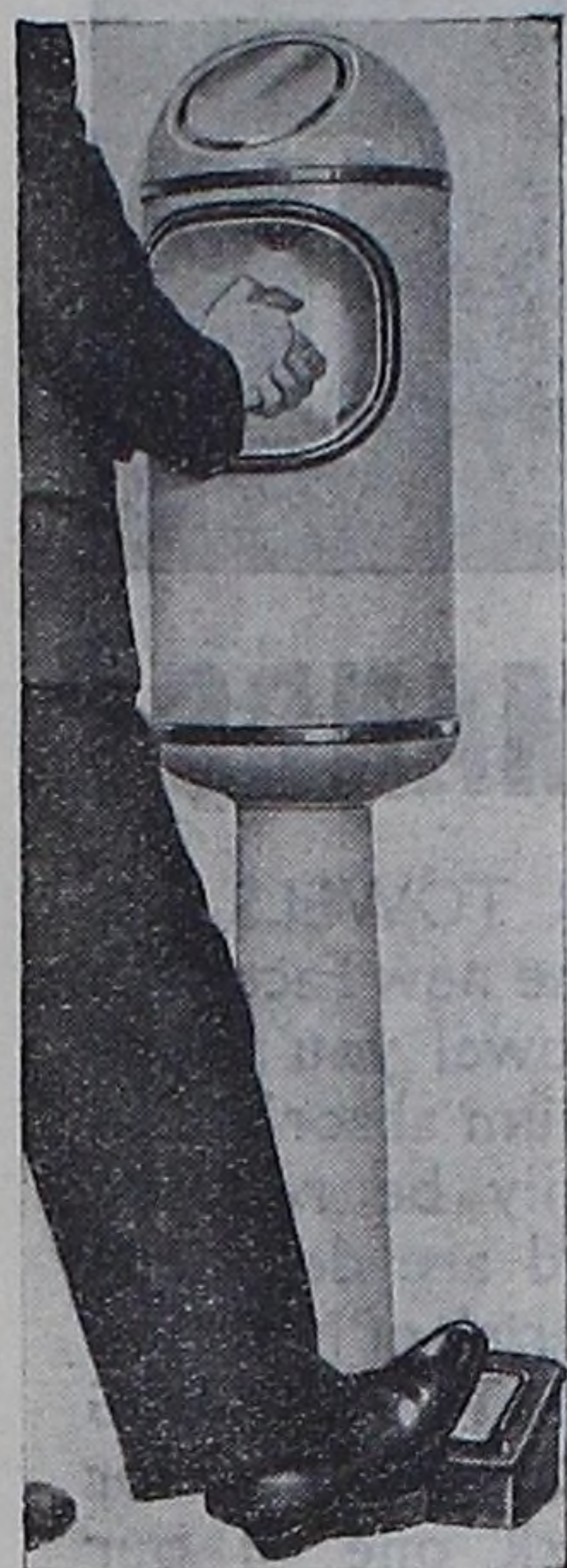
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