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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.

Profit Sharing and Co-partnership in 1938.

Family Allowances in France.

International Labour Organisation: Sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and of the International Labour Conference.

Legal Cases affecting Labour.

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

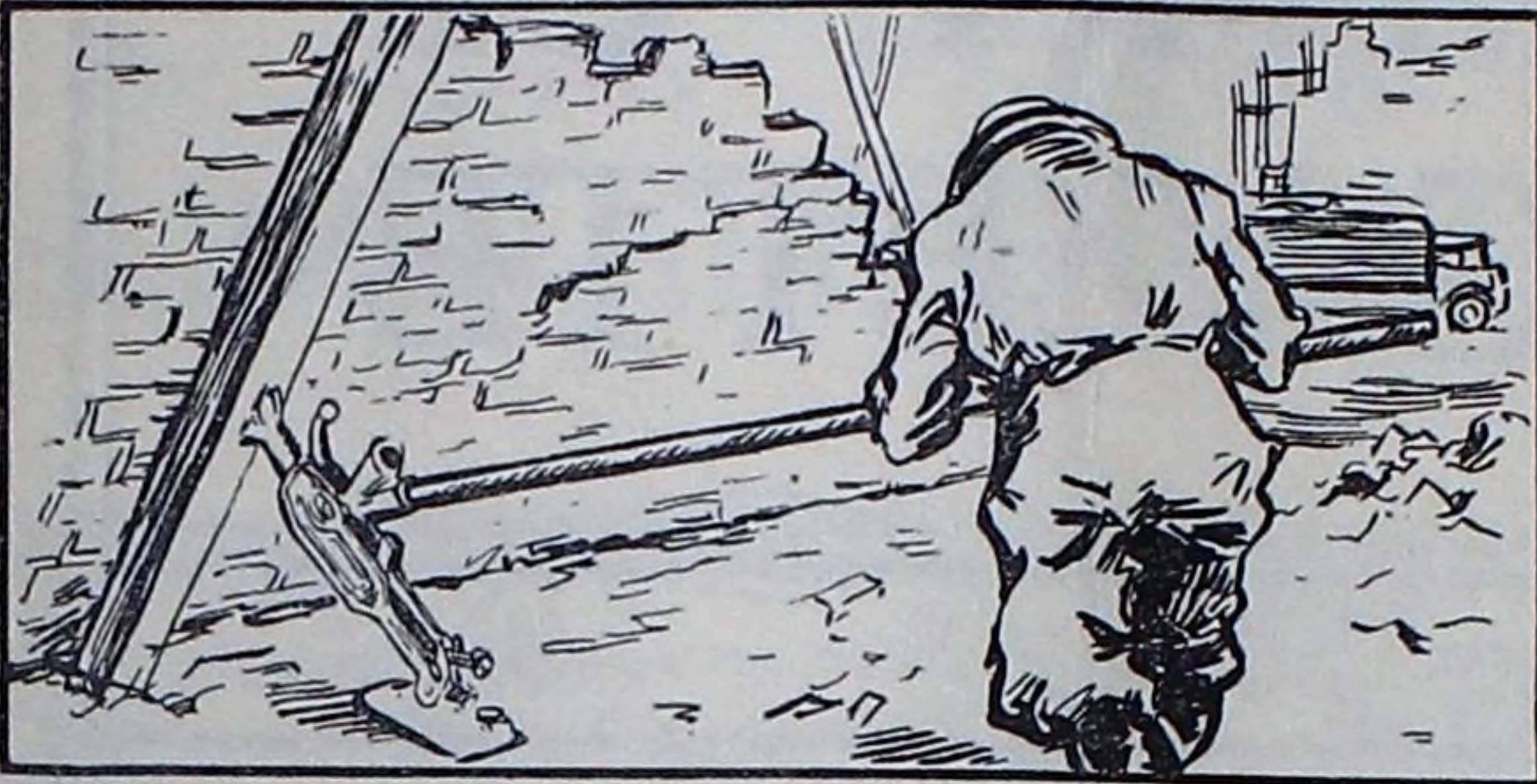
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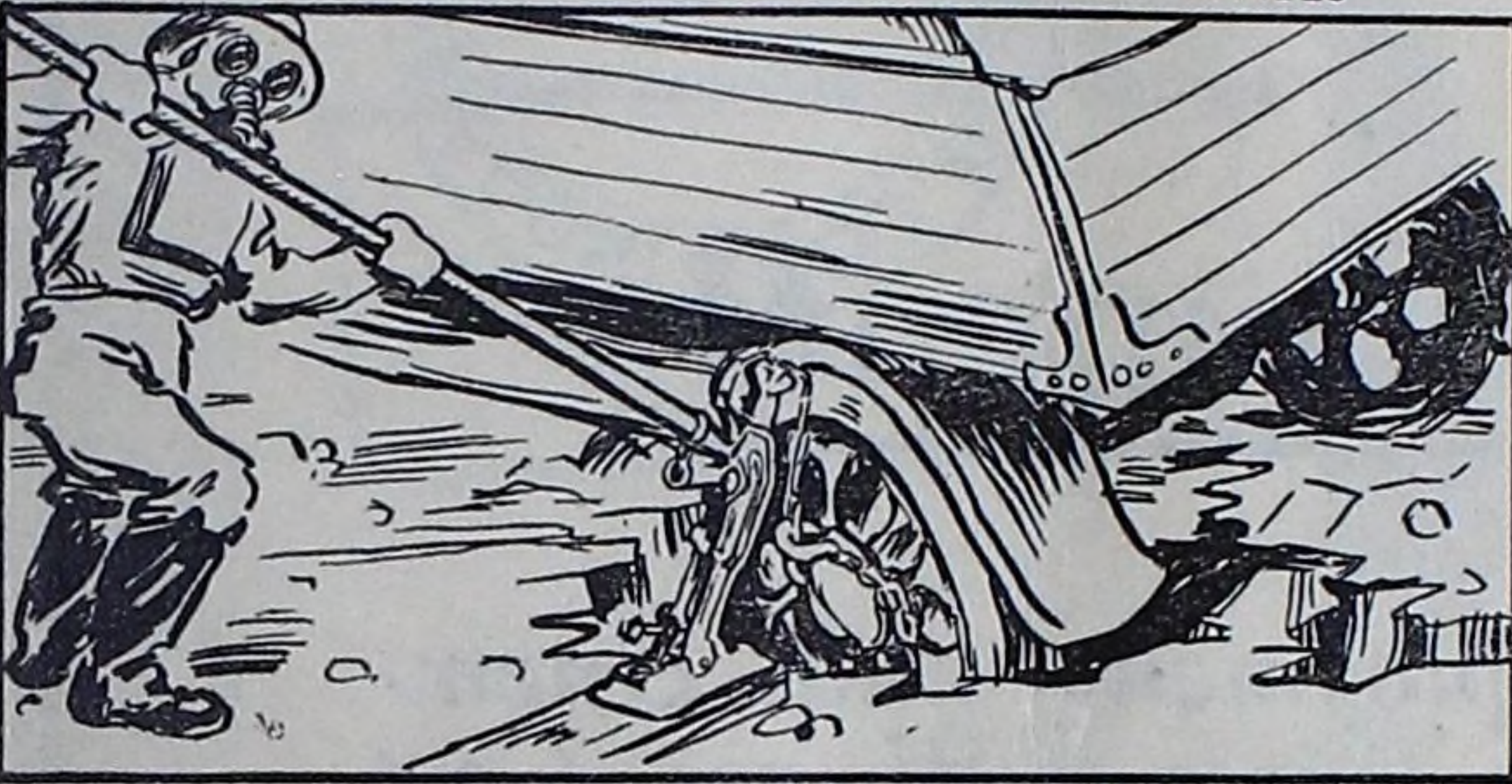
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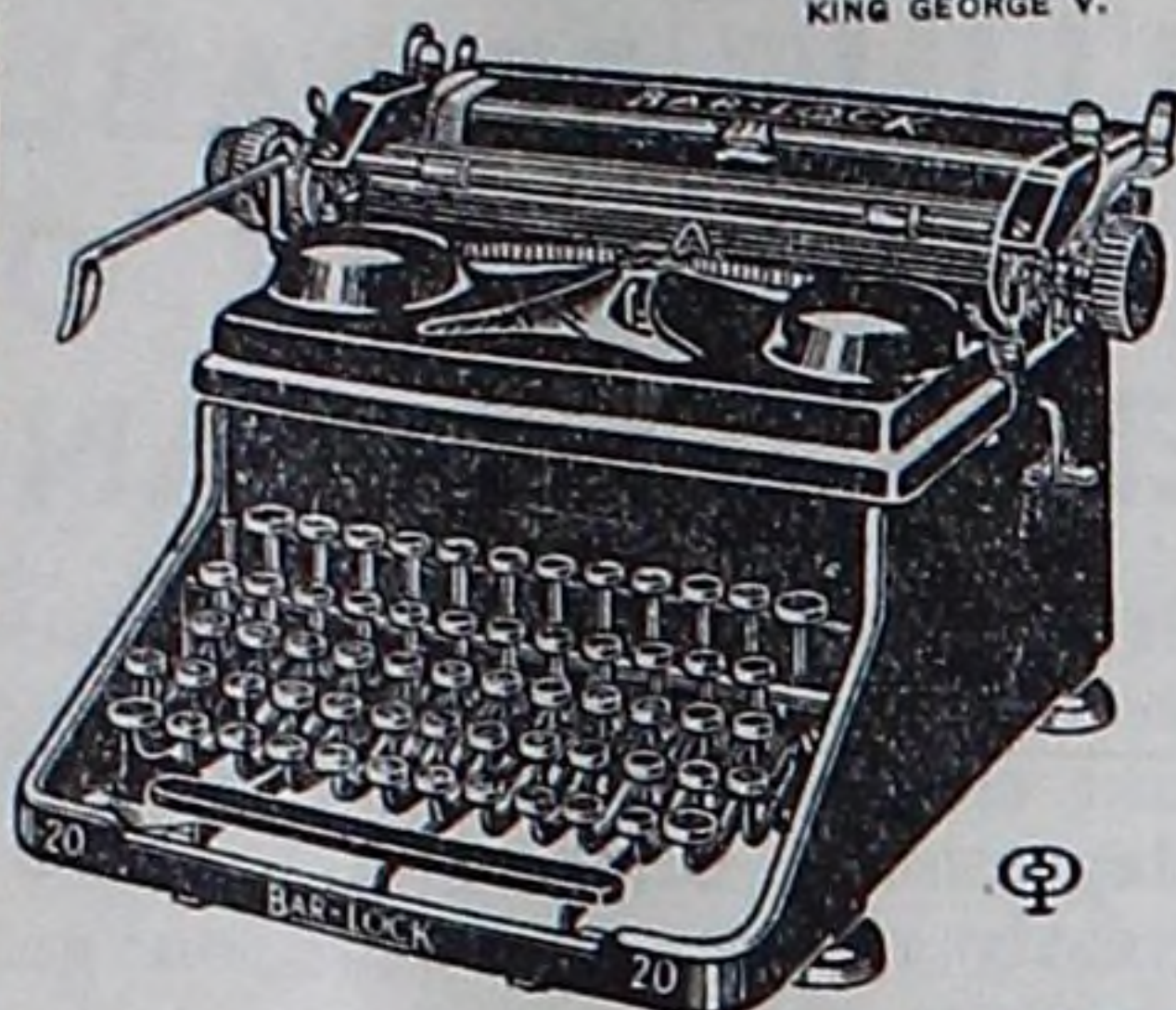
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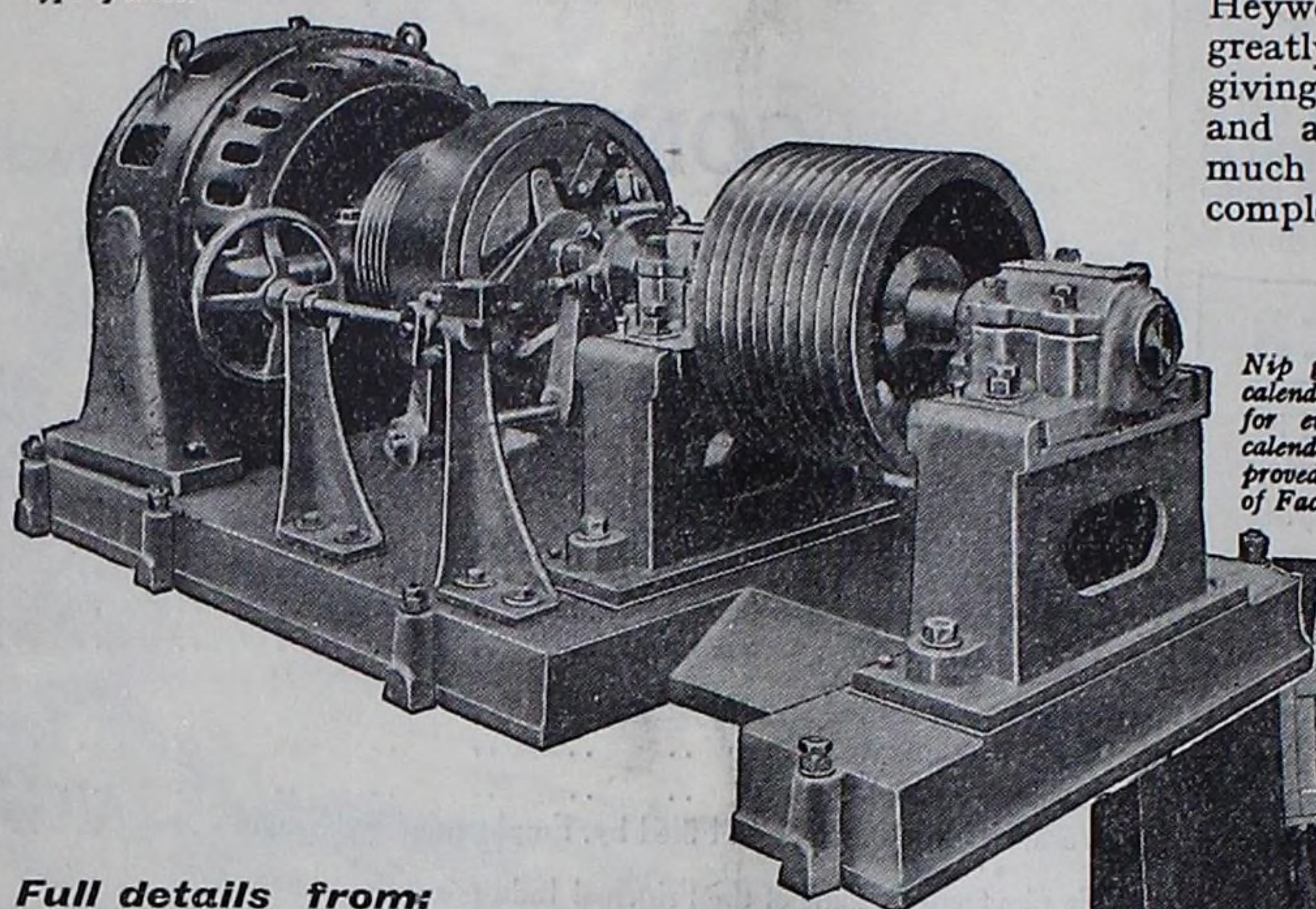
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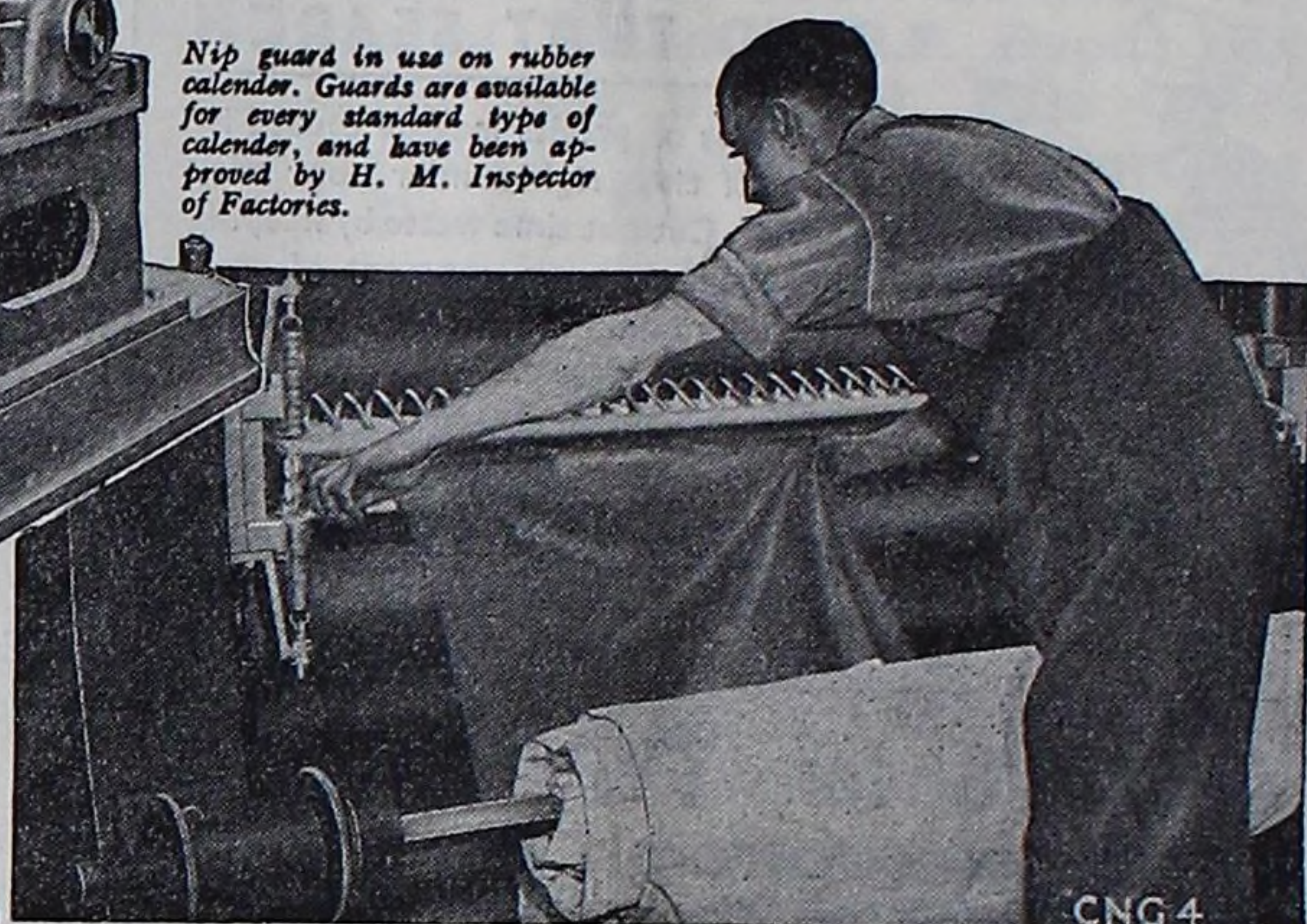
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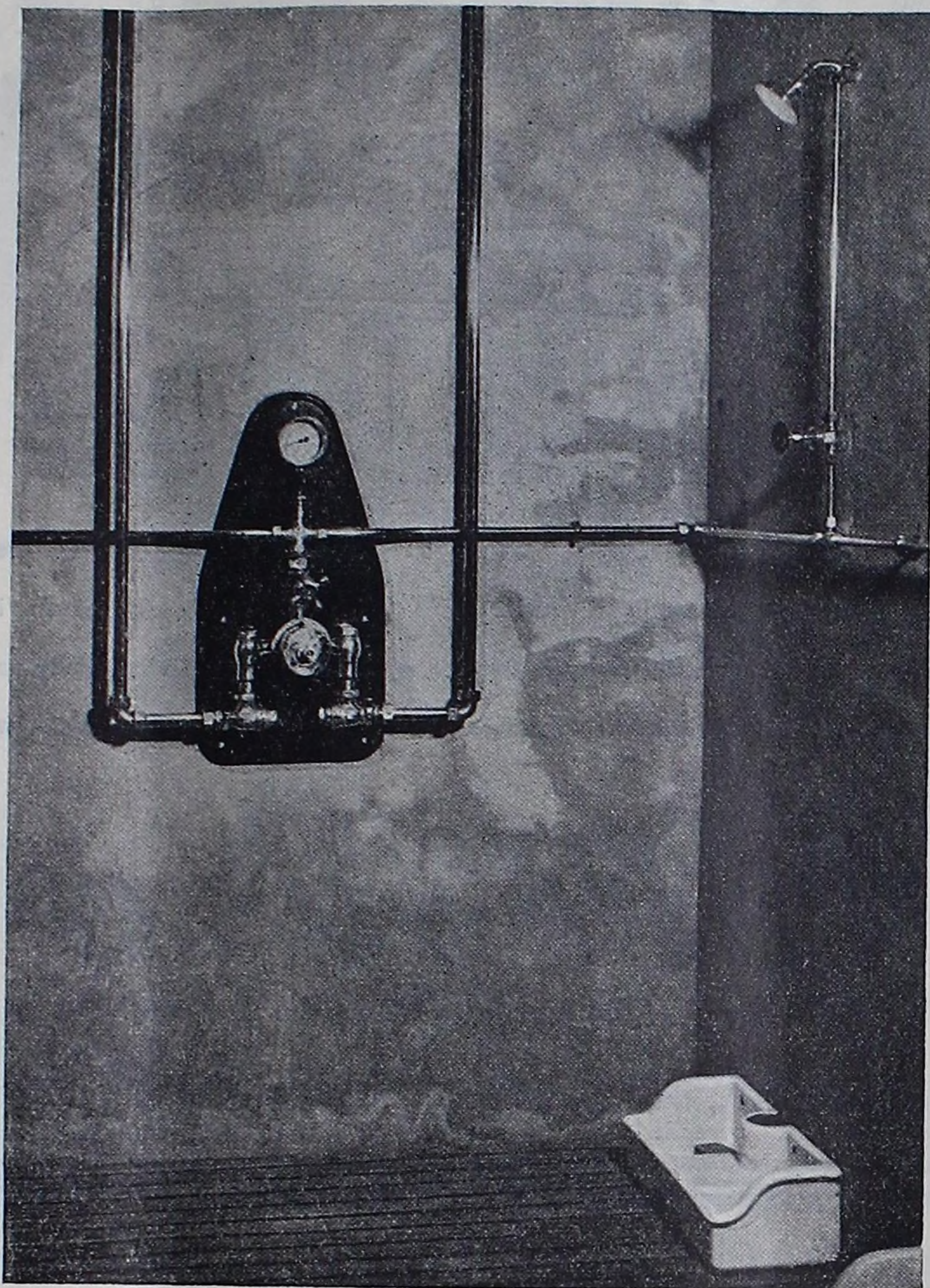
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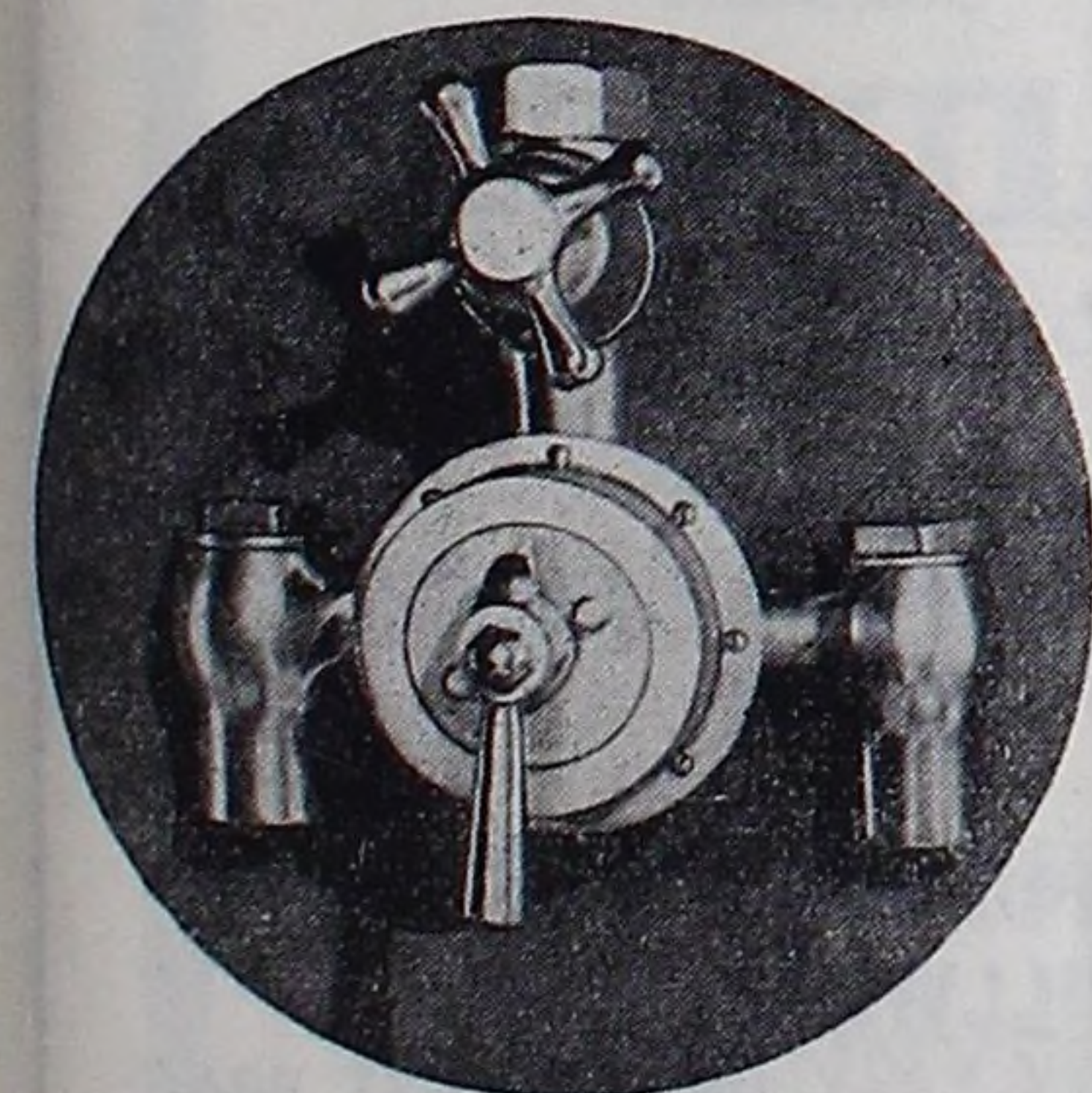
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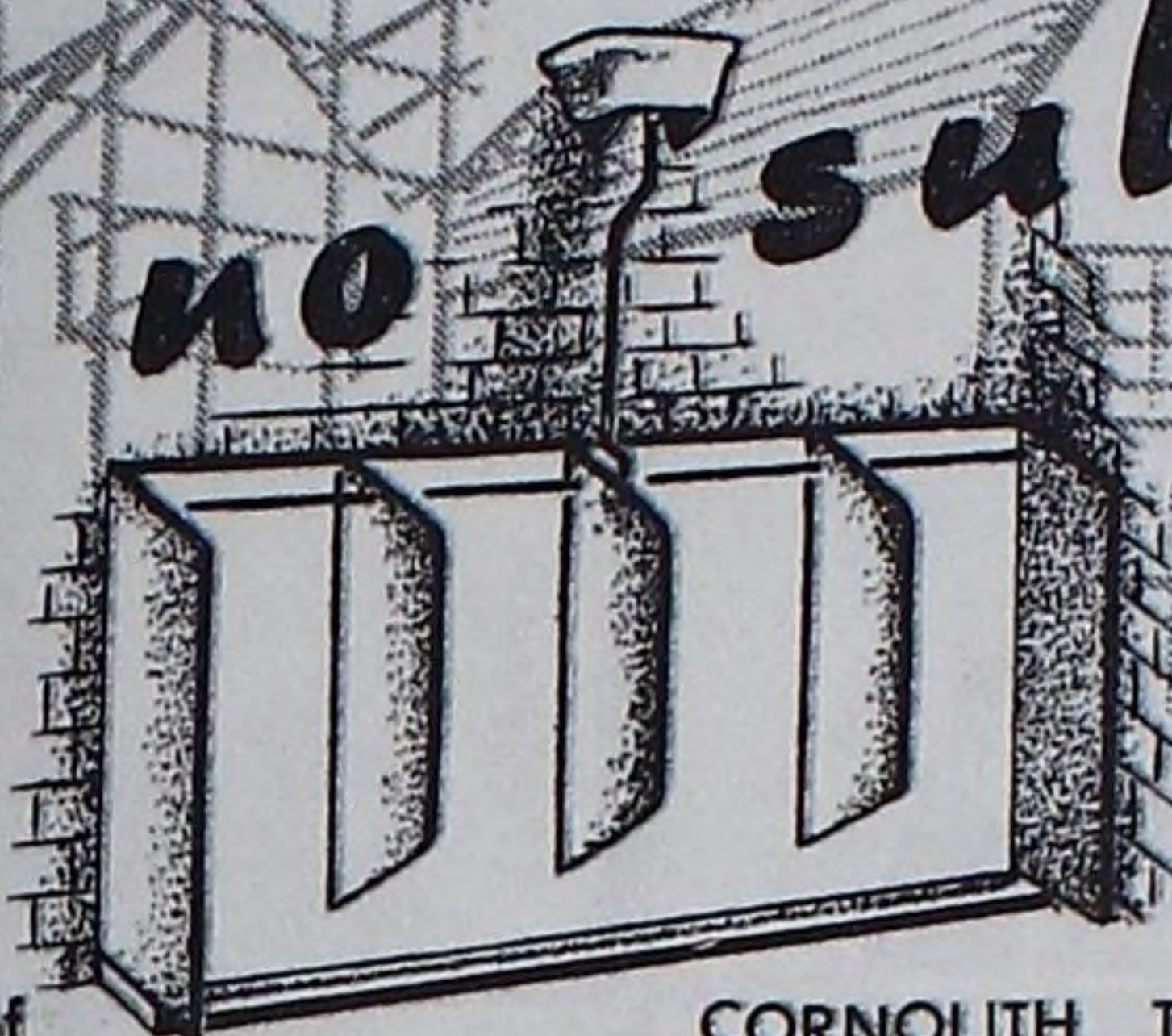
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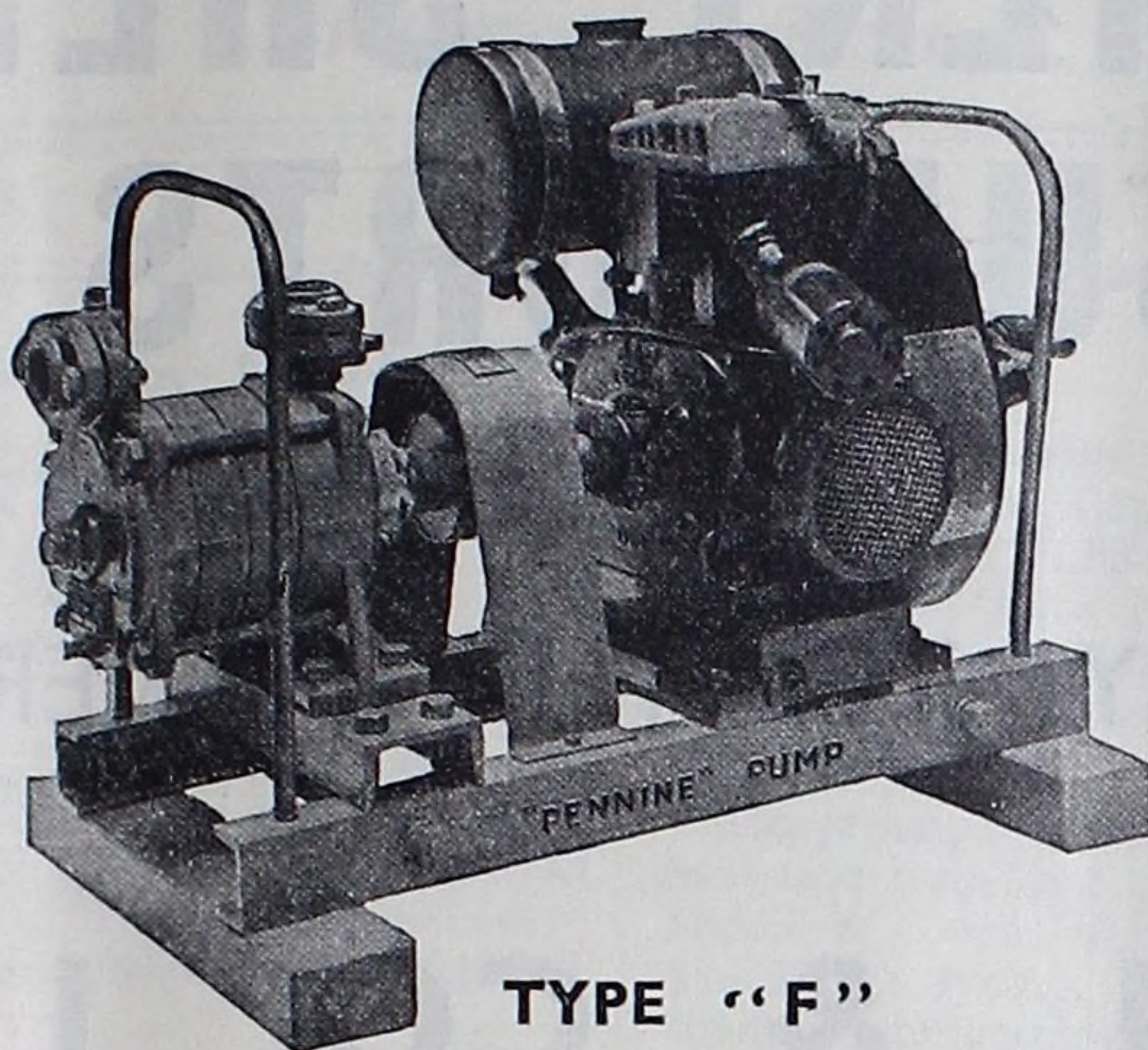
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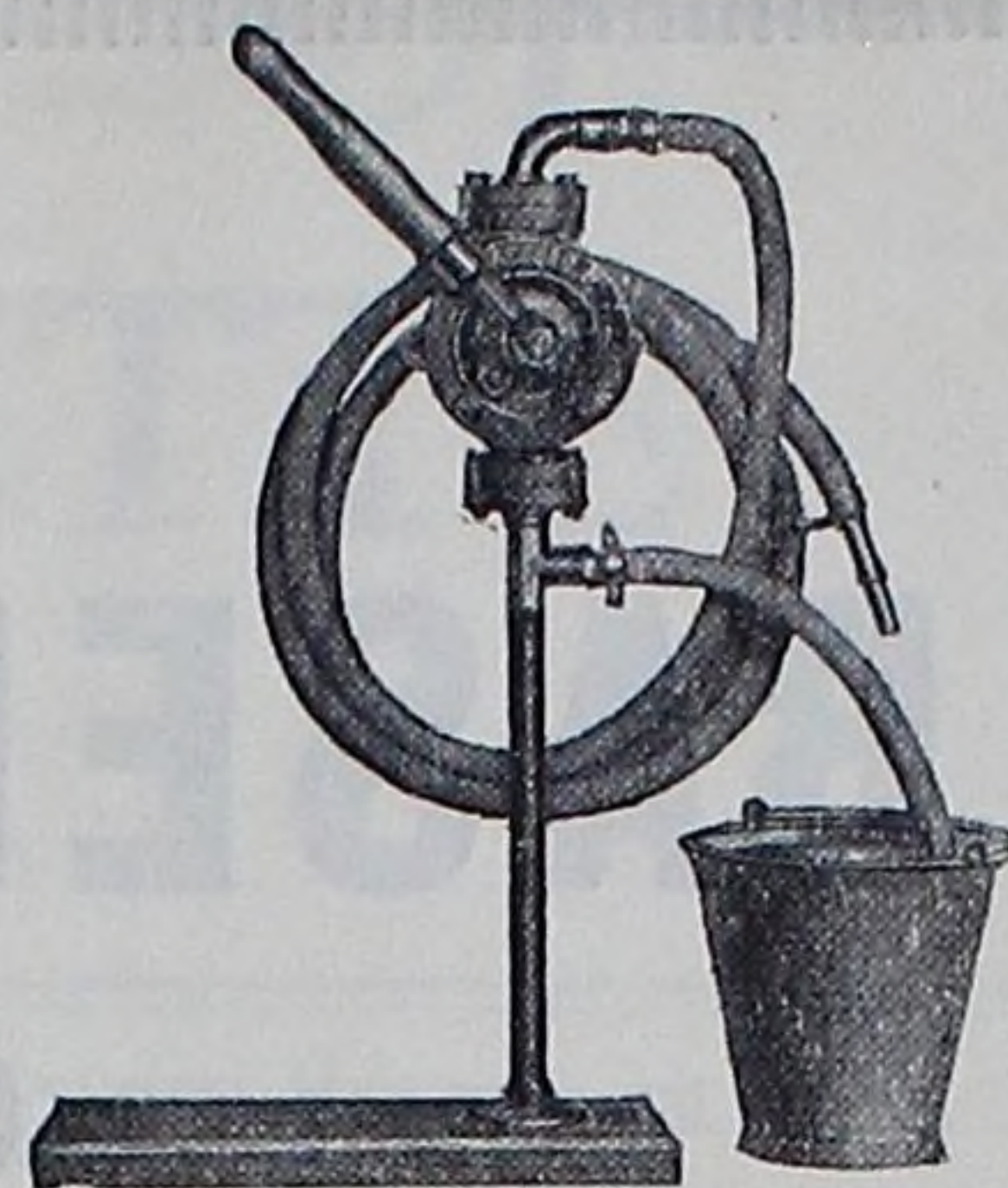
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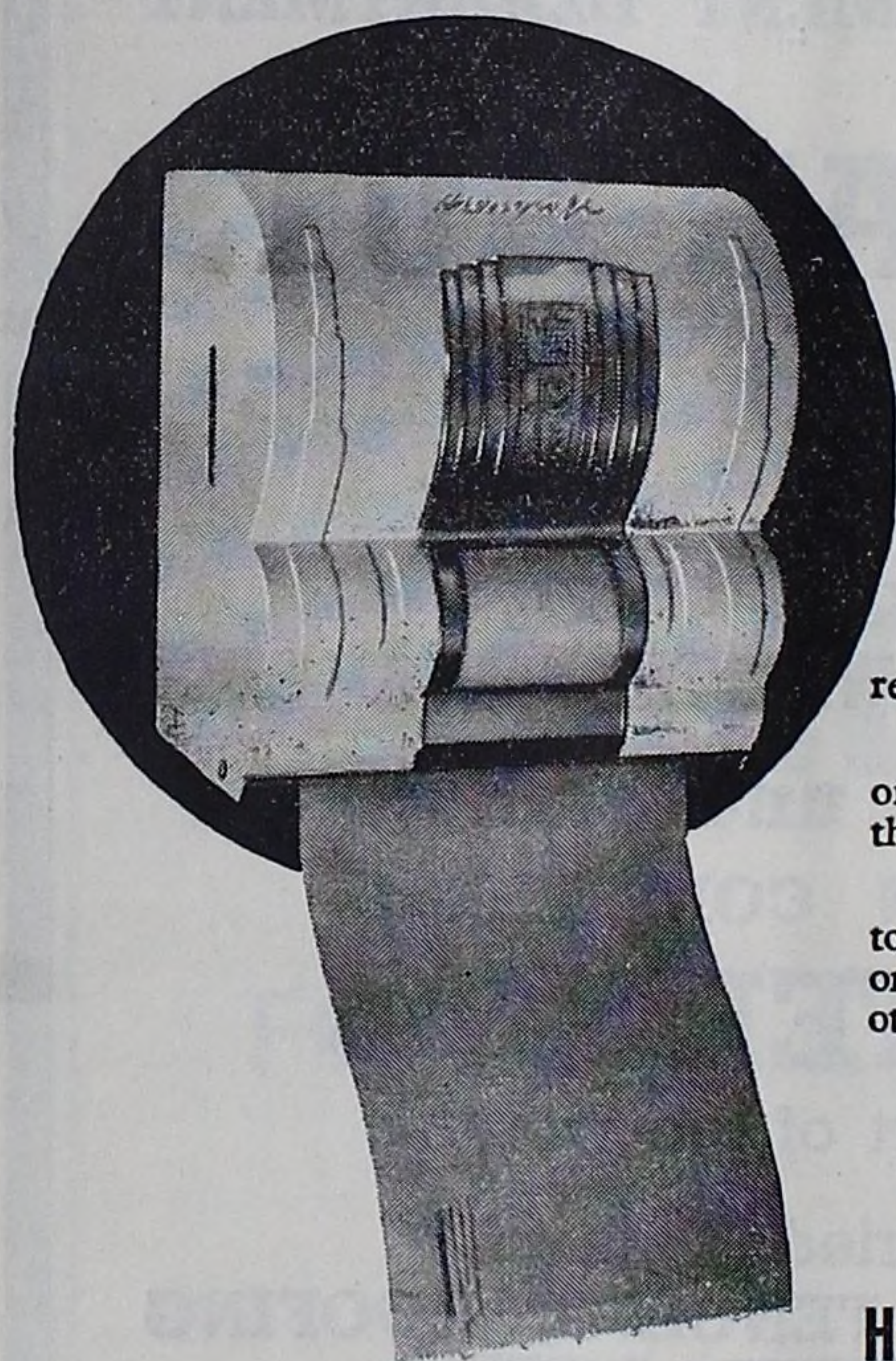
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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 10th July, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,912,000. This was 102,000 more than at 12th June, 1939, and 656,000 more than at 18th July, 1938.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 10th July, 1939, there were 1,013,636 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 85,157 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 230,825 less than at 18th July, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 10th July, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 190,364 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 5,261 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 277,409 less than at 18th July, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment—At 10th July, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 52,424 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,737 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 8,458 less than at 18th July, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,256,424 persons on the registers at 10th July, 1939, included 634,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 462,474 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 28,015 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 131,784 other persons, of whom 27,449 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 10th July, 1939, was 8·8, as compared with 9·4 at 12th June, 1939, and 12·5 at 18th July, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·1 at 10th July, 1939, 9·7 at 12th June, 1939, and 12·9 at 18th July, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·9, 4·2 and 4·3 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement in employment was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture.

On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £11,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 202,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £20,500 in those of 291,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Northumberland and the Forest of Dean, workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, timeworkers employed in the electrical cable making industry, and machine-made paper makers.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the seven completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £122,500 a week in the full-time wages of 1,412,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £29,000 in those of 291,000 workpeople.*

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st July, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st August, 1939, was 37, as compared with 39 at 1st July, 1939, and 41 at 2nd August, 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 July was 74. In addition, 13 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 87 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 34,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in July was about 134,000 working days.

* Of the 291,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in July, the great majority, mostly coal miners, had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1939.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1938.

THE following article gives particulars, based on enquiries made by the Department, of the operation of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership in 1938 and previous years. The statistics for previous years have been revised where necessary in accordance with further information now available. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate, on some pre-arranged basis, in the profits of the particular undertaking or business in which they are employed. Arrangements for giving bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the shareholders or management without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are outside the scope of the statistics.

I.—ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit-sharing at the end of 1938 was 399. Five firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 404, as compared with 419 at the end of 1937. About 430,000 workpeople were employed in the 399 businesses concerned, of whom about 261,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the ten years 1929–38, showing the number of schemes in operation, the number of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, the bonuses paid under these schemes :—

Year.	Number of undertakings practising profit-sharing (end of year).	Number of schemes in operation (end of year).	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.*		
				Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1929	517	526	267,000	420	£ 9 9 11	4.8
1930	508	517	247,000	428	10 2 11	5.7
1931	492	501	240,000	415	10 6 7	5.4
1932	471	479	227,000	391	9 10 5	5.2
1933	453	461	223,000	383	10 18 7	5.6
1934	435	442	224,000	369	10 12 3	5.7
1935	428	434	235,000	356	10 14 5	5.8
1936	422	428	261,000	368	11 6 1	6.1
1937	413	419	265,000	369	11 8 0	6.1
1938	399	404	261,000	355	11 6 7	5.9

It will be seen that there has been a steady decrease in the number of schemes since 1929, and that at the end of 1938 the total number of schemes known to be in operation was only about three-quarters of the number at the end of 1929. The figures given include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

II.—SCHEMES OTHER THAN THOSE IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Number of Schemes.

According to the Department's information, there were 256 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1938. Five of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 261, as compared with 269 at the end of 1937.

The following analysis of schemes known to have been started up to the end of 1938 shows, by industry or business, the number of such schemes discontinued, the number still in operation at the end of 1938, and the approximate number of employees participating in the schemes in operation :—

Industry or Business.	Total number of schemes started.	Number of schemes discontinued.	Schemes in operation at end of 1938.	
			Number of schemes.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.
Agriculture ...	32	29	3	100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	39	19	16	17,400
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	98	67	31	37,900
Textile ...	42	25	17	13,900
Food and Drink ...	63	37	26	23,300
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	74	47	27	8,700
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	97	15	68	56,800
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	113	76	36	16,800
Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	15	3	12	31,600
Other Businesses ...	118	93	25	12,700
Total ...	691	411†	261	219,200

* Including schemes under which no bonus was earned (see footnote * in first column on page 289).

† In addition to the 411 schemes shown as discontinued, 19 have ceased to count as separate schemes owing to the amalgamation or transfer of undertakings which formerly had separate schemes.

From the above Table it will be seen that, while profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in industry as a whole. In the gas industry, however, which accounts for 60 of the 68 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1938, a considerable proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes. Whereas, in all industries taken together about 60 per cent. of the schemes started have been discontinued, of 81 schemes started by gas undertakings only 12 have been discontinued, while 24 have been in operation for more than twenty-five years.

It may be noted that, while 175 of the schemes in operation at the end of 1938 were of post-war origin, only 24 of these had been started since 1930. Among 17 of the existing schemes which commenced before 1901, 7 had been in operation for over 50 years.

For all industries taken together, the number of persons employed by firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1938 was approximately 386,000, of whom about 219,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes.

The substantial extent to which employees of the firms concerned did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years. To a much greater degree, however, it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only if they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking; under schemes other than those of this type, over 81 per cent. of the employees were entitled to participate.

Types of Schemes.

The following Table gives particulars for schemes of various types at the end of 1938 :—

Type of scheme.*	Schemes in operation at end of 1938.			Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1938.
	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms	45	122,100	22,900	48
"Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees	17	30,000	5,800	20
Other schemes,† analysed by methods of paying bonus :				
(a) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking...	29	35,000	27,400	22
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	11	4,600	3,900	19
(c) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account	94	120,000	97,500	249
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; or method of payment unknown	65	74,000	61,700	53
Total ...	261	385,700	219,200	411

Co-partnership Provisions in Schemes.—Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 261 schemes in operation there were 111 which provided for some form of shareholding by employees, while 84 of the discontinued schemes provided such arrangements.

The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor, and it is, moreover, apparent that the object of the scheme is to enlist and retain the interest of employees in their employer's business,§ the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Ninety-seven such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 45 were still in operation at the end of 1938. Although the firms operating these 45 schemes had about 122,000 employees, only about 23,000 of these employees had actually taken up shares under the schemes.

* Where a scheme has been modified since its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.

† For the majority of schemes in this group the bonus is a definite proportion of profits or a sum determined by the rate of dividend paid to shareholders.

‡ In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a prescribed period, or after they have accumulated a prescribed amount of capital.

§ A single issue of shares to employees, particularly if there were no restrictions on the subsequent sale of the shares to persons outside the business, would not usually come within the scope of the statistics.

6.7 per cent. (1914). In eighteen out of the twenty-nine years the rate has varied only between 4.5 and 5.9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5.3 per cent. It may be noted that the average rate for 1938 (6.1) though less than the average rate for 1937 (6.4), is above the general average for the whole period and is only 0.6 per cent. below the highest recorded average rate (1914).

III.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

THE number of co-operative societies known to the Department to have had in operation definite profit-sharing schemes at the end of 1938 was 143, as compared with 150 at the end of 1937. The employees of the 143 societies in 1938 totalled nearly 45,000, over 42,000 of these being entitled to participate under the schemes. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, etc., but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics of profit-sharing and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

The following Table gives particulars of the schemes in operation at the end of 1938, showing separately the figures for the different types of societies :—

	Agricultural Societies.	Industrial Productive Societies.	Retail Distributive Societies.	All Societies.
Schemes in operation at end of 1938 ...	60	41	42	143
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate	1,100	11,000	30,100	42,200
Bonuses paid or credited during 1938* :—				
Average amount of bonus per head ...	£6 9s. 6d.	£6 7s. 5d.	£5 10s. 0d.	£5 15s. 1d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	4.6	5.8	4.3	4.7

Agricultural Societies.—The schemes in force with all of these societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. The average rate of bonus in 1938 was 4.6 per cent. on earnings, as compared with 5.1 per cent. in 1937. The average rates of bonus paid in earlier years amounted to less than 2 per cent. on earnings in 1929; 2.1 in 1930; 2.3 in 1931; 3.2 in 1932; 3.0 in 1933; 5.0 per cent. in 1934, and 5.5 in 1935, rising to 6.0 in 1936. Eleven of the agricultural societies paid no bonus in 1938, compared with eight in 1937.

Industrial Productive Societies.—The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the employees; but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type, under which the employees' bonuses are wholly or partly retained for investment in the societies' share capital. In only seven of the 41 societies is the bonus paid wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the number of schemes in these industry groups at the end of 1938, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in each group during that year :—

Industry.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1938.*	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Textile ...	4	800	£ 3 12 4	3.9
Boot and Shoe ...	13	1,500	2 10 9	2.1
Other Clothing ...	4	4,900	4 18 10	6.5
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	14	1,200	3 6 10	2.0
Other Industries ...	6	2,600	13 12 10	9.0
Total ...	41	11,000	6 7 5	5.8

No bonuses were available under 19 of the 41 schemes in 1938.

Retail Distributive Societies.—The type of scheme which is most common among these societies provides for paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on gross sales and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases, and a smaller number pay a bonus which is based on a fixed proportion of the net profits. Where the first arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is a collective commission on sales, and is therefore outside the scope of these statistics: in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

The average rate of bonus in this group has shown little change during the period 1929 to 1938, the percentage addition to earnings in recent years being 4.5 in 1935, 4.6 in 1936, 4.5 in 1937, and 4.3 in 1938. Three of these societies paid no bonus in 1938.

* See footnote * in next column.

All Societies.

Statistics are given in the following Table relating to all schemes operated by co-operative societies in the period 1929–38 :—

Year.	Number of schemes in operation at end of year.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses under schemes for which details are available.*			
			Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1929	181	30,800	164	30,600	£ 5 10 3	4.4
1930	176	33,000	171	32,900	5 14 11	4.6
1931	175	34,000	169	34,000	5 11 5	4.7
1932	175	35,100	164	34,000	5 10 1	4.7
1933	169	34,800	161	34,700	5 14 11	4.6
1934	161	36,000	158	35,900	5 14 1	4.7
1935	155	37,200	150	37,200	6 0 0	4.9
1936	156	39,800	156	39,800	5 19 2	4.9
1937	150	41,400	149	41,300	5 17 10	4.8
1938	143	42,200	142	42,200	5 15 1	4.7

POOR RELIEF: FIRST QUARTER, 1939.

A STATEMENT† issued by the Ministry of Health shows that the total number of persons‡ in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in March, 1939, was 1,073,975, as compared with 1,066,295 at the end of December, 1938, and with 1,066,947 at the end of March, 1938.

The total for the end of March, 1939, viz., 1,073,975, was composed of 150,103 recipients of institutional relief, and 923,872 recipients of domiciliary relief ("outdoor" relief, i.e., relief in their own homes).

The average of the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief on each Saturday in the months January, February and March, 1939, were 932,895, 933,850 and 923,227, respectively.

The total number of persons§ receiving relief from Public Assistance Authorities in Scotland on 15th March, 1939, was 242,745, as compared with 244,958 on 15th February, 1939, 241,333 on 15th January, 1939, 235,983 on 15th December, 1938, and 241,305 on 15th March, 1938. The figure for 15th March, 1939, included 10,717 persons in receipt of indoor relief, 10,769 persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and vagrants, and 221,259 persons in receipt of other forms of outdoor relief.

The Table below analyses (a) the average number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in March, 1939, and (b) the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland on 15th March, 1939 :—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.
A.—Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation :—		
Relieved on account of unemployment :		
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. ...	3,512	892
Wives and dependent children of such persons ...	5,798	1,360
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange ...	15 972	4,644
Wives and dependent children of such persons ...	20 382	4,836
3. Other persons ...	3,984	1,716
Wives and dependent children of such persons ...		2,053
Relieved for other causes :		
All persons ...	200,123	26,250
Wives and dependent children of such persons ...		50,908
Total of above classes ...	249,771	92,659
B.—Persons not ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation ...	673,456	128,600
TOTAL ...	923,227	221,259

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1938.

THE results of the Census of Seamen, recently published,|| show that the number of seamen employed on 15th June, 1938, on sea trading vessels registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, was 159,313. The addition to this number of the first crews in 1938 of vessels not employed on the Census date, but employed at some other time during the year, produces a total of about 192,400 seamen—about 1,500 more than in 1937.

Of the 159,313 seamen employed on 15th June, 1938, the number employed in steam vessels was 130,313, in motor vessels 28,599, and in sailing vessels 401. The number employed in the foreign trade was 140,051, and the number in the home (including coasting) trade was 19,262.

The total of 159,313 included 107,088 British (of whom 26,768 were officers), 7,043 foreigners (of whom 252 were officers), and 45,182 lascars. In the Deck Department 59,553 seamen were employed, in the Engine-room Department 54,045, and in the Stewards' Department 45,715.

* Including schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned, but excluding schemes for which details were not available. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some societies were able to state the amount of bonus but not the percentage addition.

† Persons in Receipt of Poor Relief (England and Wales): January-March, 1939. H.M. Stationery Office: price 6d. net (7d. post free).

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (numbering 25,764), casuals (numbering 9,392), and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.

§ Excluding lunatics and mental defectives.

|| H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1939.

THE Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1939, received the Royal Assent on 13th July. A summary of the provisions of the Bill was given on page 83 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1939, and the amendments made during its passage through Parliament do not substantially alter this summary. A new subsection was added to Section 1 to enable the Minister to make regulations immediately to deal with the claims of workers who are suspended at the time of the holiday. The Minister has already made these regulations as Provisional Regulations. The date of operation for the other subsections of Section 1 and for Section 3 was postponed till 18th January, 1940.

WORKING HOURS OF JUVENILES IN FACTORIES.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for July (page 245) reference was made to the limitation of the working hours of young persons under the age of 16 under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. Among the industries for which public inquiries were directed to be held on the question of allowing the working hours to exceed 44 per week were the flax textile industry, the rope, twine and net industry and the electrical cable-making industry. The reports of the Commissions appointed to hold the inquiries in the case of the first two of these industries have been received by the Home Secretary, while the application in the case of the electrical cable-making industry was withdrawn and the inquiry was not proceeded with.

The Home Secretary, not being satisfied that the conditions mentioned in Section 71 (2) of the Act are fulfilled in the case of the three industries mentioned, has made Orders appointing 3rd September, 1939, as the date on which the maximum of 44 hours for young persons will become operative in these industries.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1938.

AN official publication of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, *La Vie Economique*, in the issue for June, 1939, contains particulars, from which the Table below has been compiled, of the average hourly and daily earnings in 1938 of workers in Switzerland whose earnings were ascertained for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents sustained during the course of the year.

The average earnings shown in the Table are based on the actual earnings (including all additions to normal wages) received at the time of the accidents and relate to 69,632 workers, of whom 55,377 furnished returns on an hourly basis, and 14,255 on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis (converted to a daily basis for the purpose of the statistics). In a further 6,818 returns, relating to the earnings of male workers 18 years of age and over, the degree of skill of the worker was not stated.

Industry.	No. of workers furnishing returns.	Average earnings* in Swiss francs.				
		Male workers (18 years and over).			Female workers (18 years and over).	Young persons (under 18 years).
		Foremen.	Skilled and semi-skilled.	Unskilled.		
Metal and engineering ...	hourly	13,687	1.66	1.38	1.10	0.71
... daily	1,942	17.21	10.60	9.25	...	3.87
Building ...	hourly	19,588	1.60	1.44	1.08	...
... daily	2,238	17.67	12.47	11.07	...	0.73
Woodworking ...	hourly	5,434	1.50	1.26	0.96	0.62
... daily	1,165	15.05	9.36	7.60	...	0.46
Brick, tile, pottery, etc. ...	hourly	1,273	...	1.28	1.03	...
... daily	206	...	11.36	9.70	...	0.54
Chemical ...	hourly	1,092	...	1.46	1.26	0.75
... daily	149	...	13.76	10.31	...	0.58
Food, drink and tobacco ...	hourly	1,428	...	1.41	1.26	0.69
... daily	1,323	16.80	13.90	11.86	6.35	0.51
Textile ...	hourly	4,733	...	1.11	0.92	0.70
... daily	1,125	14.71	10.68	8.40	6.09	0.45
Watchmaking ...	hourly	1,751	...	1.38	1.02	0.82
... daily	204	...	10.91	...	5.78	0.61
Boot and shoe ...	hourly	455	...	1.16	...	0.73
... daily	...	...	...	...	0.73	0.47
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1938	hourly	55,377	1.59	1.37	1.06	0.72
... daily	14,255	16.53	12.11	9.58	6.34	0.52
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1937	hourly	50,140	1.54	1.32	1.05	0.69
... daily	13,289	16.32	11.90	9.69	6.24	0.50

The slight upward movement in the general level of earnings which was noted in 1937 was accentuated in 1938, and increases, ranging from one to four per cent., occurred in the average hourly and daily earnings of most classes of workers included in the Table. As the official index figure of the cost of living in Switzerland showed very little change between the two years, the increase in the purchasing power was nearly equivalent to the increase in the nominal value of the earnings.

It should be pointed out that, for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents, the proportion of earnings which exceeds 21 francs a day is disregarded. The true average earnings of workers, especially foremen, in the higher wage classes, may, therefore, be somewhat higher than those shown in the Table.

* The hourly and the daily averages in the Table relate to different groups of workers.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT extensions and modifications of the French system of compulsory family allowances will result from some of the provisions of the Decree-Law dated 29th July, 1939, which is designed to encourage an increase in the birth-rate and to foster and protect family life in France. The revised system of family allowances will be operative as from 1st January, 1940, and its chief provisions are summarised below.

Eligibility for the receipt of family allowances is extended to all persons working for a wage or salary, irrespective of the nature of their employment, persons employed in the public services, employers and persons working on their own account in industry, commerce, the liberal professions and agriculture, including sharefarmers (*métayers*), and to all persons whose principal means of livelihood is derived from an occupational activity.

Family allowances are no longer granted in respect of the first dependent child. A bonus of not less than 2,000 francs is, however, to be paid on the birth of the first legitimate child in each family, provided that the birth occurs within two years of the marriage. The bonus is to be received in two equal instalments, the first at the time of the birth and the second six months later.

Family allowances are to be paid in respect of the second and each succeeding dependent child below the normal school-leaving age (14 years), the allowances being continued until the age of 17 years in the case of children who remain at school beyond the normal period, apprentices and invalids. Irrespective of the occupation of the father, the minimum rate of the allowance is, for the second child, 10 per cent. and, for each succeeding child, 20 per cent. of the average monthly remuneration of an adult male worker in the respective Department. The average monthly remuneration upon which the family allowances are calculated is to be fixed annually, for urban and rural populations separately in each Department, by Orders to be issued by the Ministers of Labour, Agriculture and Finance, after consultation with the competent Family Allowances Committees, account being taken, in determining the average figure, of wages and salaries locally current and, especially, of the minimum wage rates laid down in collective agreements. In no case, however, may the application of the Decree-Law result in a reduction of the total amount of the allowances actually being received, at the date of the application, by any family with two or more dependent children. If the circumstances warrant, the head of a family may be granted a lump sum payment actuarially equivalent to the total amount of the allowances payable in respect of a child during its first year.

For workers in regular employment, the allowances are to be paid for each day of employment, and not less than six daily allowances may be received for a full week's work, irrespective of the manner in which the working hours are distributed over the week. Special regulations apply to workers on short-time and to those working overtime to make up time previously lost.

In urban areas, a special allowance (*la mère au foyer*) is provided for workers' families which have at least one dependent child and in which only one of the parents is engaged in a remunerative occupation.

Funds for the payment of the family allowances and of the birth-bonuses are, as a rule, to be provided by the employers, who are required, for the purpose, to join approved compensation funds and to pay the contributions fixed by such funds. A State subsidy is, however, provided in the case of funds established for the payment of family allowances to agricultural workers and to persons working on their own account.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The eighty-eighth session of the Governing Body was held in Geneva on 6th and 13th June, 1939. Meetings of the Emergency Committee, the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry, the Finance Committee and the Advisory Committee on Management were held immediately prior to the meeting of the Governing Body.

The following were among the principal matters dealt with at the session :

The Governing Body considered the Record of the Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Safety in Coal Mines and after a prolonged discussion as to the advisability of convening the proposed Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines for a date as early as the Autumn of this year, it was decided that it should be so called, i.e., for a date in the middle of October next. The Governing Body at the same time authorised the Committee of Experts to hold a further meeting prior to the Conference to consider further the draft model code on safety in coal mines which they are preparing for consideration by the Conference.

The Governing Body considered the Record of the Preparatory Technical Conference on Labour Inspection which had been held in the week commencing 29th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1939, page 245). The Governing Body took note of the Record of the Meeting. On the basis of this Record the Office will prepare a questionnaire to be addressed to the Governments of States Members prior to further consideration of the subject at the International Labour Conference in June, 1940.

The Governing Body decided that a meeting of the International Public Works Committee should be convened in 1940 at a date to be fixed later to consider the information to be submitted by States Members in accordance with International Labour Recommendation No. 50 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1939, page 48).

The Governing Body decided in principle to set up a Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement as had been proposed by a Conference of Experts on the subject which had met in March, 1938. It instructed the Office to continue the study of the international financial problems involved in the development of migration for settlement and to submit proposals for convening the first meeting of the Committee as soon as the stage reached in this study and other circumstances made it possible to contemplate such a meeting.

The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Unemployment Committee at the beginning of 1940 to consider the reports which had been received from Governments on the application of Recommendation No. 45 concerning Unemployment among Young Persons. Experts on this subject would be specially invited to attend the meeting of the Committee.

The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee for 30th October, 1939.

The Governing Body considered the reports presented by the Emergency Committee which had been set up to consider the policy to be followed by the International Labour Organisation in the event of any future international crisis. These reports were adopted unanimously by the Governing Body and it was decided that a communication on the subject should be made to the International Labour Conference in order that the decisions reached in so far as they were of general interest might be made known. This communication was made. It referred to the approval which had been expressed by many States of the previous decision of the Governing Body that the International Labour Organisation should endeavour to function as completely as possible if an international crisis should intervene and even if such a crisis should unfortunately develop into war. The communication also contained a series of preliminary observations on the possible functions of the Organisation in war time.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fifth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 8th to 28th June, 1939. At the Conference 46 states were represented by 86 Government delegates, 34 Employers' delegates and 34 Workers' delegates with a total of 198 advisers.

Mr. Edmond Schulthess, Swiss Government delegate to the Conference, was elected President of the Conference, and Mr. Langstone (New Zealand), Mr. Harriman (United States) and Mr. Jouhaux (France), Vice Presidents.

The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Mr. E. G. Savage, C.B., Senior Chief Inspector of the Board of Education, while Mr. G. Myrddin Evans, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, was a substitute delegate. Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and Mr. J. Hallsworth, General Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, were delegates representing employers and workpeople respectively. Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. T. Lennox Boyd, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, were both present during part of the Conference. Mr. Brown in his speech on the Director's Report referred to various economic questions, to the questions of discrimination against elderly workers, vocational training and holidays with pay, and in particular to the problem of the standard of living. He instanced, as concrete evidence of the value of measures of social legislation, the improvement in the physique and health of the population of Great Britain as revealed by the medical examination of the young men now registered for compulsory military training.

The principal items on the agenda of the Conference were :

- (1) Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
- (2) Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
- (3) Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
- (4) Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
- (5) Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices.
- (6) Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

As regards items (5) and (6), the Conference decided, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing at a time when a large number of countries found themselves obliged to carry out extensive programmes of armament and national defence, not to proceed to the consideration of draft Conventions or Recommendations, but to invite the Governing Body to place the questions on the agenda of a later session. In the case of item 5, this decision was reached in the opening stages of the Conference and no Committee was appointed. In the case of item 6, a Committee was appointed and the decision not to proceed to consider a draft Convention was taken by the Conference on the recommendation of the Committee.

Separate committees were appointed to deal with the remaining subjects. These were on the agenda of the last Conference for first discussion, and it was the business of the Conference this year to consider the adoption of draft Conventions and Recommendations.

Item 1. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.

The Conference adopted, by 110 votes to nil in both cases, a recommendation concerning vocational training, and a recommendation concerning apprenticeship.

Item 2. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

The Conference adopted the following draft Conventions and Recommendations :—

(a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, by 101 votes to nil.

(b) Draft Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers, by 95 votes to 22.

(c) Recommendation concerning the maximum length of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, by 94 votes to 16.

(d) Recommendation concerning labour inspectorates for indigenous workers, by 94 votes to 2.

Item 3. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

The Conference adopted by 110 votes to nil a draft Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment. The Conference also adopted two Recommendations as follows :—

(a) Recommendation concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment, by 103 votes to nil.

(b) Recommendation concerning co-operation between States relating to the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment by 107 votes to nil.

Item 4. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.

The Conference adopted the following draft Convention and Recommendations :—

(a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport, by 88 votes to 18.

(b) Recommendation concerning individual control books in road transport, by 85 votes to 20.

(c) Recommendation concerning the regulation of night work in road transport, by 81 votes to 23.

(d) Recommendation concerning the methods of regulating hours of work in road transport, by 81 votes to 21.

(e) Recommendation concerning rest periods of professional drivers of private vehicles, by 72 votes to 21.

Other business before the Conference.

The annual report of the Director was submitted to the Conference and as usual a number of speeches of a general character were delivered in connection with this item of the agenda. The Director replied to the debate.

The reports received by the International Labour Office during the year on the application of Conventions by States which had ratified them were considered by a specially appointed Committee which had before it the Report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Governing Body. The report of the Conference Committee was adopted by the Conference without opposition.

The Standing Orders Committee of the Conference considered certain constitutional questions, and all their proposals were adopted by the Conference with the exception of one, relating to a proposal to insert in all future Conventions a new article enabling their obligations to be accepted on behalf of certain territories attached to Members of the Organisation. This was referred back to the Governing Body for further consideration and report to the next Conference.

Another constitutional question which arose during the Conference related to the proposed inclusion in the draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport of an Article permitting Federal States to ratify the Convention in respect not of all the workers coming within its scope but of certain specified classes of those workers only. After careful examination by a specially appointed sub-Committee it was decided not to proceed with this proposal but instead a Resolution was submitted to the Conference and approved by it requesting the Governing Body to undertake a study of the position of Federal States as regards ratification of Conventions and to submit a report to the twenty-sixth session of the Conference.

In accordance with a view which had been expressed by the British Government representative on the Governing Body, one afternoon during the Conference was left free for an informal discussion, which any Member of the Conference who was interested was invited to attend. The subject discussed was minimum wage fixing machinery. A considerable number of delegates and advisers attended the discussion and an interesting and useful exchange of views and experience resulted.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July. The improvement was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture. On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated* that at 10th July, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,912,000. This was 102,000 more than at 12th June, 1939, and 656,000 more than at 18th July, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 10th July, 1939, was 8·8† compared with 9·4 at 12th June, 1939, and 12·5 at 18th July, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·1† at 10th July, 1939, 9·7 at 12th June, 1939, and 12·9 at 18th July, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·9†, 4·2 and 4·3 respectively.

At 10th July, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,013,636 wholly unemployed, 190,364 temporarily stopped, and 52,424 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,256,424. This was 93,155 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 516,692 less than at 18th July, 1938.

The total of 1,256,424 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at 10th July, 1939, included 634,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 462,474 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 28,015 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 131,784 other persons, of whom 27,449 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 10th July, 1939, was 1,326,134, as compared with 1,417,239 at 12th June, 1939, and 1,875,083 at 18th July, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment in July was good for the time of year in most districts.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—There was a further improvement in the pig iron industry in July. In iron and steel manufacture employment during July remained good. It continued fair in the tinplate industry and good in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—Employment showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July in all the principal sections of the engineering industry, and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; it was good in constructional and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in textile engineering. Reports of shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again received from many districts.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 10th July showed a further improvement on the whole.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment at 10th July showed a further improvement, and shortages of skilled weavers were reported from several districts.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further marked improvement, especially in the woollen section, and was very good; there was a considerable increase in overtime working. In the carpet section employment continued good in most districts.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at all the dates mentioned include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme and also persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938.

† See footnote * in first column on page 295.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement and was very good; shortages of skilled labour were reported from many districts. Employment continued fair in the lace trade and fairly good in the silk and artificial silk industries. There was a decline in the linen trade and employment was slack, but it improved slightly in the jute trade. Employment continued to improve in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades and was moderate; short-time working, however, continued in many areas.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline in many areas and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades also there was a seasonal decline in most districts, but employment generally was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trades employment declined in some areas, but remained good in London, the Midlands and the North-West. It was stated that there were shortages of machinists and other skilled workers in the tailoring, dressmaking and shirt and collar trades at certain centres in London, Glasgow and Lancashire. In the glove trade employment continued to improve, with less short-time working: a shortage of skilled workers was reported from Barnstaple. The corset trade showed improvement at some centres and employment on the whole continued good. In the hat trade employment was fair in most areas except Luton; in that area employment declined during the first half of the month, but subsequently showed a gradual improvement.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 10th July showed little change on the whole as compared with 12th June; it was better than a year ago.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve and was good on the whole in all sections; shortages of female workers were reported from certain Midland and London centres.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a decline in the decorating branch, but an improvement in some other occupations, and was good on the whole. In individual occupations it was good with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. In brick manufacture, employment in July continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades again showed a slight improvement and was fairly good; with mill sawyers employment continued to improve and was good; with coachbuilders it remained good.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making and printing industries employment showed an improvement and was good on the whole. It also improved with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight improvement at 10th July, but was still slack on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment showed a further slight improvement and was fair generally; in other sections also it improved and was fairly good.

Fishing.—Employment improved in July in all sections of the fishing industry; a shortage of trawl hands was reported from Aberdeen.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers at 10th July showed a slight improvement as compared with 12th June. There was also a further slight improvement in employment among seamen, and shortages of deck hands were again reported from several ports.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

An analysis is given below of the numbers of unemployed:—on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 10th July, 1939 persons

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men	783,028	120,259	50,572	953,859
Boys	24,538	2,502	111	27,151
Women	179,942	64,256	1,732	245,930
Girls	26,128	3,347	9	29,484
Total	1,013,636	190,364	52,424	1,256,424
Decrease (—) as compared with				
12th June, 1939 ...	— 85,157	— 5,261	— 2,737	— 93,155
18th July, 1938 ...	— 230,825	— 277,409	— 8,458	— 516,692
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men	824,449	122,192	52,698	999,339
Boys	26,625	2,562	113	29,300
Women	195,934	68,718	1,747	266,399
Girls	27,364	3,723	9	31,096
Total	1,074,372	197,195	54,567	1,326,134
Decrease (—) as compared with				
12th June, 1939 ...	— 84,880	— 3,050	— 3,175	— 91,105
18th July, 1938 ...	— 255,235	— 284,799	— 8,915	— 548,949

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

The following Table shows the percentages* unemployed at 10th July, 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.

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.
London ...	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.5	5.6	6.2	2.3	6.7	2.9
S. Eastern ...	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.4	1.7	3.0	1.8
S. Western ...	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.5	1.6	5.7	1.7
Midlands ...	6.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.9	3.3	5.6	3.4
N. Eastern ...	9.2	6.6	8.5	9.6	6.7	8.8	2.8	4.5	3.0
N. Western ...	13.3	10.3	12.3	13.5	10.3	12.4	5.9	7.7	5.9
Northern ...	14.9	8.3	13.8	15.2	8.3	14.1	6.6	8.1	6.7
Scotland ...	12.5	8.9	11.5	13.1	8.9	11.9	5.2	11.2	5.7
Wales ...	16.1	9.9	15.3	16.5	9.9	15.7	8.0	7.5	8.0
Special Schemes	2.1	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.5	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	9.1	7.0	8.5	9.5	7.0	8.8	3.1	5.8	3.3
N. IRELAND	21.8	20.4	21.3	22.5	20.4	21.7	17.6	21.7	17.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9

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 July, 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.						
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
17 April ...	1,217,085	48,935	327,116	51,258	1,644,394	1,726,083
15 May ...	1,108,893	36,335	304,813	42,241	1,492,282	1,565,313
12 June ...	1,022,790	28,264	266,836	31,689	1,349,579	1,417,239
10 July ...	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424	1,326,134

(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 July, 1938 :—

Date.	General and Agri-cultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males	Total.
1938.									
18th July ...	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
17th April ...	11.9	9.8	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.6	5.6	14.5	6.1
15th May ...	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7
12th June ...	10.0	7.9	9.4	10.4	7.9	9.7	4.0	7.1	4.2
10th July ...	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9

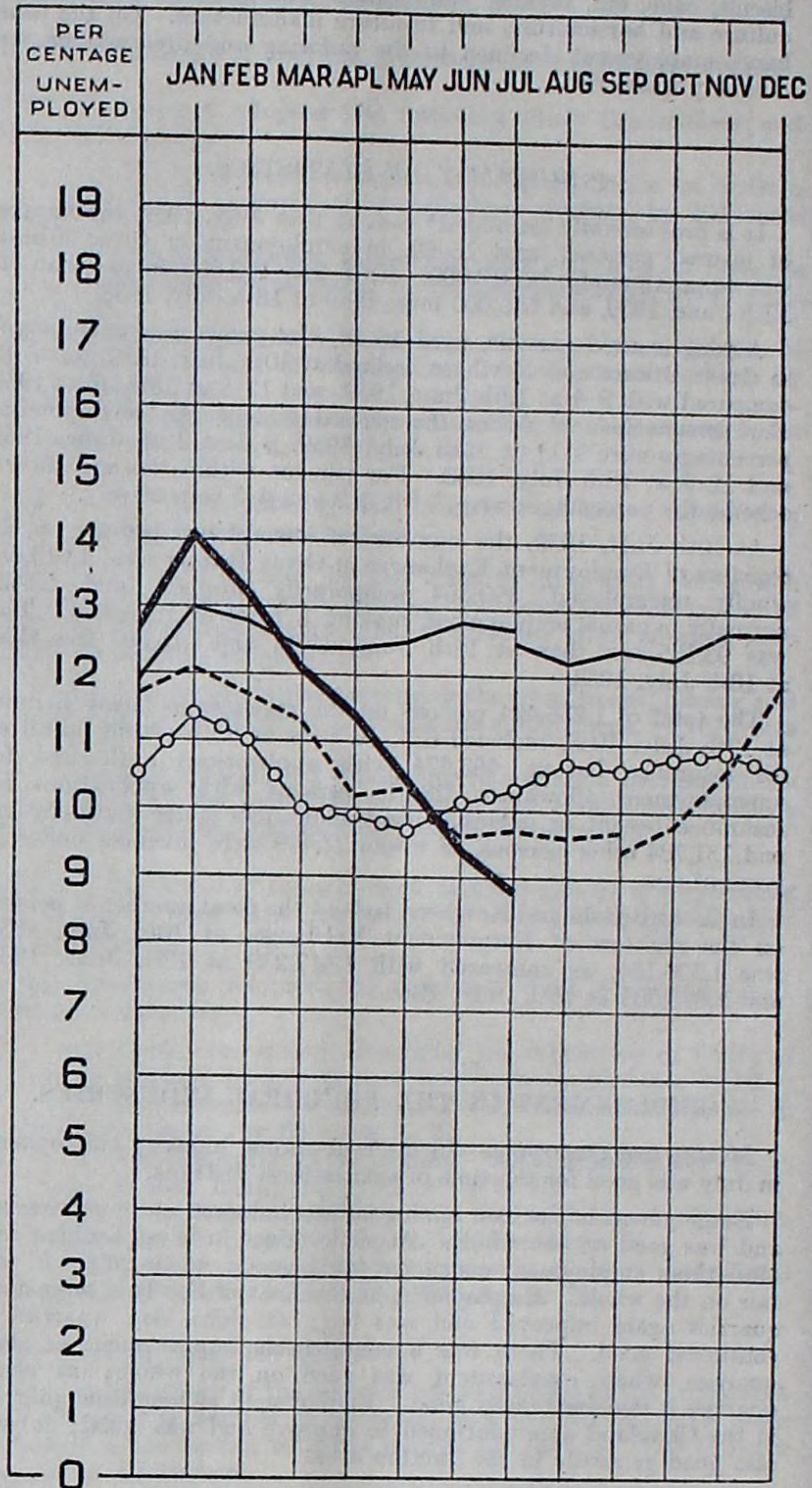
* The percentages are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons, at July, 1939.

† The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately.

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

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.)

	Five weeks ended 24th July, 1939.		Period 26th July, 1938, to 24th July, 1939.			
			Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.
Men ...	189,456	170,967	1,999,878	+ 354,290	1,849,842	+ 339,144
Boys ...	28,597	20,524	333,746	- 12,880	262,798	- 1,110
Women	86,665	65,403	774,377	+ 29,220	598,392	+ 35,805
Girls ...	26,614	19,025	317,444	- 9,242	248,575	- 911
Total ...	331,332	275,919	3,425,445	+ 361,388	2,959,607	+ 372,928

* 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. The effect of this inclusion is shown by the two points on the chart for July, 1938. See also footnote * 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 five weeks ended 24th July, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,676 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in July was good for the time of year in most districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.0* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 13.1† at 12th June, 1939, and 22.2 at 18th July, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 1.2 (from 8.8 to 7.6); the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.1 (from 4.3 to 4.4).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 10th July, 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 10th July, 1939.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a			
	Numbers.		Percentages.*			
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Month before.† Year before.†
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland	2,653	117	5.7	0.3	6.0	- 0.6 - 16.8
Durham	9,216	977	7.5	0.8	8.3	- 1.0 - 13.9
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,120	144	13.6	1.7	15.3	- 2.2 - 5.0
Yorkshire	7,125	10,415	4.9	7.2	12.1	- 4.0 - 12.5
Lancashire and Cheshire	7,576	2,937	11.1	4.3	15.4	- 4.3 - 3.4
Derbyshire	1,549	4,780	3.1	9.6	12.7	+ 0.5 - 3.9
Notts. and Leicester	2,453	10,447	4.3	18.1	22.4	+ 8.0 - 8.9
Warwickshire	499	86	3.6	0.6	4.2	+ 0.1 - 2.3
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	2,980	1,932	5.2	3.4	8.6	- 0.9 - 7.0
Glos. and Somerset	402	46	4.4	0.5	4.9	- 1.1 - 18.0
Kent	110	—	1.7	—	1.7	- 1.1 - 6.5
Wales and Monmouth	18,760	2,782	11.1	1.6	12.7	- 1.3 - 8.6
England and Wales (including areas not shown above)	55,015	34,664	7.3	4.6	11.9	- 1.1 - 9.8
SCOTLAND	10,253	3,287	9.9	3.2	13.1	- 0.6 - 13.1
GREAT BRITAIN	65,268	37,951	7.6	4.4	12.0	- 1.1 - 10.2

The Table below shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July, 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.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
	22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland	44,768	- 0.3	5.11	- 0.26	+ 0.44	
Durham	112,542	- 0.4	5.13	- 0.30	+ 0.57	
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,735	- 0.7	5.64	+ 0.12	+ 0.31	
South Yorkshire	97,510	- 0.5	4.49	- 0.20	+ 0.44	
West Yorkshire	43,677	- 0.3	4.26	- 0.40	+ 0.38	
Lancs. and Cheshire	56,100	- 0.6	4.10	- 0.72	- 0.31	
Derbyshire	44,268	- 0.5	3.49	- 0.29	+ 0.10	
Notts. and Leicester	54,925	- 0.2	4.21	- 0.13	+ 0.66	
Warwick	16,559	- 0.5	5.31	+ 0.09	+ 0.22	
North Staffordshire	23,839	- 0.6	5.15	- 0.11	+ 0.56	
South Staffs., S.Worcs. and Salop	25,995	- 1.6	4.73	+ 0.21	+ 0.37	
Glos. and Somerset	8,256	- 0.4	5.28	- 0.28	+ 0.32	
Kent	6,467	- 0.8	5.57	+ 0.06	+ 0.07	
North Wales	9,464	- 0.7	5.56	- 0.12	+ 0.19	
South Wales and Mon.	129,739	- 0.2	5.55	- 0.28	+ 0.50	
England and Wales	680,844	- 0.4	4.81	- 0.25	+ 0.39	
SCOTLAND:						
Mid and East Lothians	13,205	- 0.2	5.08	- 0.31	+ 2.12	
Fife and Clackmannan	22,773	- 0.8	2.57	- 2.08	+ 0.11	
Rest of Scotland	51,851	- 1.0	2.69	- 2.93	- 0.01	
Scotland	87,829	- 0.8	3.02	- 2.32	+ 0.34	
GREAT BRITAIN	768,673	- 0.5	4.60	- 0.49	+ 0.38	

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 10th July, 1939, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1938. Revised percentages, for Great Britain and for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, based on the numbers insured at July, 1939, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

† Comparison between the figures for 10th July and earlier dates is affected to some extent by revision, in July, 1939, of the industry classification on the books of unemployed persons, in connection with the annual exchange of unemployment books.

† See footnote † in next column.

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939, was 1.17 days per week, of which 0.56 of a day was due to want of trade and 0.55 of a day to holidays. The figure for the fortnight ended 17th June, 1939, was 0.68 of a day per week, of which 0.57 of a day was due to want of trade, and that for the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938, was 1.55 days per week, of which 0.96 of a day was due to want of trade and 0.54 of a day to holidays.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 17,682,300 tons, as compared with 17,499,200 tons in the four weeks ended 17th June, 1939 (which included the Whitsun holidays), and 16,389,800 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1938.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed an improvement and was good on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 6.5* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 8.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 14.2 at 18th July, 1938.

The Table below summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns. The numbers of workpeople returned as employed exclude persons on holiday with pay.

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
	Fortnight ended 22nd July 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd July 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland	2,437	Per cent. - 6.7	5.77	Days. + 0.50	+ 1.35	
Cumberland and Lancashire	1,750	+ 4.4	6.00	...	+ 0.23	
Other Districts	1,851	- 1.3	5.64	- 0.14	+ 0.40	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,038	- 2.0	5.80	+ 0.17	+ 0.76	

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed in and about shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939, by firms making returns was 2,234, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1939, and of 6.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1938.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 5.85 in July, 1939, as compared with 6.00 in both June, 1939, and July, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July showed a further improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 10.5 at 12th June, 1939, and 16.8 at 18th July, 1938. According to returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation, 115 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, 1939, compared with 114 at the end of June, 1939, and 90 at the end of July, 1938. The figures are analysed below:—

Districts.	No. of Furnaces in blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	July, 1939.	June, 1939.	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland	31	30	24	+ 1	+ 7
Cumberland and W. Lancs	7	7	8	...	- 1
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire	6	6	7	...	- 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants	26	26	22	...	+ 4
Lincolnshire	16	15	11	+ 1	+ 5
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick	10	9	4	+ 1	+ 6
South Wales and Mon.	8	8	4	...	+ 4
England and Wales	104	101	80	+ 3	+ 24
Scotland	11	13	10	- 2	+ 1
Great Britain	115	114	90	+ 1	+ 25

The production of pig iron in July, 1939, amounted to 743,600 tons, compared with 715,700 tons in June, 1939, and 507,800 tons in July, 1938.

* See footnote * in previous column.

† 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.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.2* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 24.7 at 18th July, 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.†		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,638	+ 0.6	44,935	+ 0.4	+ 35.5	
Puddling Forges ...	351	- 25.3	1,407	- 19.0	- 11.5	
Rolling Mills ...	22,486	- 0.3	122,220	- 0.2	+ 28.6	
Forging and Pressing	1,548	+ 3.3	8,503	+ 2.4	+ 3.5	
Founding ...	7,882	- 1.0	45,016	- 0.2	+ 10.1	
Other Departments	12,593	+ 1.6	71,222	+ 1.8	+ 28.0	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	14,124	- 0.5	82,012	- 0.3	+ 12.5	
TOTAL ...	66,622	- 0.1	375,315	+ 0.2	+ 22.1	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	14,521	+ 0.1	83,725	+ 1.3	+ 35.7	
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	25,364	+ 0.1	142,558	+ 0.3	+ 12.7	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	361	- 10.0	2,002	- 7.4	+ 32.7	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	5,084	- 1.0	25,558	- 4.5	+ 2.4	
Staffordshire ...	5,753	+ 0.4	32,386	+ 0.3	+ 20.6	
Other Midland Counties ...	6,058	- 0.5	34,884	+ 0.7	+ 7.1	
Wales and Monmouth ...	9,481	+ 0.1	54,202	+ 0.6	+ 62.5	
Total, Eng. and Wales	66,622	- 0.1	375,315	+ 0.2	+ 22.1	
Scotland ...	†	†	†	†	†	
TOTAL ...	66,622	- 0.1	375,315	+ 0.2	+ 22.1	

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, the same as in June, 1939, compared with 5.4 in July, 1938. The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,153,100 tons in July, 1939, as compared with 1,175,600 tons in June, 1939, and 683,200 tons in July, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in July continued fair. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 11.0 at 12th June, 1939, and 42.0 at 18th July, 1938.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued good.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd July, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :—

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
					Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	60	- 2	343	- 1	+ 83	
Steel Sheet	12	...	110	+ 3	+ 51	
Total ...	72	- 2	453	+ 2	+ 134	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July in all the principal sections of the industry, and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; it was good in constructional and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in textile engineering. Reports of shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again received from many districts.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

† 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.

‡ Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 22nd July, 1939, and 23rd July, 1938.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 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 10th July, 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 ...	2,988	493	39	289	2,116	5,925	- 898	- 4,279
South-Eastern	1,056	223	77	95	1,023	2,474	- 440	- 1,470
South-Western	593	100	342	74	1,097	2,206	- 713	- 2,004
Midlands ...	2,739	793	11	637	5,964	10,144	- 194	- 13,349
North-Eastern	4,196	165	152	260	577	5,350	- 879	- 3,724
North-Western	9,086	1,091	142	482	1,875	12,676	- 1,444	- 5,678
Northern	3,253	361	1,454	774	418	6,260	- 292	- 1,146
Scotland ...	4,920	172	1,353	1,087	798	8,330	- 914	- 3,393
Wales ...	626	84	31	236	395	1,372	- 169	- 772
Northern Ireland	818	74	362	68	517	1,839	+ 49	- 648
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND	30,275	3,556	3,963	4,002	14,780	56,576	- 5,894	- 36,463
Percentages* Unemployed at 10th July, 1939.								
London ...	2.4	2.6	10.8	4.1	2.9	2.6	- 0.4	- 1.9
South-Eastern	2.4	1.9	1.8	9.7	2.2	2.3	- 0.4	- 1.3
South-Western	1.8	2.9	4.0	6.3	1.9	2.1	- 0.7	- 1.9
Midlands ...	2.6	2.1	10.0	5.6	4.8	3.6	- 0.1	- 4.8
North-Eastern	4.7	2.8	9.9	8.4	3.5	4.6	- 0.7	- 3.2
North-Western	7.8	4.1	15.8	8.8	5.1	6.8	- 0.8	- 3.1
Northern	8.4	4.2	9.0	10.5	8.0	8.2	- 0.4	- 1.5
Scotland ...	6.9	4.3	7.1	14.0	4.8	7.0	- 0.8	- 2.8
Wales ...	10.4	11.4	8.6	10.3	8.9	9.9	- 1.2	- 5.6
Northern Ireland	13.0	18.0	6.4	27.2	8.8	10.0	+ 0.3	- 3.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND	4.7	3.0	6.9	8.6	3.8	4.5	- 0.5	- 2.9
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with :—								
June, 1939	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.5	—	—
July, 1938	- 2.7	- 2.0	- 0.9	- 2.5	- 3.9	- 2.9	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment improved on the whole and was fair in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment improved in general engineering and was good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved slightly in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture and fairly good in general engineering; in textile engineering the slight improvement previously reported was maintained and employment was moderate. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general, electrical and constructional engineering, and in aircraft manufacture; in motor vehicle manufacture there was a slight decline. In Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, employment remained good. Employment in London and the Southern Counties continued very good generally.

In Scotland employment showed a further improvement in general engineering and was good. In Wales employment improved generally and was moderate. In Northern Ireland it declined slightly and was moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement on the whole. There was an improvement in new construction on the Wear and in repair work on the Bristol Channel; there was also a slight improvement on the Tyne and Tees. Employment remained good on the Thames and Medway and on the South Coast; there was little change on the East Coast of Scotland, the Clyde and the Mersey and employment continued slack on the Humber. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from the Thames and Medway.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 10th July, 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages* Unemployed at 10th July, 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,402	- 16	- 54	13.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
South-Eastern	266	- 57	- 155	4.4	- 1.0	- 2.6
South-Western	2,110	- 17	- 526	7.3	- 0.1	- 1.9
Midlands ...	51	- 14	- 36	19.6	- 5.4	- 13.9
North-Eastern	1,084	+ 89	- 290	21.1	+ 1.7	- 5.6
North-Western	6,311	- 44	- 97	23.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Northern ...	8,896	- 1,512	- 1,365	23.7	- 4.0	- 3.6
Scotland ...	9,916	+ 7	- 643	21.2	...	- 1.4
Wales ...	1,102	- 196	- 444	24.1	- 4.3	- 9.7
Northern Ireland	1,594	+ 139	- 758	16.9	+ 1.5	- 8.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	32,732	- 1,621	- 4,174	18.7	- 0.9	- 2.4

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement, and shortages of skilled weavers were reported from several districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.4* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 13.9 at 12th June, 1939, and 28.8 at 18th July, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11.7*, 13.2 and 27.5; in the manufacturing department they were 13.1*, 14.7 and 30.2.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,489	+ 1.6	+ 24.0	18,408	+ 0.7	+ 24.6
Spinning ...	19,228	- 0.5	+ 22.2	34,226	- 0.2	+ 29.4
Weaving ...	17,218	+ 1.8	+ 11.3	31,984	+ 4.3	+ 22.0
Other ...	6,489	+ 1.2	+ 11.3	14,826	+ 1.5	+ 16.4
Total ...	53,424	+ 0.9	+ 17.4	99,444	+ 1.6	+ 24.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,519	- 0.2	+ 40.2	6,039	+ 0.0	+ 47.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,524	+ 1.1	+ 21.5	8,095	+ 2.9	+ 34.9
Oldham ...	11,000	+ 2.5	+ 18.1	21,252	+ 1.5	+ 21.5
Bolton and Leigh ...	8,962	+ 1.1	+ 19.1	16,231	+ 1.1	+ 25.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,373	- 0.2	+ 10.6	10,448	+ 1.5	+ 13.1
Manchester ...	3,272	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	6,215	+ 2.2	+ 5.5
Preston and Chorley ...	3,574	+ 2.1	+ 12.2	6,671	+ 3.1	+ 31.0
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	2,601	- 0.9	+ 7.7	4,853	+ 3.1	+ 11.7
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,240	+ 3.7	+ 19.0	4,713	+ 6.2	+ 33.7
Colne and Nelson ...	2,206	- 0.8	+ 12.2	5,047	- 0.1	+ 17.1
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,835	- 1.1	+ 61.1	4,093	- 1.5	+ 64.9
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,009	+ 0.2	+ 11.2	1,771	+ 2.4	+ 30.7
Other Districts ...	2,309	- 2.0	+ 4.7	4,016	- 0.5	+ 18.8
Total ...	53,424	+ 0.9	+ 17.4	99,444	+ 1.6	+ 24.0

Returns from firms employing about 53,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, showed that about 4½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and at Stockport employment showed little change compared with June, but was considerably better than in July, 1938. There was a slight improvement at Glossop, and also at Hyde, where there was a shortage of fancy weavers. In the spinning department at Stalybridge employment showed a further improvement, less short time was worked and cardroom workers and winders were in demand.

In the Oldham district employment improved generally. In the spinning department, however, it was still bad; in the manufacturing department it was fair to good, and very good with weavers of heavy goods. A shortage of weavers was reported in the velvet and fustian weaving sections.

At Bolton there was a slight general improvement; employment was still bad, however, with spinners, and slack with cardroom workers; in the manufacturing department it continued fair. At Rochdale employment improved in the manufacturing department; a shortage of weavers was reported. At Bury and at Leigh employment showed a general slight improvement; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Heywood.

At Accrington, Blackburn and Padiham employment improved slightly; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at Burnley, Bury, Darwen, Great Harwood, Colne and Nelson. In the spinning department at Preston and at Chorley, where there was said to be a shortage of comber tenters, employment improved; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at these centres and shortages of weavers were reported. In the Rossendale Valley employment showed little change and continued bad.

At Huddersfield employment improved slightly; at Todmorden there was little general change.

The following Table shows the number 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 10th July, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 10th July, 1939.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room	770	2,171	249	1,691	4,881	— 642
Spinning	4,435	1,927	2,405	1,361	10,128	— 1,225
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	885	3,391	767	3,054	8,097	— 174
Weaving	3,010	8,654	716	2,118	14,498	— 2,098
Other Processes ...	531	243	135	140	1,049	— 19
Total	9,631	16,386	4,272	8,364	38,653	— 4,158

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further marked improvement, especially in the woollen section, and was very good; there was a considerable increase in overtime working. Employment was much better generally than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 6.7* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.1 at 12th June, 1939, and 22.1 at 18th July, 1938.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed an improvement and short-time working was further reduced. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July, showed that in the worsted section as a whole, 10½ per cent. were on short time† in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 14½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 4 per cent. were on short time, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 22½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each. In the spinning department, 6½ per cent. were on short time, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 15½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time† 20½ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime 10 per cent. and 5½ hours.

Among woollsorters employment was again described as good, and was better than in June. In the wool combing department a further increase in machinery activity was reported in all sections. In the spinning and weaving departments short-time working was reduced in most districts.

At Bradford employment showed a further improvement in the combing and spinning departments, and short-time working was again considerably reduced; there was also a slight improvement in the weaving department. At Shipley employment again improved in most sections. There was a further improvement in the spinning section at Halifax, where short-time working was reduced and overtime working increased. Employment was also better than in June at Keighley and Huddersfield; a shortage of skilled labour was reported from the latter centre. There was little change at Leeds.

Woollen Section.—Employment again improved considerably and was very good; short-time working was greatly reduced and overtime working much increased. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 7½ per cent. were on short time† in that week, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 30 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the spinning department, 6 per cent. were on short time, losing 5½ hours each on the average, and 39 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time† 9 per cent. and 7½ hours; overtime 25½ per cent. and 5½ hours.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts and at Leeds and Morley showed a further marked improvement and was very good; there was little short-time working, and overtime working was much increased, especially in the weaving department; it was stated that there were shortages of skilled operatives, particularly at Morley. In the Heavy Woollen District employment again improved, and much activity was reported in the rag and shoddy trade; there were shortages of male and female workers.

In the blanket trade employment continued very good in Yorkshire and at Witney; shortages of skilled labour were reported. Employment among flannel workers improved at Rochdale and Saddleworth and continued good. In the West of England it was very good. Employment again improved in the South of Scotland, and short-time working was further reduced; there was said to be a shortage of women weavers.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month and continued good in most districts. The percentage unemployed at 10th July, 1939, was 7.1*, the same as at 12th June, 1939, compared with 19.4 at 18th July, 1938.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Per Cent.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).		Per Cent.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926† = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,511	+ 2.3	99.7	25,637	+ 4.4	93.8
Spinning ...	35,446	+ 0.9	84.1	58,403	+ 3.4	87.4
Weaving ...	13,806	- 0.1	73.7	28,094	+ 3.0	72.9
Other Departments ...	10,021	+ 0.2	94.8	22,741	+ 1.4	83.2
Not Specified ...	1,313	- 1.1	76.6	2,822	+ 5.6	64.3
Total—Worsted	70,097	+ 0.8	84.1	137,697	+ 3.2	83.5
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	904	+ 5.1	75.8	2,252	+ 6.0	87.8
Spinning ...	12,981	+ 2.9	92.8	33,275	+ 9.2	121.6
Weaving ...	22,221	+ 3.2	95.9	46,949	+ 10.9	115.2
Other Departments ...	14,314	+ 1.3	86.2	36,707	+ 6.1	100.8
Not Specified ...	1,623	+ 13.7	77.8	3,751	+ 20.8	87.1
Total—Woollen	52,043	+ 2.9	91.2	122,934	+ 9.2	110.0
CARPET SECTION:	11,646	+ 0.7	127.8	23,273	- 0.1	139.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry	133,786	+ 1.6	89.1	283,904	+ 5.4	96.9

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

† The figures given in this 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 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926† = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Bradford ...	29,724	+ 1.6	83.5	61,465	+ 4.6	78.7
Huddersfield ...	6,841	+ 0.7	86.1	14,240	+ 2.3	84.2
Halifax ...	7,444	- 0.6	71.1	13,761	+ 2.7	73.3
Leeds ...	7,379	- 1.3	85.0	14,657	+ 0.6	93.1
Keighley ...	6,921	+ 1.0	85.9	13,061	+ 3.3	93.5
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,274	+ 0.8	99.3	5,251	+ 4.3	103.9
Total — West Riding ...	61,583	+ 0.8	83.0	122,435	+ 3.5	82.2
West of England and Midlands	4,376	+ 1.9	87.2	8,535	+ 3.2	87.4
Lancashire ...	374	- 2.1	130.0	722	- 0.6	138.4
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,764	- 0.5	103.3	6,005	- 1.2	131.7
Total—Worsted	70,097	+ 0.8	84.1	137,697	+ 3.2	83.5
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	13,415	+ 2.8	97.3	35,102	+ 11.9	111.6
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	10,526	+ 2.2	87.2	24,964	+ 9.6	119.9
Leeds ...	8,128	+ 5.3	104.4	20,258	+ 11.1	131.7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,557	+ 0.1	103.0	6,080	+ 2.2	103.3
Bradford ...	1,198	+ 4.4	95.0	2,913	+ 6.1	96.1
Total — West Riding ...	35,824	+ 3.1	97.1	89,317	+ 10.1	120.4
Lancashire ...	4,263	+ 1.5	89.8	9,454	+ 4.0	99.2
W. of England, Mids. and Wales	3,440	+ 1.1	80.1	6,920	+ 3.6	101.0
Scotland and N. England ...	8,516	+ 3.7	80.0	17,243	+ 9.4	88.4
Total—Woollen	52,043	+ 2.9	91.2	122,934	+ 9.2	110.0
CARPET SECTION:	11,646	+ 0.7	127.8	23,273	- 0.1	139.1
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,786	+ 1.6	89.1	283,904	+ 5.4	96.9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 17th June, 1939.

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (— without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 2.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.0
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 0.6
TOTAL ...	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	- 1.0	+ 2.8
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	—	+ 1.1	+ 3.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.2
Leeds ...	—	+ 6.5	+ 4.1	+ 7.4	+ 5.3
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 3.6	+ 3.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.6
TOTAL ...	—	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.9

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the Registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 10th July, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 10th July, 1939.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting	29	2	11	1	43	— 25
Wool Washing and Preparing	243	118	96	76	533	— 101
Wool Combing	159	209	121	47	536	— 218
Wool Carding	163	43	90	13	309	— 150
Woollen Spinning	59	62	37	68	226	— 194
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	170	627	81	515	1,393	— 546
Woollen Winding and Warping	31	24	49	34	138	— 60
Worsted Winding and Warping	52	145	141	368	706	— 99
Woollen Weaving	60	123	84	274	541	— 501
Worsted Weaving	80	436	86	1,275	1,877	— 489
Other Processes	370	119	229	118	836	— 186
TOTAL	1,416	1,908	1,025	2,789	7,138	— 2,569

* 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 at 10th July showed little change on the whole as compared with 12th June, 1939; it was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.2* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.6 at 12th June, 1939, and with 15.3 at 18th July, 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 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,404	- 4.3	+ 5.8	5,590	- 3.1	+ 14.6
Leicester ...	10,216	- 0.3	+ 6.9	25,171	+ 1.8	+ 12.6
Leicester Country District ...	5,689	+ 0.3	+ 6.6	13,597	+ 2.0	+ 15.7
Northampton ...	5,475	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	13,792	+ 6.3	+ 11.2
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,742	+ 2.1	+ 9.9	18,498	+ 2.9	+ 18.8
Kettering and District ...	5,029	- 0.2	+ 3.5	12,994	+ 0.8	+ 8.0
Rest of Northants ...	1,831	- 0.4	+ 9.5	4,517	- 0.6	+ 11.4
Stafford and District ...	2,329	- 0.4	- 5.8	5,260	+ 5.9	+ 40.2
Norwich and District ...	5,660	- 5.9	+ 6.6	12,085	- 9.1	+ 12.6
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,337	- 0.4	- 1.3	2,924	+ 2.7	+ 10.7
Leeds and District ...	1,562	- 0.6	+ 11.2	3,720	- 2.2	+ 10.5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,833	+ 1.3	+ 8.6	17,417	+ 1.5	+ 14.3
Birmingham and District ...	859	- 0.6	- 0.2	1,762	+ 5.6	+ 1.6
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,819	+ 0.6	+ 7.7	8,782	+ 6.3	+ 12.7
England and Wales ...	60,785	- 0.2	+ 5.9	146,109	+ 1.3	+ 13.9
Scotland ...	1,002	...	+ 2.0	2,354	+ 3.3	+ 3.4
Great Britain ...	61,787	- 0.2	+ 5.9	148,463	+ 1.3	+ 13.7

Returns from firms employing about 60,900 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, showed that about 21½ per cent. of those workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 6 hours each on the average, while 13 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of nearly 3½ hours each on the average. A considerable number of workpeople were on short time in Leicester, Northampton, Stafford and Norwich; in the Higham and Rushden district, however, a large number of people continued to work overtime.

Employment in London showed a decline and was moderate in both East and North London.

At Leicester there was little change in employment, and short-time working continued: employment was better, however, than a year ago. In the Leicester Country District generally, there was little change in employment, but more people were working overtime than short time; employment continued good at Hinckley and Coalville.

At Northampton employment improved and was good; short-time working continued, but employment was better than a year ago. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed a further slight improvement, and there was again a large number of people on overtime. At Kettering there was little change in employment, which continued very good. At Wellingborough it was good, and a shortage of certain classes of skilled labour was reported.

At Stafford employment continued fair; short time was still worked but was less than a month ago.

There was a further decline at Norwich, with an increase in short-time working, but employment was better than a year ago.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district continued fair; a shortage of skilled workers in the light shoe trade was reported from Bristol. At Leeds there was a further slight decline.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved slightly and was fairly good. Short time was worked at Bury and Rawtenstall, but employment was good at Bacup and very good at Kendal.

In Scotland generally there was little change in employment; it improved at Kilmarnock and Maybole, and was good.

The following Table shows the number 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 10th July, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 10th July, 1939.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're :						
Preparing Dept. ...	82	14	45	17	158	- 36
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	189	11	111	20	331	- 18
Clicking Dept. ...	351	5	572	3	931	- 223
Closing Dept. ...	16	492	4	1,026	1,538	- 77
Making Dept. ...	888	18	750	36	1,692	- 60
Finishing Dept. ...	592	301	448	437	1,778	+ 13
Slipper Making ...	143	92	405	290	930	+ 57
Clog Making ...	13	—	5	1	19	+ 2
Repairing and Hand- Sewn Work ...	554	2	50	—	606	- 78
Total ...	2,828	935	2,390	1,830	7,983	- 420

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7.1* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 8.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 8.3 at 18th July, 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 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd July, 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	4,408	- 1.1	- 6.7	12,065	- 1.6	- 7.4
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	10,548	- 1.3	- 9.5	30,322	- 1.8	- 10.0
South and South West Counties and Wales ...	3,121	- 0.3	- 7.2	8,912	- 1.9	- 9.4
Scotland ...	1,181	- 2.8	- 8.0	2,873	- 1.4	- 8.3
Total ...	19,258	- 1.2	- 8.4	54,172	- 1.7	- 9.2

RETURNS from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 19,004 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 9 hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a decline in the decorating branch but an improvement in some other occupations, and was good on the whole. There was an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of skilled labour, particularly carpenters and joiners, in many districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with carpenters, good with bricklayers, masons and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was fair, but with navvies, general labourers and certain other occupations it remained slack.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as 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 10th July, 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	5,116	216	3.3	- 1.2	- 3.2
Bricklayers ...	110,640	8,084	368	7.3	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Masons ...	22,770	1,666	66	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	1,090	110	11.7	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Plasterers ...	38,220	5,633	230	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 6.0
Painters ...	143,400	17,272	405	12.0	+ 3.1	- 1.4
Plumbers ...	45,230	3,375	171	7.5	- 0.6	- 1.2
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	305,300	28,069	1,085	9.2	- 0.5	- 2.6
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	101,750	24,156	550	23.7	- 0.8	- 7.4
All other occupations ...	120,300	24,572	783	20.4	+ 0.6	- 3.5
Total ...	1,050,110	119,033	3,984	11.3	...	- 2.3
Divisions.						
London ...	237,860	29,251	67	12.3	+ 0.5	- 2.4
South-Eastern ...	137,780	10,860	94	7.9	+ 0.3	- 2.5
South-Western ...	117,360	6,034	117	5.1	- 0.2	- 3.8
Midlands ...	132,780	11,778	865	8.9	- 0.1	- 1.6
North-Eastern ...	91,050	9,357	801	10.3	- 0.5	- 1.0
North-Western ...	123,520	20,356	815	16.5	- 0.5	- 1.1
Northern ...	53,600	8,723	536	16.3	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Scotland ...	97,840	10,128	464	10.4	+ 0.6	- 2.4
Wales ...	37,530	6,382	172	17.0	- 0.4	- 4.4
Northern Ireland	20,790	6,164	53	29.6	+ 0.9	- 9.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	1,050,110	119,033	3,984	11.3	...	- 2.3

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,396,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in July, 1939, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £6,612,100, compared with £9,562,300 in July, 1938.

An analysis of these figures by districts and by classes of buildings, together with statistics of building plans approved in the second quarter of 1939 will be found on page 314 of this issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement at 10th July, but was still slack on the whole. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.3* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 17.1 at 12th June, 1939, and 19.3 at 18th July, 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 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China ...	1,612	- 0.6	+ 0.3	3,138	+ 0.5	+ 8.7
Earthenware ...	6,941	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	14,021	+ 4.2	+ 6.0
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,182	+ 0.9	...	4,314	+ 4.0	+ 3.3
Total ...	10,735	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	21,473	+ 3.6	+ 5.8
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	8,312	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	15,251	+ 4.1	+ 7.6
Other Districts ...	2,423	+ 1.6	- 3.5	6,222	+ 2.3	+ 1.7
Total ...	10,735	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	21,473	+ 3.6	+ 5.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,511 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,326, or about 12½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd July, 1939; on the other hand, 328, or about 3 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 7½ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further improvement during July, and was good generally; it was much better than a year ago.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was good on the whole; a shortage of machine minders was reported from Leeds. At some centres, however, including Bradford, it was described as slack, while at other centres, including Edinburgh (machine branch) and Belfast, it was said to be moderate. Employment with electrotypes and stereotypers was good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed an improvement as compared with June, but little change as compared with July, 1938. With lithographic artists it continued fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and also with a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.0* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 4.3 at 12th June, 1939, and with 10.5 at 18th July, 1938. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 5.7*, 6.5 and 6.1; in the cardboard-box, paper bag and stationery industries they were 4.3*, 5.0 and 5.8.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1939.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1939.	June, 1939.	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	36,973	3.1	3.0	2.8	+0.1	+0.3
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	15,153	3.6	4.5	4.5	-0.9	-0.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	8,041	2.6	2.6	2.6	...	...
Scotland ...	5,356	3.0	4.3	1.5	-1.3	+1.5
Other Districts ...	12,430	1.7	1.6	2.2	+0.1	-0.5
Total ...	77,953	2.9	3.1	2.9	-0.2	...
Lithographic Printing	12,383	4.3	4.6	4.2	-0.3	+0.1
Bookbinding ...	8,215	4.5	5.1	5.2	-0.6	-0.7
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	35,525	2.0	2.5	2.0	-0.5	...

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a slight improvement as compared with 12th June, and was better than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 21.6* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 22.8 at 12th June, 1939, and 26.3 at 18th July, 1938. In harbour, river,

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 8.0*, 8.0 and 10.1; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 24.0*, 25.5 and 29.3.

London.—Employment showed little change as compared with June, and was moderate on the whole.

The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
1st July, 1939 ...	3,624	2,049	5,673	5,717	11,390
8th " " ...	3,655	2,089	5,744	5,657	11,401
15th " " ...	3,812	1,532	5,344	5,464	10,808
22nd " " ...	3,650	1,512	5,162	5,574	10,736
29th " " ...	3,515	1,599	5,114	5,386	10,500
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th July, 1939 ...	3,651	1,756	5,407	5,560	10,967
Average for June, 1939	3,323	1,940	5,263	5,824	11,087
Average for July, 1938	3,453	1,878	5,331	5,495	10,826

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July, was 871 as compared with 846 in June, 1939, and 837 in July, 1938.

North-East Coast Ports.—Employment showed further improvement at some of the ports, and remained fair on the whole.

Mersey, etc.—Employment at Liverpool improved somewhat and was fair generally; at Salford (Manchester Docks) it improved; at Garston the improvement reported last month was maintained.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1939, was 11,930, compared with 11,820 in June, 1939, and with 11,428 in July, 1938. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £34,164 in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1939, compared with £32,745 in June, 1939, and with £30,762 in July, 1938.

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

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith fluctuated considerably and was fair to fairly good on the whole; at Dundee it improved and was fair. Employment at Grangemouth and at Belfast continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed a further slight improvement during July; shortages of deck hands were again reported from several ports. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 19.1* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 20.4 at 12th June, 1939, and 21.8 at 18th July, 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						
	July, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Seven Months ended			
		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1939.	July, 1938.		
ENGLAND AND WALES :							
Liverpool‡	8,911	+	383	+	14	58,464	60,138
Manchester	840	+	223	+	162	4,803	4,603
London	8,976	—	980	+	553	58,151	57,778
Southampton	6,871	+	2,155	+	1,261	34,313	34,464
Tyne Ports	1,600	+	264	—	540	11,985	12,597
Sunderland	384	+	279	+	205	1,640	1,658
Middlesbrough	371	+	13	—	62	2,008	1,765
Hull	1,216	—	49	+	251	7,527	6,668
Bristol§	904	+	25	+	109	5,415	5,161
Newport, Mon.	604	+	61	+	183	3,232	3,407
Cardiff|| ... ..	2,501	+	346	+	252	13,838	14,168
Swansea	1,008	—	49	—	212	5,867	5,935
SCOTLAND :							
Leith... ..	409	+	72	+	11	2,000	2,079
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	654	+	273	+	217	2,056	1,925
Glasgow	2,719	—	56	—	938	16,148	19,577
NORTHERN IRELAND :							
Belfast	316	—	18	—	15	1,968	1,487
Total for above Ports	38,284	+	2,943	+	1,451	229,415	233,410

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 10th July, 1939 :—

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 12th June, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	12th June 1939.	18th July 1938.
London Division ...	125,727	45,291	3,780	174,798	- 11,297	- 33,967
South-Eastern Division	47,197	13,004	2,557	62,758	- 4,520	- 12,200
Brighton ...	3,676	1,109	118	4,903	- 270	+ 431
Chatham ...	1,049	435	177	1,661	- 370	- 813
Ipswich ...	2,100	199	46	2,345	- 65	- 424
Norwich ...	3,984	1,325	127	5,436	+ 18	- 1,607
Reading ...	979	530	30	1,539	- 577	- 525
Rest of Division	35,409	9,406	2,059	46,874	- 3,256	- 9,262
South-Western Division	37,060	8,717	2,219	47,996	- 6,195	- 24,424
Bristol ...	6,435	1,590	369	8,394	- 1,016	- 4,599
Plymouth ...	3,025	753	111	3,889	- 400	- 1,214
Portsmouth ...	2,600	736	163	3,499	- 600	- 910
Southampton ...	3,859	533	145	4,537	- 748	- 1,281
Windsor ...	495	86	55	636	- 44	- 889
Rest of Division	20,646	5,019	1,376	27,041	- 3,387	- 15,531
Midlands Division	106,037	33,258	2,008	142,303	- 3,830	- 94,419
Birmingham ...	11,332	6,865	157	18,354	- 651	- 19,082
Coventry ...	3,161	735	88	3,984	+ 521	- 2,954
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	1,194	499	16	1,709	- 297	- 2,090
Derby ...	1,831	540	69	2,440	- 30	- 1,911
Leicester ...	5,450	2,231	22	7,703	- 426	- 5,091
Northampton ...	1,867	539	18	2,424	- 493	- 1,564
Nottingham ...	7,849	1,768	110	9,727	- 653	- 5,640
Smethwick ...	731	665	8	1,404	- 118	- 2,000
Stoke-on-Trent	11,305	7,117	286	18,708	- 280	- 4,207
Walsall ...	3,145	766	88	3,999	- 595	- 3,313
West Bromwich	1,196	185	12	1,393	- 55	- 1,316
Wolverhampton	2,581	807	61	3,449	- 524	- 2,485
Rest of Division	54,395	10,541	2,073	67,009	- 229	- 42,766
North-Eastern Division	103,655	24,112	4,341	132,108	- 17,435	- 84,476
Barnsley ...	6,370	308	252	6,930	- 139	- 1,378
Bradford ...	6,425	3,909	123	10,457	- 1,545	- 10,966
Dewsbury ...	1,392	466	40	1,898	- 343	- 1,840
Doncaster ...	2,473	388	395	3,256	- 4,374	- 6,328
Grimsby ...	4,166	428	200	4,794	- 253	- 883
Hallifax ...	1,433	604	18	2,055	- 92	- 2,793
Huddersfield ...	1,695	1,046	48	2,789	- 790	- 4,338
Hull ...	10,040	1,419	459	11,918	- 758	- 2,015
Leeds ...	12,035	3,898	146	16,079	- 1,052	- 7,349
Lincoln ...	1,300	229	58	1,587	- 22	- 623
Rotherham ...	3,133	244	163	3,540	- 315	- 2,852
Sheffield ...	12,476	3,250	204	15,930	- 1,708	- 7,043
Wakefield ...	3,126	505	107	3,738	- 251	- 1,538
York ...	1,870	777	399	3,046	- 41	- 255
Rest of Division	35,721	6,641	1,729	44,091	- 5,752	- 34,785
North-Western Division	197,258	70,243	9,533	277,034	- 24,172	- 107,420
Accrington ...	2,111	1,785	92	3,988	- 401	- 2,038
Ashton-u-Lyne... ..	2,783	1,128	53	3,964	- 208	- 1,501
Barrow ...	1,530	304	72	1,906	- 234	- 522
Birkenhead ...	6,702	613	278	7,593	- 814	- 172
Blackburn ...	5,097	5,620	235	10,952	- 972	- 5,903
Blackpool ...	3,167	545	52	3,764	- 937	- 440
Bolton ...	5,731	2,700	250	8,681	- 804	- 5,100
Burley ...	3,947	3,113	311	7,371	- 608	- 4,968
Bury ...	1,705	1,312	58	3,075	- 70	- 2,221
Chorley ...	1,997	645	49	2,691	- 124	- 1,391
Liverpool ...	54,195	9,092	4,311	67,598	- 3,983	- 6,535
Manchester ...	22,301	8,655	340	31,296	- 3,042	- 11,251
Nelson ...	1,349	947	41	2,337	- 331	- 2,842
Oldham ...	8,082	3,063	127	11,272	- 1,050	- 7,480
Preston ...	4,334	2,215	83	6,632	- 761	- 2,021
Rochdale ...	2,914	909	46	3,869	- 377	- 3,907
St. Helens ...	5,202	450	325	5,977	- 264	- 609
Salford ...	7,065	2,542	110	9,717	- 1,090	- 3,521
Stockport ...	3,263	2,096	45	5,404	- 440	- 3,162
Warrington ...	2,288	715	99	3,102	- 618	- 1,680
Wigan ...	7,087	1,539	171	8,797	- 296	- 2,766
Rest of Division	44,408	20,255	2,385	67,048	- 6,748	- 38,614
Northern Division...	103,643	9,511	9,428	122,582	- 8,592	- 41,826
Darlington ...	1,398	168	117	1,683	- 204	- 748
Gateshead ...	5,260	815	329	6,404	- 514	- 844
Hartlepool ...	4,698	341	448	5,487	- 360	- 701
Middlesbrough...	7,144	485	566	8,195	- 807	- 3,907
Newcastle - on - Tyne ...	11,707	2,222	726	14,655	- 348	- 1,512
South Shields ...	7,230	435	611	8,276	- 380	- 1,464
Stockton-on-Tees	3,390	307	434	4,131	- 899	- 2,039
Sunderland ...	11,931	1,110	1,040	14,081	- 1,384	- 1,832
Rest of Division	50,885	3,628	5,157	59,670	- 3,696	- 28,779
Scotland Division...	142,180	34,560	13,776	190,516	- 8,940	- 63,133
Aberdeen ...	4,670	831	466	5,967	+ 12	- 2,108
Clydebank ...	1,430	396	318	2,144	+ 62	- 506
Dundee ...	5,767	4,237	419	10,423	- 359	- 5,084
Edinburgh ...	12,607	2,796	192	15,595	- 1,091	- 2,324
Glasgow* ...	49,622	12,321	4,798	66,741	- 1,675	- 10,877
Greenock ...	4,477	663	460	5,600	- 138	- 731
Motherwell ...	3,747	512	443	4,702	- 323	- 2,035
Paisley ...	2,666	946	227	3,839	- 210	- 1,366
Port Glasgow ...	1,497	332	165	1,994	+ 89	- 243
Rest of Division	55,697	11,526	6,288	73,511	- 5,307	- 37,859
Wales Division ...	91,102	7,234	7,993	106,329	- 8,174	- 54,827
Cardiff ...	6,648	1,109	544	8,301	- 1,037	- 3,763
Llanelli... ..	1,434	162	279	1,875	- 174	- 3,841
Newport ...	3,411	343	212	3,966	- 342	- 3,912
Swansea ...	7,466	896	927	9,289	- 399	- 3,540
Rest of Division	72,143	4,724	6,031	82,898	- 6,222	- 39,771
Northern Ireland ...	45,480	20,469	3,761	69,710	+ 2,050	- 32,257
Belfast ...	21,053	10,332	1,941	33,326	+ 544	- 20,024
Londonderry ...	3,281	1,206	397	4,884	+ 11	- 917
Lurgan ...	1,267	1,550	130	2,947	+ 544	- 809
Lisburn ...	962	663	69	1,694	+ 317	- 1,386
Newry ...	1,503	342	109	1,954	- 174	- 808
Rest of Northern Ireland	17,414	6,376	1,115	24,905	+ 808	- 8,313
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	999,339	266,399	60,396	1,326,134	- 91,105	- 548,949

* 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."]

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.
† 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.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 10th July, 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 ...	450,327	9,193	158,158	7,470	625,148
(b) Agricultural scheme	7,821	255	887	40	9,003
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	406,972	1,419	32,537	1,118	442,046
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	1,936	79	485	51	2,551
3. Claims under consideration ...	17,664	966	8,075	898	27,603
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	37,679	1,517	25,373	2,071	66,640
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	4,443	—	4,373	8,816
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	11,881	303	5,112	581	17,877
6. Applications under consideration ...	211	16	130	55	412
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) Aged 16 and over	19,368	1,005	15,173	2,149	37,695
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	7,955	—	10,678	18,633
C. Total on Register ...	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4 (a))	922,399	13,429	225,515	11,648	1,172,991
9. Two months file† ...	28,864	1,139	33,533	1,293	64,829
10. Special Schemes—claimants to benefit ...	2,089	9	310	8	2,416
Total aged 16-64 ...	953,352	14,577	259,358	12,949	1,240,236
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	4,443	—	4,373	8,816
(b) Two months file ...	—	1,192	—	1,737	2,929
Total aged 14-64 ...	953,352	20,212	259,358	19,059	1,251,981

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Five weeks ended 29th July, 1939.	Four weeks ended 24th June, 1939.	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1938.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	2,553,000	1,727,000	2,348,000
Employed persons ...	2,516,000	1,707,000	2,312,000
Exchequer ...	2,526,000	1,717,000	2,328,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	425,000	—	431,000
Total Income ...	8,020,000	5,151,000	7,419,000
Benefit ...	3,054,000	2,765,000	4,986,000
Cost of Administration ...	569,000	477,000	470,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡	371,000	298,000	372,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	50,000	40,000	50,000
Total expenditure ...	4,044,000	3,580,000	5,878,000
Debt Outstanding§	77,798,000	77,798,000	82,246,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	126,000	42,000	149,000
Employed persons ...	126,000	41,000	149,000
Exchequer ...	124,000	41,000	146,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	27,000	—	19,000
Total Income ...	403,000	124,000	463,000
Benefit ...	31,000	52,000	44,000
Cost of Administration ...	46,000	15,000	55,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	5,000	1,000	5,000
Total Expenditure ...	82,000	68,000	104,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN)

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 29th July, 1939, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,784,000 as compared with £2,468,000 during the four weeks ended 24th June, 1939, and £3,108,000 during the five weeks ended 30th July, 1938.

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 6,876 at 10th July, 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 302.

‡ 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 payment was reduced to £2,006,259. A further sum of £3,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1939, and the half-yearly payment was reduced to £1,931,767.

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 10th July, 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.
GREAT BRITAIN.						
10th July, 1939—						
Men, 18-64	475,346	81,287	66,541	51,748	234,979	909,901
Boys, 16-17	10,128	1,195	509	297	347	12,476
Women, 18-64	141,015	26,460	13,422	7,350	22,231	210,478
Girls, 16-17	8,627	1,041	421	181	208	10,478
Total ...	635,116	109,983	80,893	59,576	257,765	1,143,333
12th June, 1939	664,921	144,146	99,678	55,297	267,517	1,231,559
18th July, 1938	1,029,907	166,793	107,741	65,536	277,443	1,647,420
PERCENTAGES.						
10th July, 1939—						
Men, 18-64	52.3	8.9	7.3	5.7	25.8	100.0
Boys, 16-17	81.1	9.6	4.1	2.4	2.8	100.0
Women, 18-64	67.0	12.6	6.4	3.5	10.5	100.0
Girls, 16-17	82.4	9.9	4.0	1.7	2.0	100.0
Total ...	55.6	9.6	7.1	5.2	22.5	100.0
12th June, 1939	54.0	11.7	8.1	4.5	21.7	100.0
18th July, 1938	62.5	10.1	6.5	4.0	16.9	100.0

Of the 635,116 applicants who, at 10th July, 1939, had been on the register for less than 3 months, about 506,400, or 44.3 per cent. of all applicants, had registered for less than 6 weeks.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—10th JULY, 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 ...	82,116	791	33,026	521	116,454
South-Eastern ...	27,823	529	8,400	398	37,150
South-Western ...	20,806	273	5,054	310	26,443
Midlands ...	62,161	1,087	25,946	714	89,908
North-Eastern ...	53,377	784	17,853	807	72,821
North-Western ...	86,555	1,792	42,093	1,633	132,073
Northern ...	33,758	1,114	5,134	971	40,977
Scotland ...	51,077	1,878	17,070	1,516	71,541
Wales ...	32,654	945	3,582	600	37,781
Great Britain ...	450,327	9,193	158,158	7,470	625,148
Agricultural Scheme.					
London ...	283	5	102	—	390
South-Eastern ...	1,444	30	178	5	1,657
South-Western ...	776	26	60	3	865
Midlands ...	740	10	54	1	805
North-Eastern ...	660	16	138	6	820
North-Western ...	627	14	25	1	667
Northern ...	505	17	44	7	573
Scotland ...	1,813	103	271	17	2,204
Wales ...	973	34	15	—	1,022
Great Britain ...	7,821	255	887	40	9,003

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.†

London ...	30,363	4	3,970	8	34,345
South-Eastern ...	13,009	25	1,082	17	14,133
South-Western ...	10,402	8	801	12	11,223
Midlands ...	35,874	14	2,427	24	38,339
North-Eastern ...	41,524	21	2,111	69	43,725
North-Western ...	94,743	447	13,595	188	108,973
Northern ...	62,838	376	1,798	383	65,395
Scotland ...	78,484	643	10,681	660	90,468
Wales ...	53,552	263	1,669	389	55,873
Great Britain ...	420,789	1,801	38,134	1,750	462,474

* Including 6,876 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

† Including 2,551 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 10th JULY, 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 10th July, 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 10th July, 1939, are, however, given on page 306. 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 293 and 294 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 301.

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 304 and 305 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at June and July, 1939, and those for July, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

Revised percentages for July, 1939, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Scheme:—												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	18,114	1,655	19,769	305	130	435	18,419	1,785	20,204	13,814	1,550	15,364
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	1,901	887	2,788	59	59	118	1,960	946	2,906	1,858	942	2,800
Private Gardening	2,898	24	2,922	176	2	178	3,074	26	3,100	2,860	26	2,886
Other Employments	1,799	41	1,840	57	3	60	1,856	44	1,900	1,784	44	1,828
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	24,712	2,607	27,319	597	194	791	25,309	2,801	28,110	20,316	2,562	22,878
Fishing	4,641	113	4,754	135	9	144	4,776	122	4,898	4,761	122	4,883
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	64,998	297	65,295	37,879	73	37,952	102,877	370	103,247	102,850	369	103,219
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	712	—	712	23	—	23	735	—	735	730	—	730
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	637	—	637	32	—	32	669	—	669	662	—	662
Stone Quarrying and Mining	3,666	14	3,680	652	1	653	4,318	15	4,333	3,446	11	3,457
Slate Quarrying and Mining	562	—	562	171	—	171	733	—	733	733	—	733
Other Mining and Quarrying	442	83	525	187	11	198	629	94	723	606	93	699
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,058	7	1,065	166	—	166	1,234	7	1,241	1,101	7	1,108
Total, Mining	72,085	401	72,486	39,110	85	39,195	111,195	486	111,681	110,128	480	110,608
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,319	10	1,329	256	4	260	1,575	14	1,589	1,567	14	1,581
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.	2,071	96	2,167	416	4	420	2,487	100	2,587	2,443	99	2,542
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	620	17	637	56	—	56	676	17	693	615	16	631
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	4,010	123	4,133	728	8	736	4,738	131	4,869	4,625	129	4,754
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	5,496	605	6,101	1,374	220	1,594	6,870	825	7,695	6,643	823	7,466
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,681	3,201	5,882	1,831	4,504	6,335	4,512	7,705	12,217	4,493	7,701	12,194
Glass:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	1,877	354	2,231	741	113	854	2,618	467	3,085	2,596	465	3,061
Glass Bottles	1,675	143	1,818	443	13	456	2,118	156	2,274	2,118	156	2,274
Total, Glass	3,552	497	4,049	1,184	126	1,310	4,736	623	5,359	4,714	621	5,335
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—												
Chemicals	4,393	977	5,370	266	98	364	4,659	1,075	5,734	4,545	1,070	5,615
Explosives	531	243	774	8	32	40	539	275	814	535	273	808
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	738	164	902	41	10	51	779	174	953	759	173	932
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	2,951	740	3,691	622	161	783	3,573	901	4,474	3,536	811	4,347
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	8,613	2,124	10,737	937	301	1,238	9,550	2,425	11,975	9,375	2,327	11,702
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,307	3	1,310	408	—	408	1,716	3	1,718	1,704	3	1,707
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	8,463	96	8,559	6,367	18	6,385	14,830	114	14,944	14,804	114	14,918
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,455	169	1,624	267	26	293	1,722	195	1,917	1,686	193	1,879
Tin Plates	792	101	893	1,722	132	1,854	2,514	233	2,747	2,506	233	2,739
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,684	80	1,764	1,445	11	1,456	3,129	91	3,220	3,100	91	3,191
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,011	173	1,184	740	17	757	1,751	190	1,941	1,735	189	1,924
Total, Metal Manufacture	14,712	622	15,334	10,949	204	11,153	25,661	826	26,487	25,535	823	26,3
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	22,802	1,891	24,693	4,874	708	5,582	27,676	2,599	30,275	26,868	2,589	29,457
Electrical Engineering	2,539	738	3,277	175	104	279	2,714	842	3,556	2,642	840	3,482
Marine Engineering, etc.	3,498	27	3,525	438	—	438	3,936	27	3,963	3,574	27	3,601
Constructional Engineering	3,463	42	3,505	492	5	497	3,955	47	4,002	3,888	46	3,934
Total, Engineering	32,302	2,698	35,000	5,979	817	6,796	38,281	3,515	41,796	36,972	3,502	40,474

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	9,560	1,126	10,686	3,697	397	4,094	13,257	1,523	14,780	12,758	1,505	14,263
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	933	80	1,013	61	26	87	994	106	1,100	928	106	1,034
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,600	36	1,636	517	2	519	2,117	38	2,155	2,099	38	2,137
Total, Vehicles	12,093	1,242	13,335	4,275	425	4,700	16,368	1,667	18,035	15,785	1,649	17,434
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	30,248	237	30,485	2,221	26	2,247	32,469	263	32,732	30,878	260	31,138
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	4,481	419	4,900	2,791	162	2,953	7,272	581	7,853	7,213	581	7,794
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,827	61	3,888	230	—	230	4,057	61	4,118	3,837	61	3,898
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,636	3,730	7,366	308	627	935	3,944	4,357	8,301	3,868	4,348	8,216
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,150	555	1,705	1,123	295	1,418	2,273	850	3,123	2,253	850	3,103
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	575	702	1,277	255	103	358	830	805	1,635	819	802	1,621
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	671	494	1,165	114	69	183	785	563	1,348	760	561	1,321
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	948	23	971	72	20	92	1,020	43	1,063	964	42	1,006
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	906	705	1,611	388	211	599	1,294	916	2,210	1,275	914	2,189
Metal Industries not separately specified	7,782	4,578	12,360	1,695	1,001	2,696	9,477	5,579	15,056	9,200	5,558	14,758
Total, Other Metals	23,976	11,267	35,243	6,976	2,488	9,464	30,952	13,755	44,707	30,189	13,717	43,906
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	5,996	8,500	14,496	3,655	5,399	9,054	9,651	13,899	23,550	9,648	13,895	23,543
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	4,489	13,895	18,384	1,798	4,867	6,665	6,287	18,762	25,049	6,287	18,755	25,042
Total, Cotton	10,485	22,395	32,880	5,453	10,266	15,719	15,938	32,661	48,599	15,935	32,650	48,585
Woollen and Worsted	2,878	4,555	7,433	2,004	4,960	6,964	4,882	9,515	14,397	4,813	9,422	14,235
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	650	1,552	2,202	540	1,378	1,918	1,190	2,930	4,120	1,189	2,908	4,097
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	555	345	900	637	429	1,066	1,192	774	1,966	1,192	773	1,965
Linen ...	4,084	8,865	12,949	604	1,667	2,271	4,688	10,532	15,220	250	1,069	1,319
Jute ...	1,561	2,941	4,502	35	58	93	1,596	2,999	4,595	1,580	2,999	4,579
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	523	1,174	1,697	65	544	609	588	1,718	2,306	466	1,177	1,643
Hosiery ...	612	2,637	3,249	476	2,166	2,642	1,088	4,893	5,981	1,061	4,724	5,785
Lace ...	262	265	527	473	580	1,053	735	845	1,580	735	841	1,576
Carpets ...	266	570	836	582	809	1,391	848	1,379	2,227	837	1,376	2,213
Other Textiles	947	2,273	3,220	180	907	1,087	1,127	3,180	4,307	975	2,259	3,234
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	3,729	1,735	5,464	6,657	2,257	8,914	10,386	3,992	14,378	9,143	3,650	12,793
Total, Textiles	26,552	49,307	75,859	17,706	26,021	43,727	44,258	75,328	119,586	38,176	63,848	102,024
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,888	727	2,615	662	251	913	2,550	978	3,528	2,542	978	3,520
Leather Goods ...	624	679	1,303	141	199	340	765	878	1,643	746	873	1,619
Total, Leather	2,512	1,406	3,918	803	450	1,253	3,315	1,856	5,171	3,288	1,851	5,139
Clothing :—												
Tailoring ...	8,266	5,189	13,455	1,577	5,825	7,402	9,843	11,014	20,857	9,441	10,529	19,970
Dress Making and Millinery ...	632	3,955	4,587	37	3,065	3,102	669	7,020	7,689	661	6,949	7,610
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	807	1,228	2,035	424	2,695	3,119	1,231	3,923	5,154	1,228	3,915	5,143
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	473	5,929	6,402	78	3,928	4,006	551	9,857	10,408	362	4,206	4,568
Other Dress Industries	252	479	731	233	235	468	485	714	1,199	477	704	1,181
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	4,769	1,997	6,766	3,388	2,321	5,709	8,157	4,318	12,475	7,899	4,304	12,203
Total, Clothing	15,199	18,777	33,976	5,737	18,069	23,806	20,936	36,846	57,782	20,068	30,607	50,675
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	6,832	3,760	10,592	494	390	884	7,326	4,150	11,476	6,727	3,977	10,704
Grain Milling ...	1,454	200	1,654	188	40	228	1,642	240	1,882	1,416	218	1,634
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	1,684	3,537	5,221	152	1,436	1,588	1,836	4,973	6,809	1,819	4,950	6,769
Other Food Industries	4,741	5,433	10,174	351	1,073	1,424	5,092	6,506	11,598	4,916	6,431	11,347
Drink Industries	4,698	2,000	6,698	378	501	879	5,076	2,501	7,577	4,709	2,474	7,183
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	438	916	1,354	14	395	409	452	1,311	1,763	426	1,199	1,625
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	19,847	15,846	35,693	1,577	3,835	5,412	21,424	19,681	41,105	20,013	19,249	39,262
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,438	138	4,576	207	15	222	4,645	153	4,798	4,338	152	4,490
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	794	183	977	84	67	151	878	250	1,128	825	249	1,074
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	10,704	1,729	12,433	1,684	443	2,127	12,388	2,172	14,560	12,068	2,13	

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES* AT 10TH JULY, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGE* AT 10TH JULY, 1939.	
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- m. les.		Total.	12TH JUNE, 1939.	18TH JULY, 1938.
Agricultural Scheme :—																
Farming, Forestry, etc....	453,050	29,450	482,500	4.0	5.6	4.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.1	6.1	4.2	- 0.4	- 0.5	3.4	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	3.0	6.2	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.1	6.6	3.7	- 0.5	- 1.0	3.6	
Private Gardening ...	107,600	530	108,130	2.7	4.5	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.9	4.9	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2	2.7	
Other Employments ...	50,390	740	51,130	3.6	5.5	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	5.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	3.6	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	674,400	45,100	719,500	3.7	5.8	3.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.8	6.2	3.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	3.3	
Fishing ...																
...	32,910	770	33,680	14.1	14.7	14.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	14.5	15.8	14.5	- 2.9	- 3.1	14.6	
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ...	854,500	3,640	858,140	7.6	8.2	7.6	4.4	2.0	4.4	12.0	10.2	12.0	- 1.1	- 10.2	12.0	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	6.3	—	6.3	0.2	—	0.2	6.5	—	6.5	- 2.1	- 7.7	6.4	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,480	10	4,490	14.2	—	14.2	0.7	—	0.7	14.9	—	14.9	- 4.1	- 3.8	14.8	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,570	500	51,070	7.2	2.8	7.2	1.3	0.2	1.3	8.5	3.0	8.5	- 1.5	- 3.8	7.3	
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,650	10	9,660	5.8	—	5.8	1.8	—	1.8	7.6	—	7.6	- 7.6	+ 2.8	7.6	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,660	1,180	10,840	4.6	7.0	4.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	6.5	8.0	6.7	- 1.3	- 4.7	6.5	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	5.8	2.9	5.7	0.9	—	0.9	6.7	2.9	6.6	+ 0.1	- 7.2	6.0	
Total, Mining ...	958,710	5,590	964,300	7.5	7.2	7.5	4.1	1.5	4.1	11.6	8.7	11.6	- 1.1	- 9.5	11.5	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	9.3	7.7	9.3	1.8	3.1	1.8	11.1	10.8	11.1	- 1.8	- 3.9	11.0	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,210	2,280	30,490	7.3	4.2	7.1	1.5	0.2	1.4	8.8	4.4	8.5	- 0.3	- 3.6	8.4	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,460	560	18,020	3.6	3.0	3.5	0.3	—	0.3	3.9	3.0	3.8	- 1.1	- 1.4	3.6	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	6.7	4.1	6.6	1.2	0.3	1.1	7.9	4.4	7.7	- 0.9	- 3.1	7.6	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...																
...	101,100	6,740	107,840	5.4	9.0	5.7	1.4	3.2	1.4	6.8	12.2	7.1	- 1.5	- 1.2	7.0	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...																
...	33,320	41,470	74,790	8.0	7.7	7.9	5.5	10.9	8.4	13.5	18.6	16.3	- 0.8	- 3.0	16.3	
Glass :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	23,830	7,450	31,280	7.9	4.8	7.1	3.1	1.5	2.8	11.0	6.3	9.9	- 0.6	- 2.1	9.8	
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	17,620	2,360	19,980	9.5	6.1	9.1	2.5	0.5	2.3	12.0	6.6	11.4	- 1.2	- 4.6	11.4	
Glass Bottles ...	17,620	2,360	19,980	9.5	6.1	9.1	2.5	0.5	2.3	12.0	6.6	11.4	- 1.2	- 4.6	11.4	
Total, Glass ...	41,450	9,810	51,260	8.6	5.1	7.9	2.8	1.3	2.6	11.4	6.4	10.5	- 0.9	- 3.1	10.4	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—																
Chemicals ...	81,880	31,300	113,180	5.4	3.1	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.7	3.4	5.1	- 0.5	- 2.4	5.0	
Explosives ...	23,430	6,620	30,050	2.3	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.3	4.2	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.7	2.7	
Paints, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,380	5,950	24,330	4.0	2.8	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	2.9	3.9	- 0.6	- 1.5	3.8	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	56,070	20,870	76,940	5.3	3.5	4.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	6.4	4.3	5.8	- 0.5	- 0.9	5.7	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	4.8	3.3	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.3	3.7	4.9	- 0.5	- 1.6	4.8	
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,140	60	17,200	7.6	5.0	7.6	2.4	—	2.4	10.0	5.0	10.0	- 0.5	- 6.8	9.9	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	177,840	4,990	182,830	4.8	1.9	4.7	3.5	0.4	3.5	8.3	2.3	8.2	- 1.4	- 16.5	8.2	
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	46,360	4,030	50,390	3.1	4.2	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	4.8	3.8	- 0.7	- 4.1	3.8	
Brass Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	24,770	2,590	27,360	3.2	3.9	3.3	6.9	5.1	6.7	10.1	9.0	10.0	- 1.0	- 32.0	10.0	
Tin Plates ...	30,280	2,430	32,710	5.6	3.3	5.4	4.7	0.4	4.4	10.3	3.7	9.8	- 0.4	- 10.0	9.8	
Iron and Steel Tubes...	21,510	4,310	25,820	4.7	4.0	4.6	0.4	0.4	2.9	8.1	4.4	7.5	- 0.2	- 8.2	7.5	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	317,900	18,410	336,310	4.6	3.4	4.6	3.5	1.1	3.3	8.1	4.5	7.9	- 1.0	- 14.1	7.9	
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	582,960	57,530	640,490	3.9	3.3	3.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	- 0.7	- 2.7	4.6	
and Steel Founding ...	92,290	25,420	117,710	2.8	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.9	3.3	3.0	- 0.6	- 2.0	3.0	
Electrical Engineering ...	56,160	1,020	57,180	6.2	2.6	6.2	0.8	—	0.7	7.0	2.6	6.9	- 0.5	- 0.9	7.0	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	44,880	1,840	46,720	7.7	2.3	7.5	1.1	0.3	1.1	8.8	2.6	8.6	- 0.2	- 2.5	8.5	
Constructional Engineering ...	776,290	85,810	862,100	4.2	3.1	4.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	4.9	4.1	4.8	- 0.6	- 2.5	4.8	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	351,970	35,900	387,870	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.8	4.2	3.8	- 0.2	- 3.9	3.7	
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	11,110	1,920	13,030	8.4	4.2	7.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	8.9	5.5	8.4	+ 0.4	- 4.4	8.1	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	57,100	1,510	58,610	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.9	3.7	2.5	3.7	- 1.1	- 1.4	3.7	
Total, Vehicles ...	420,180	39,330	459,510	2.9	3.2	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	- 0.3	- 3.6	3.8	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...																
...	171,920	3,130	175,050	17.6	7.6	17.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	18.9	8.4	18.7	- 0.9	- 2.4	18.8	
Other Metal Industries :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	92,210	10,070	102,280	4.9	4.2	4.8	3.0	1.6	2.9	7.9	td					

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES* AT 10TH JULY, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AT 10TH JULY, 1939.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	12TH JUNE, 1939.	18TH JULY, 1938.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	107,860	70,690	178,550	6.3	5.3	5.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	6.8	5.9	6.4	— 1.1	— 1.2	6.2
Grain Milling ...	29,130	3,890	33,020	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	5.6	6.2	5.7	— 0.4	— 0.7	5.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	26,720	52,660	79,380	6.3	6.7	6.6	0.6	2.7	2.0	6.9	9.4	8.6	— 0.9	— 1.6	8.6
Other Food Industries ...	72,640	64,210	136,850	6.5	8.5	7.4	0.5	1.6	1.1	7.0	10.1	8.5	— 2.8	— 1.4	8.4
Drink Industries ...	91,110	26,420	117,530	5.2	7.6	5.7	0.4	1.9	0.7	5.6	9.5	6.4	+ 0.4	— 0.7	6.2
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	14,780	27,900	42,680	3.0	3.3	3.2	0.1	1.4	0.9	3.1	4.7	4.1	— 0.8	— 0.5	4.1
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	342,240	245,770	588,010	5.8	6.4	6.1	0.5	1.6	0.9	6.3	8.0	7.0	— 1.1	— 1.1	6.9
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	60,730	3,160	63,890	7.3	4.4	7.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	7.6	4.8	7.5	— 0.9	— 3.5	7.1
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,410	2,230	11,640	8.4	8.2	8.4	0.9	3.0	1.3	9.3	11.2	9.7	— 1.5	— 5.1	9.4
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	123,140	27,260	150,400	8.7	6.3	8.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	10.1	8.0	9.7	— 1.3	— 2.1	9.6
Other Woodworking ...	18,950	5,760	24,710	7.6	7.9	7.7	1.8	4.5	2.4	9.4	12.4	10.1	— 1.5	— 3.4	9.7
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	212,230	38,410	250,640	8.2	6.5	7.9	1.1	2.1	1.3	9.3	8.6	9.2	— 1.2	— 2.7	9.0
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	49,740	17,130	66,870	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.8	4.7	4.0	— 0.3	— 6.5	4.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25,730	47,290	73,020	2.9	4.0	3.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.8	4.3	— 0.7	— 1.5	4.1
Wall Paper Making ...	5,080	2,480	7,560	3.8	9.0	5.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	4.4	9.9	6.2	— 0.7	— 1.5	6.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,910	6,120	11,030	2.2	3.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.4	3.1	2.8	— 1.1	— 3.4	2.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	189,510	97,870	287,380	5.5	4.9	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.8	5.4	5.7	— 0.8	— 0.4	5.6
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	274,970	170,890	445,860	4.7	4.4	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	— 0.8	— 1.6	5.0
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	11.1	2.4	11.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.4	2.6	11.3	...	— 2.3	11.0
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	326,510	1,530	328,040	30.8	2.3	30.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	31.5	2.4	31.4	+ 2.1	— 3.6	31.0
Total, Building and Contracting	1,363,770	14,380	1,378,150	15.8	2.4	15.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	16.2	2.6	16.1	+ 0.5	— 2.6	15.7
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	37,610	25,410	63,020	4.9	6.0	5.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	5.3	6.8	5.9	— 0.6	— 4.8	5.8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	10,830	1,750	12,580	5.3	3.1	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.5	4.3	6.2	— 1.3	— 1.9	6.1
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,030	5,840	11,870	9.7	5.1	7.5	3.3	2.2	2.7	13.0	7.3	10.2	+ 1.1	— 3.3	9.9
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	27,510	12,840	40,350	2.2	2.8	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.3	3.1	2.6	— 0.4	— 1.0	2.6
Musical Instruments ...	8,300	2,380	10,680	8.0	6.6	7.7	2.1	0.6	1.7	10.1	7.2	9.4	— 2.1	— 6.3	9.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8,070	9,890	17,960	5.3	5.8	5.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	7.3	7.7	7.5	— 0.6	— 1.3	7.5
Total, Other Manufacturing	98,350	58,110	156,460	4.8	5.1	4.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	5.6	6.1	5.8	— 0.6	— 3.2	5.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	211,150	11,340	222,490	6.4	1.4	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.6	1.5	6.4	— 0.4	— 1.6	6.3
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	152,100	8,850	160,950	5.2	2.2	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.4	2.4	5.3	— 0.6	— 1.9	5.1
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,930	12,130	211,060	1.6	3.9	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.7	4.4	1.9	— 0.4	— 0.3	1.8
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	40,120	3,230	43,350	7.4	3.5	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	7.8	3.7	7.5	— 1.2	— 2.8	7.2
Goods Transport by Road ...	155,430	4,680	161,110	9.2	1.7	9.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	9.8	1.9	9.6	— 1.0	— 2.8	9.3
Shipping Service ...	131,660	6,690	138,350	19.5	6.0	18.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	19.7	6.9	19.1	— 1.3	— 2.7	18.9
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	136,860	1,470	138,330	23.7	6.2	23.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	24.2	6.8	24.0	— 1.5	— 5.3	23.8
Harbour, River and Canal Service	24,550	490	25,040	7.4	3.5	7.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	8.1	4.9	8.0	...	— 2.1	7.4
Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	161,410	1,960	163,370	21.2	5.5	21.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	21.8	6.3	21.6	— 1.2	— 4.7	21.3
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	18,390	3,090	21,480	11.4	5.5	10.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	11.9	6.4	11.1	— 0.7	— 3.0	11.0
Total, Transport, etc. ...	859,040	40,630	899,670	10.5	3.8	10.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	10.9	4.3	10.6	— 0.9	— 2.4	10.4
Distributive Trades ...	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	7.8	4.9	6.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	8.2	5.6	7.2	— 0.8	— 1.1	6.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ...	180,500	92,760	273,260	4.2	1.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.4	3.4	— 0.3	— 0.1	3.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service ...	154,860	28,880	183,740	9.3	5.1	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	9.5	5.4	8.9	+ 0.2	— 0.5	8.6
Local Government Service ...	365,330	83,470	448,800	14.2	4.1	12.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.5	4.3	12.6	+ 0.3	— 0.6	12.4
Professional Services ...	108,380	107,270	215,650	4.2	3.6	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	...	+ 0.6	4.0
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,220	60,930	150,150	15.3	9.5	12.9	0.5	1.5	0.9	15.8	11.0	13.8	— 2.0	— 1.3	13.6
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	195,630	305,570	501,200	11.5	10.3	10.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	11.7	10.9	11.2	— 1.3	+ 0.3	11.0
Laundry Service ...	29,750	120,820	150,570	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.2	1.5	1.2	4.6	5.9	5.6	— 0.7	— 0.3	5.5
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,670	19,080	29,750	6.0	4.2	4.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	6.3	4.7	5.2	— 0.9	— 0.2	5.2
Other Industries and Services ...	126,910	63,940	190,850	12.9	5.7	10.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	13.8	6.4	11.3	— 2.5	— 3.9	10.9
Total, Miscellaneous ...	1,080,750	789,960	1,870,710	11.6	7.1	9.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	11.9	7.8	10.2	— 0.7	— 0.5	9.9
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ...	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	8.5	5.6	7.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	9.7	7.4	9.1	— 0.6	— 3.8	8.8
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES† ...	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	8.2	5.6	7.5	1.2	1.8	1.3	9.4	7.4	8.8	— 0.6	— 3.7	8.5

* See footnote * on the previous page.

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

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 10 July, 1939 compared with 12th June, 1939.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Distributive Trades ...	- 11,926	- 4,678	- 16,604
Coal Mining ...	- 9,131*	- 69	- 9,200*
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club, etc., Service ...	- 3,072	- 3,245	- 6,317
Cotton ...	- 2,449	- 3,696	- 6,145
Woolen and Worsted ...	- 1,908	- 3,309	- 5,217
General Engineering etc. ...	- 4,028	+ 3	- 4,025
Miscellaneous Food Industries ...	- 900	- 2,992	- 3,892
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	- 1,344	- 1,576	- 2,920
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	- 2,627	- 26	- 2,653
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	- 1,526	- 965	- 2,491
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	- 1,862	- 388	- 2,250
Miscellaneous Metal Industries ...	- 1,397	- 614	- 2,011
Dress Making and Millinery ...	+ 63	+ 2,798	+ 2,861
Tailoring ...	+ 2,128	+ 2,912	+ 5,040
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 6,719*	- 4	+ 6,715*

* Comparison between the figures for 12th June and 10th July in the case of these industries is affected to some extent by revision, during the month, of the industry classifications on the books of unemployed persons, in connection with the annual exchange of unemployment books.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JULY, 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 ...	2,691	729	2,414	4,378	1,051	2,277	13,540
South-Eastern ...	1,233	315	1,210	2,255	615	1,201	6,829
South-Western ...	1,405	349	1,205	1,746	575	1,295	6,575
Midlands ...	1,168	331	1,476	1,563	497	1,609	6,644
North-Eastern ...	790	310	1,468	1,410	576	1,566	6,120
North-Western ...	1,112	357	3,063	1,518	577	3,454	10,081
Northern ...	371	204	1,245	742	421	1,322	4,305
Scotland ...	1,148	579	2,583	1,341	648	2,176	8,475
Wales ...	866	367	1,060	922	555	789	4,559
TOTAL ...	10,784	3,541	15,724	15,875	5,515	15,689	67,128
General Scheme ...	9,717	3,127	14,116	15,081	5,401	15,399	62,841
Agricultural Scheme ...	1,067	414	1,608	794	114	290	4,287

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	687	1,263	1,950	722	1,108	1,830
South-Eastern ...	330	799	1,129	637	791	1,428
South-Western ...	387	509	896	732	591	1,323
Midlands ...	295	1,292	1,587	413	1,008	1,421
North-Eastern ...	721	1,090	1,811	1,126	1,404	2,530
North-Western ...	2,047	2,897	4,944	2,119	2,470	4,589
Northern ...	2,271	1,905	4,176	3,133	2,119	5,252
Scotland ...	3,877	3,158	7,035	3,850	2,891	6,741
Wales ...	1,783	1,840	3,623	2,319	2,051	4,370
Great Britain ...	12,398	14,753	27,151	15,051	14,433	29,484
N. Ireland ...	422	1,727	2,149	279	1,333	1,612
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	12,820	16,480	29,300	15,330	15,766	31,096

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 10TH JULY, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	905	1,637	2,542	1,070	1,394	2,464
South-Eastern ...	272	856	1,128	444	721	1,165
South-Western ...	196	481	677	271	547	818
Midlands ...	312	1,337	1,649	411	1,043	1,454
North-Eastern ...	351	1,086	1,437	519	1,321	1,840
North-Western ...	1,102	2,899	4,001	1,131	2,414	3,545
Northern ...	797	1,726	2,523	894	1,671	2,565
Scotland ...	1,283	3,044	4,327	996	2,611	3,607
Wales ...	417	1,502	1,919	374	1,219	1,593
Special Schemes ...	—	9	9	—	8	8
Great Britain ...	5,635	14,577	20,212	6,110	12,949	19,059
N. Ireland ...	337	1,699	2,036	238	1,344	1,582
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	5,972	16,276	22,248	6,348	14,293	20,641

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. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH JULY, 1939.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	5,471	4,124	9,595	554	647	1,201
South-Eastern ...	1,424	1,282	2,706	227	233	460
South-Western ...	1,201	1,258	2,459	186	234	420
Midlands ...	1,988	1,989	3,977	591	840	1,431
North-Eastern ...	1,605	2,069	3,674	244	365	609
North-Western ...	3,552	3,111	6,663	1,030	1,124	2,154
Northern ...	1,583	1,543	3,126	294	439	733
Scotland ...	2,583	2,600	5,183	1,081	1,127	2,208
Wales ...	985	921	1,906	219	269	488
Great Britain ...	20,392	18,897	39,289	4,426	5,278	9,704

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

Division.	Week ended 26th July, 1939.				Month ended 19th July, 1939.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1939.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Average attendance.		
Boys.			Girls.	Boys.		Girls.		
London ...	2	4	38	7	—	—	—	720
South-Eastern ...	9	4	—	8	—	—	—	1,146
South-Western ...	5	3	48	51	2	—	3	1,082
Midlands ...	4	—	125	86	4	5	7	1,113
North-Eastern ...	12	7	361	468	2	5	—	4,749
North-Western ...	30	1	1,553	751	1	14	25	12,459
Northern ...	34	—	1,766	2,427	3	—	48	15,187
Scotland ...	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	14,335
Wales ...	27	4	1,253	1,464	—	—	—	9,105
Great Britain	155†	29†	5,144	5,262	12	24	83	59,896

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available.
† Of these, forty-eight Junior Instruction Centres and twenty-two classes were temporarily closed.

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

The Table below shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 10th July, 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. ...	193	47	206	47
Market Gardening ...	46	40	50	40
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	33	4	33	4
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	272	91	289	91
Fishing ...	3	1	3	1
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	231	3	231	3
All other Mining, etc. ...	16	4	16	4
Total, Mining ...	247	7	247	7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	20	4	22	4
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	60	1	64	1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	18	31	18	31
Glass ...	16	38	16	38
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	47	124	48	128
Metal Manufacture ...	38	21	40	21
Engineering, etc.:—				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	206	37	220	38
Other Engineering ...	52	33	52	33
Total, Engineering ...	258	70	272	71
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	141	22	148	23
Other Vehicles ...	10	3	10	3
Total, Vehicles ...	151	25	158	26
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	179	1	186	1
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	75	92	75	92
All others ...	258	171	265	171
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	333	263	340	263
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	31	48	31	48
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	23	54	23	54
Total, Cotton ...	54	102	54	102
Woollen and Worsted ...	18	47	18	47
Linen ...	6	23	6	23
Hosiery ...	4	95	5	100
All other Textiles ...	39	197	62	210
Total, Textiles ...	67	362	114	430
Leather and Leather Goods ...	19	40	19	40
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ...	32	254	34	272
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	5	184	5	186
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	7	141	10	205
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	42	46	44	46
Other Clothing ...	5	48	5	48
Total, Clothing ...	91	673	98	757
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	62	230	67	233
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	24	232	24	237
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	2	7	2	8
All other Food and Drink ...	85	254	91	255
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	173	723	184	733
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ...	132	61	135	62
All other Woodworking ...	134	38	138	38
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	266	99	273	100
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	9	81	11	85
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	116	156	122	164
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	12	50	12	50
Total, Paper Printing, etc. ...	137	287	145	299
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ...	353	10	364	11
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	90	2	90	2
Total, Building and Contracting ...	443	12	454	13
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Rubber ...	13	26	13	26
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	23	17	23	17
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	14	56	14	56
All Others ...	11	15	13	15
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	61	114	63	114
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	8	6	8	8
Transport and Communication ...	165	12	172	12
Distributive Trades ...	2,012	1,892	2,155	1,929
Commerce and Finance ...	30	20	31	21
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services ...	32	123	34	124
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	62	77	69	80
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	116	399	127	408
Laundry Service ...	44	256	47	257
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	30	34	30	34
All other Industries and Services ...	183	202	192	204
Total, Miscellaneous ...	467	1,091	499	1,107
Total, General Scheme ...	5,363	6,019	5,683	6,257
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...	5,635	6,110	5,972	6,348

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 July, 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 ...	4,642	1,517	254	6,413
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	9,740	11,343	1,696	22,779
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	77	23	27	127
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	5	2	1	8
Not unemployed ...	4,637	1,537	443	6,617
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	2,923	1,271	156	4,350
Total Claims disallowed ...	7,642	2,833	627	11,102

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	567	31	2	600
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	7	2	—	9
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	9	—	9
Not unemployed ...	404	31	5	440
Other grounds ...	347	289	9	645
Total Claims disallowed ...	758	331	14	1,103

(2) Other Cases.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	3,473	3,524	508	7,505
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	3	1	—	4
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	2	—	—	2
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	42	132	—	174
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	55	78	7	140
Class (d)—married women ...	—	3,884	—	3,884
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,607	3,746	1,936	12,289
Employment lost through misconduct ...	2,569	911	753	4,233
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,359	2,163	345	3,867
Not unemployed ...	249	52	9	310
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	503	1,451	85	2,039
Other grounds ...	311	118	142	571
Total Claims disallowed ...	11,700	12,536	3,277	27,513

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,202	1,736	2,938
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	49 5 —	105 5 2	154 10 2
Total Appeals ...	54	112	166

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	3,888	2,071	—	5,959
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :—				
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	61	191	—	252
(2) Other cases ...	29	74	—	103

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.†

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—				
(1) Against allowances ...	8	65	—	73
(2) Against disallowances ...	21	11	—	32
Appeals by Associations ...	42	49	—	91
Appeals by Claimants ...	35	47	—	82
Total ...	106	172	—	278

* 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 JULY.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in July in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 547,407, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.8 per cent. less than in July, 1938. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 334, 337, and 339 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in July was 430,431, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as compared with July, 1938. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 116,976, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. more than in July, 1938.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July numbered 65,300, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3.3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 482,107, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.6 per cent. less than in July, 1938.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in July as compared with June, nine areas showed slight increases, while in one area there was no change. Compared with July, 1938, twenty-three areas showed decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, the largest being at Liverpool (72 per 10,000); and twenty-four areas showed increases.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in July, 1939.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Popula- tion.	Month	Year
					before.	before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	19,856	71,591	91,447	225	— 3	— 3
Birkenhead ...	801	5,109	5,910	409	— 3	— 22
Birmingham ...	4,325	13,982	18,307	176	— 3	— 4
Blackburn ...	676	2,616	3,292	291	+ 3	+ 11
Bolton ...	431	3,422	3,853	227	— 9	— 28
Bradford ...	969	5,910	6,879	238	— 4	— 17
Brighton ...	550	2,381	2,931	200	— 3	+ 14
Bristol ...	1,851	7,853	9,704	234	+ 2	+ 15
Burnley ...	309	2,456	2,765	312	+ 1	+ 8
Cardiff ...	995	8,206	9,201	410	— 6	— 16
Coventry ...	376	1,793	2,169	102	...	— 8
Croydon ...	732	4,638	5,370	221	— 1	+ 11
Derby ...	543	3,079	3,622	261	— 1	+ 14
East Ham ...	669	3,419	4,088	316	— 4	+ 4
Gateshead ...	551	5,795	6,346	542	— 14	+ 2
Huddersfield ...	467	1,538	2,005	159	— 3	+ 3
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,561	16,612	18,173	570	— 7	— 12
Leeds ...	979	12,511	13,490	273	— 3	+ 2
Leicester ...	727	4,178	4,905	186	— 3	— 7
Liverpool ...	3,625	39,590	43,215	522	— 11	— 72
Manchester ...	2,682	28,089	30,771	420	— 4	— 11
Middlesbrough ...	331	3,787	4,118	295	— 7	+ 10
Newcastle-on-Tyne	753	11,146	11,899	408	+ 4	— 15
Norwich ...	746	4,630	5,376	440	+ 2	+ 12
Nottingham ...	1,067	9,100	10,167	365	+ 1	+ 2
Oldham ...	833	3,055	3,888	308	— 8	— 1
Plymouth ...	413	4,318	4,731	223	— 4	— 10
Portsmouth ...	814	2,604	3,418	132	— 1	— 2
Preston ...	371	2,066	2,437	215	+ 1	+ 20
St. Helens ...	330	4,834	5,164	482	— 15	— 17
Salford ...	586	5,844	6,430	322	— 8	+ 9
Sheffield ...	1,296	19,032	20,328	391	— 8	— 17
Southampton ...	1,235	4,117	5,352	297	— 10	— 7
Southend-on-Sea ...	323	2,543	2,866	208	— 2	+ 15
South Shields ...	407	4,631	5,038	456	+ 9	+ 28
Stockport ...	437	1,772	2,209	164	— 1	+ 4
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,536	8,729	10,265	377	— 1	+ 3
Sunderland ...	740	11,250	11,990	657	— 4	+ 15
Swansea ...	439	6,176	6,615	411	— 3	— 4
Wallasey ...	244	1,781	2,025	215	— 10	— 17
Walsall ...	268	2,932	3,200	298	— 13	+ 15
West Ham...	1,921	9,418	11,339	445	— 9	— 28
Wolverhampton ...	573	2,560	3,133	216	— 7	+ 2
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	39,482	299,502	338,984	326	— 5	— 10
Total, London and 42 Boroughs ...	59,338	371,093	430,431	298	— 4	— 7
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,526	85,580	90,106	804	+ 2	+ 12
Edinburgh...	668	12,820	13,488	287	— 3	— 2
Dundee ...	307	7,511	7,818	440	— 19	+ 13
Aberdeen ...	461	5,103	5,564	312	— 12	— 5
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,962	111,014	116,976	601	— 2	+ 8
Totals for all 47 areas above ...	65,300	482,107	547,407	334	— 3	— 5

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

FOR statistics relating to industrial transference during the first six months of 1939, compared with a year before and two years before, see page 315.

* 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.

† 22nd July in England and Wales, and 15th July 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. 293-294 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

In Greater Germany there was a further fall in unemployment during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 106,921, as compared with 151,555 at the end of May, 1939. The figure for June, 1939, includes for the first time unemployed persons in the Memel district.

In Germany (excluding incorporated territories), the number of persons reported by Sickness Insurance Funds as being in employment at the end of June, 1939, was 21,264,663*, as compared with 21,105,217 at the end of May, 1939, and 19,997,924 at the end of June, 1938.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment showed a further decline during July. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 351,152, as compared with 378,584 at the end of June, 1939, and 370,688 at the end of July, 1938.

At the beginning of June, 1939, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.94 per cent., as compared with June, 1938. In 8,402 undertakings in which, at 1st June, 1939, 2,400,837 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 7.51, as compared with corresponding percentages of 8.63 at 1st May, 1939, and 19.37 at 1st June, 1938. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 39.16 at 1st June, 1939, 34.77 at 1st May, 1939 and 1.83 at 1st June, 1938.

BELGIUM.||

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,013,099 showed that 14.3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in April, 1939, as compared with 15.1 per cent. in March, 1939, and 13.1 per cent. in April, 1938. In addition 14.3 per cent. were employed intermittently in April, 1939, as compared with 14.7 per cent. in March, 1939, and 14.7 per cent. in April, 1938. In April, 1939, 17.6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.2, and in April, 1938, 16.5.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment declined further during May. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 508,703 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th May, 1939, 18.1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2.1 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 18.2 and 3.0 and in the last week of May, 1938, 22.8 and 3.0. At the end of May, 1939, 291,967 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 212,661 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 321,769 and 240,001, and at the end of May, 1938, 349,519 and 332,049.

SWITZERLAND.**

There was a further fall in unemployment during June. At the end of that month 27,977 applications for employment (19.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 35,285 (24.6 per thousand) at the end of May, 1939, and 48,658 (33.9 per thousand) at the end of June, 1938. The monthly figures for 1939 are not fully comparable with those for 1938 owing to the exclusion from the statistics as from January, 1939, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,893, 3,496 and 2,493, respectively.

HUNGARY.††

Unemployment showed a decline during April. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 53,795, as compared with 58,107 at the end of March, 1939, and 47,423 at the end of April, 1938.

POLAND.‡

There was a further sharp decline in unemployment during May. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 293,999, as compared with 380,525 at the end of April, 1939, and 300,951 at the end of May, 1938.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment remained unchanged in Denmark during July; it declined in Norway during May and in Sweden during June.

Denmark§.—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 481,000, 11.1* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1939, as compared with 11.1† per cent., also, at the end of June, 1939, and 16.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1938.

Norway||.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 90,681, show that 15.5 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1939, as compared with 21.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1939, and 20.5 per cent. at the end of May, 1938.

Sweden¶.—Of a total of approximately 676,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 5.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1939, as compared with 6.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938.

JAPAN.**

Unemployment showed a slight decline between 1st January and 1st February, 1939, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 212,254 workpeople (2.6 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at 1st February, 1939, as compared with 216,227 (2.6 per cent.) at 1st January, 1939, and 271,874 (3.4 per cent.) at 1st 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 May, 1939, showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered fell during the same period by 0.6 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for May, 1939, was 90.1, as compared with 91.2† for the previous month and 83.4 for May, 1938.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in June, 1939, 11* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. in May, 1939, and 19 per cent. in June, 1938.

ÉIRE. ‡‡

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 70,470 at 26th June to 70,784 at 31st July, 1939. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders§§ issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 25th July, 1938, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 68,320.

CANADA. ||||

Industrial employment showed a further increase at the beginning of July. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st July, 1939, by 11,760 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,126,216, as compared with 1,100,098 at the beginning of June, 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 July, 1939, was 115.8, as compared with 113.1 at 1st June, 1939, and 113.5 at 1st July, 1938.

At the end of May, 1939, 11.7 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 239,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.9 per cent. at the end of April, 1939, and 13.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1938.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

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

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

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

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

** *International Labour Review*, August, 1939. International Labour Office, Geneva.

†† *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1939, and *American Federationist*, July, 1939. Washington.

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

§§ These Orders came into force on 8th March, and 7th June, 1939, and are to expire simultaneously on 31st October, 1939.

|||| *The July Employment Situation*, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich*, 28th July, 1939. Berlin.

§ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 28th July and 4th August, 1939. Paris.

|| *Revue du Travail*, July, 1939. Brussels.

¶ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th June, 1939. The Hague.

** *La Vie Economique*, July, 1939. Berne.

†† *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, June, 1939. Budapest.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £11,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 202,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £20,500 in those of 291,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	50,000	286,000	£ 1,500	£ 20,300
Textile ...	78,000	—	2,900	—
Other ...	74,000	5,000	6,600	200
TOTAL ...	202,000	291,000	11,000	20,500

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Northumberland and Forest of Dean, and decreases in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople whose wages were increased were ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire.

The principal increases in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, and took effect under sliding scales by which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. The increases amounted to about 1½ to 2 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 11d. a week for men and 7d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were elastic web weavers at Leicester, and workpeople employed in factories making Harris tweed in the Outer Hebrides.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected time-workers employed in the electrical cable making industry in Great Britain, and machine-made paper makers in Great Britain. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire; iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East coast; certain grades of lower-paid railway employees; bakers and confectioners in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey; workpeople employed in the wholesale boot and shoe distributive trade; and certain men employed in electricity undertakings in Scotland. The decreases affected blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and West of Scotland; and men employed at certain waterworks undertakings in Yorkshire.

Of the estimated total increase of £11,000 per week, £3,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £1,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £1,350 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining

£5,100 was due to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £20,500 per week, £20,400 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry, and the remaining £100 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–JULY, 1939.†

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven completed months of 1939, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net‡		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	260,600	97,650	£ 19,800	£ 2,660
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	8,700	10,700	1,620	1,920
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	14,900	100	1,450	5
Iron and Steel ...	17,750	127,200	1,830	16,270
Engineering§ ...	655,500	—	56,930	—
Shipbuilding ...	16,900	—	1,490	—
Other Metal ...	125,000	33,600	10,500	6,550
Textile ...	94,150	5,400	2,700	230
Clothing ...	50	7,000	10	440
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18,900	—	2,200	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	700	—	50	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	30,000	—	2,380	—
Building, Public Works	72,100	—	7,150	—
Contracting, etc. ...	2,000	950	200	80
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	70,100	2,550	8,600	310
Transport§ ...	6,250	50	550	5
Public Administration	18,350	5,600	5,000	450
Services... ...	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,411,950	290,800	122,460	28,920

In the corresponding seven months of 1938, there were net increases of £259,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,359,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £7,825 in those of 125,950 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes reported in the seven completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 367,000 workpeople who have had their hours reduced, on average, by a little over 3½ per week. The great majority of the workpeople concerned in this reduction consisted of juvenile factory workers under 16 years of age, whose hours were reduced to 44 per week from 1st July, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.	3 July	Male agricultural workers 16 and under 20 years of age (excluding special class workers, casual workers and potato gatherers).	<i>Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937, of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 20s. at 16 and under 17 years increasing to 31s. at 18 and under 20 years.</i>
	Northumberland ...	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1·93 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46·93 per cent. above the basis rates.||
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	21 July		<i>Decrease of 0·33 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 8·5 per cent. above the basis rates.||</i>
	Nottinghamshire ...			<i>Decrease of 14 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 70·0 per cent. above the basis rates.||</i>
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire)		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 0·27 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2·81 per cent. above the basis rates.||</i>
	South Derbyshire ...			<i>Decrease of 5·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 29·52 per cent. above the basis rates.||</i>
	Cannock Chase ...			<i>Decrease of 0·35 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47·61 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 45·61 per cent. for all other workers.¶</i>
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 July	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	<i>Decrease of 3 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47 per cent. above the basis rates.||</i>
	Forest of Dean ...		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	Increase of 1·54 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 1·14 per cent. on standard rates of 1921) making the percentage 83·40 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 35·85 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).¶
	Scotland ...		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	<i>Decrease of 3·16 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 123·53 per cent. above the basis rates and corresponding decreases for workpeople (e.g., enginemmen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.||</i>

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

† Of the 291,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in July, the great majority, mostly coal miners, had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1939.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 142,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

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

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham* ...	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the basis rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and district Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase† of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.	1 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen... Limestone quarrymen ...	
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire. Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	2nd full pay day in July. Pay preceding 1st pay day in August.	Pennant stone quarryworkers ...	Minimum hourly rates of wages adopted for a 48-hour week, resulting in a general increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: banker masons, Barton hands, skilled (makers out), 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 5d.; unskilled (cutters or hole makers), rockgetters or quarrymen, 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 0½d.†
	West of Scotland ...	30 July§	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North - East Coast Area.	31 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Iron puddlers and millmen...	Increase† of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).||	15 May	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces, melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Decrease† of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 31 per cent. above the standard rates.
Engineering	St. Helens district ...	17 July	Foundry labourers ...	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 and 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
Cable Making	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.	3rd pay day in July.	Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Increase of 2s. (76s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement.
	Great Britain other than the above counties.			Basic rate increased by 1s. per week. Rate after change, 30s. per week plus a bonus of 22s. for timeworkers. Increase of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20, of 5½d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years, of 6d. per week for boys 15 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 56s. 9½d. to 64s. 7½d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 39s. 8d. to 47s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 15s. 2d. to 24s. 11½d.; women 18 years and over, 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 19s. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers). Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 51s. to 59s.; youths 18 to 20 years, 37s. 6d. to 44s.; boys 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 19s. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).
Harris Tweed Manufacture.	Outer Hebrides ...	1s full pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in factories	Revised schedule of rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Weekly rates for timeworkers include: male workers 20 years and over—carding, spinning, etc., 40s. to 57s. after 3 years; labourers, 40s. to 54s. after 3 years; female workers 18 years and over, 20s. to 37s. after 2 years.¶
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.**	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 53 to 56 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 42½ to 44½ for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 31½ to 33½ for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§: adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 56 per cent. in each case.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.||||	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 17s. to 17s. 11d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 16s. 5d. to 17s. 4d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 10s. 1d. to 10s. 8d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 17s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 10s. 8d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 17s. 11d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 10s. 8d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Aug.††	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Increase†† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 54s. 7d.
	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:—	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 17s. to 17s. 11d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 10s. 1d. to 10s. 8d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change§§: men, 21 years and over, 31s. plus 17s. 11d.; women, 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 10s. 8d.
			Timeworkers ...	
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Aug.††	Pieceworkers ...	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 46½ to 51 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 43½ to 46 for hand cutters; from 37 to 39 for menders, and from 41 to 43 for other pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 53 to 56 per cent. for male dyers; from 17s. to 17s. 11d. per week for male polishers; from 10s. 1d. to 10s. 8d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§: men, 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 56 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 17s. 11d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 10s. 8d.
			Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.††	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 23s. 11d. to 24s. 10d. per week for engravers, and from 17s. to 17s. 11d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 23s. 11d. to 24s. 10d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 14s. 6d. to 15s. for women, and by proportional amounts for youths.

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

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ These rates were agreed upon by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Pennant Stone Industry for Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

§ This decrease took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st August—in most cases this was 30th July.

|| Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

¶ These rates were the result of an agreement between the Hebridean Spinners' Advisory Committee and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

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

†† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

§§ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	28 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased* from 11s. 6d. to 12s. in the £.
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Pay day in week ending 22 July.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 22½ per cent. on list prices increased* to 25 per cent.
Baking	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	24 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Weekly rates after change for day-work: forehands and ovenmen, 68s., tablehands, 62s., juniors—factories, 20s. at 17 years increasing to 40s. at 20; small shops, 17s. at 17 years increasing to 37s. at 20.
Tobacco	Great Britain	10 July	Certain male workers 21 years of age and over employed in the tobacco trade.	Increases in the general minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. per week (61s. 6d. to 70s.) for cigarette machine operators, and of 6s. per week (61s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.) for cutters and stovers.†
Paper Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st full pay period following 10 July.	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills).	Increases of ½d. per hour for male time workers aged 21 years and over, of ¼d. for other timeworkers and of proportional amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers, papermaking, Class I occupations—shiftworkers, 1s. 5½d.; papercoating, Class I occupations—1s. 3½d., 1s. 1½d.; papermaking and paper coating, Class II—1s. 2½d., 1s. 0½d.; Class III—1s. 1½d., 1s. 0½d., for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively; female time-workers aged 18 years and over, 7½d.‡
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Yorkshire.§	1st full pay in July.	Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A undertakings, 1s. 2d.; Grade B, 1s. 1½d.; Grade C, 1s. 0½d.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Scotland.||	Commencement of 1st full pay week after 22 July.	Certain craftsmen and shift workers.	Increases in the A Zone rates¶ of ¼d. per hour for jointers, ½d. per hour for certain other craftsmen and ¼d. per hour for ash handlers, conveyor attendants, coal handlers, coal tippers, oilers and greasers employed on shift work, making the rate ¼d. per hour above the minimum rate of lowest-paid day workers. Hourly rates after change for undertakings in Zone A¶: jointers, 20·00d.; blacksmiths, electricians, fitters, meter repairers, and turners, 19·50d.; machinemens, 19·00d.; ash handlers, conveyor attendants, coal handlers, coal tippers, and oilers and greasers, 14·96d.
Railway Service.	Great Britain	1st full pay following 29 July.	Conciliation grades... ..	Minimum weekly wage adopted of 45s. for lowest-paid adult male workers.**
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour	Hull	17 July	Fish kit scrubbers	Increase of 1s. per shift. Rates after change: early shift, 13s.; late shift, 14s.
	Glasgow	29 July	Casual employees in warehouses and stores at docks.	Increase of 4d. per day. Minimum rate after change, 11s. per day.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	London	1 July	Hospital and institution engineering staff employed by the London County Council.	Increase of ¼d. per hour and three new grades adopted, viz., (i) hot-water boiler stoker; (ii) trimmer; (iii) plant attendant. Rates after change at establishments within 12 miles from Charing Cross††: stokers, 1s. 4½d.; engine drivers and switchboard attendants, 1s. 5½d.; hot-water boiler stokers, trimmers and plant attendants, 1s. 2½d.
Wholesale Distribution.	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale boot and shoe distributive trade.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts for some workers. Minimum weekly rates for London: salesmen, stockkeepers, warehousemen and clerical staff—males, 19s. at 16 years of age increasing to 60s. at 25 years; females, 17s. at 16 years increasing to 38s. at 24 years; porters, packers, unpackers, cleaners and general hands—males, 19s. at 16 years increasing to 55s. at 25 years; females, 17s. at 16 years increasing to 37s. at 24 years.‡‡§§
Entertainments	Bradford and district	1 May	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, 57s. 6d. to 100s., others 25s. to 65s.; head attendants or foremen, 50s. to 62s. 6d.; utility men, doormen and boilermen, 45s. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 20 years of age, 45s. or 50s.; under 20 years of age, 30s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 35s.; female attendants, 21s. to 25s.§§

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY.

Manufacturing Industries Generally (with certain exceptions).|||	Great Britain	1 July	Juvenile factory workers under 16 years of age.	Reduction in normal weekly hours of labour consequent upon the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, whereby the total weekly hours of young persons under 16 years of age are not to exceed 44 instead of (as previously) 48.
Wholesale Distribution	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale boot and shoe distributive trade.	Normal working week adopted of 45 hours.¶¶
Entertainments.	Bradford and district	1 May	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists; of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for female staff.¶¶

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

‡ These increases took effect under an agreement between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers of the United Kingdom, and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers.

§ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

|| The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Scottish District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

¶ The existing percentage margins between A, B, and C Zones were to be preserved.

** The workers mainly affected were porters (grade 2) in industrial and rural areas, goods porters in rural areas, crossing keepers and engine cleaners.

†† Percentage reductions operate at establishments outside this area.

‡‡ These rates were adopted under the terms of an agreement between the National Association of Wholesale Boot and Shoe Distributors, and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. In each case the provincial minima are 3s. below the London rates. Increases in wages of 3s. a week or less, due under the agreement, are to be paid on the pay day in week ending 1 July, 1939; and the full scales are to operate not later than the pay day in week ending 7th October, 1939.

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

||| The excepted industries include, generally speaking, the spinning of cotton, woollen, worsted, silk or rayon yarn, the weaving of cotton, woollen or worsted cloth or of silk or rayon fabrics, carpet weaving, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, the pottery and clay industries, felt hat making, and printing and bookbinding; in these cases a final decision as to the maximum working hours has not yet been reached. In the flax textile industry, the rope, twine, and net industry, and electrical cable making, the reduction to 44 hours is appointed to take effect on 3rd September.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 74, as compared with 81 in the previous month and 43 in July, 1938. In these 74 new disputes about 26,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,200 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 87, involving 34,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at 134,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	16	19	8,500	31,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	13	17	3,700	21,000
Textile ...	1	10	11	1,300	12,000
Building, etc. ...	2	19	21	15,500	47,000
Other ...	3	16	19	5,000	23,000
Total, July, 1939 ...	13	74	87	34,000	134,000
<i>Total, June, 1939</i> ...	<i>21</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>39,300</i>	<i>130,000</i>
<i>Total, July, 1938</i> ...	<i>20</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>80,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 74 disputes beginning in July, 14, directly involving 6,800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 20, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during July have been effected in the case of 56 new disputes, directly involving 22,600 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 2,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 18, directly involving 6,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 24, directly involving 11,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–JULY, 1939 AND 1938.†

Industry Group.	January to July, 1939.			January to July, 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	...	...	...
Coal Mining ...	192	88,800†	218,000	209	112,600†	527,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	8	1,300	41,000	8	400	3,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	6	900	8,000	17	2,500	17,000
Engineering ...	45	26,700	151,000	24	12,200	56,000
Shipbuilding ...	24	3,500	31,000	21	2,000	20,000
Other Metal ...	47	10,700	66,000	34	6,900	65,000
Textile ...	34	4,700	77,000	29	4,800	56,000
Clothing ...	17	3,900	10,000	22	4,600	24,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	7	900	8,000	14	2,900	10,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	15	2,500	22,000	19	1,200	26,000
Building, etc. ...	80	23,200	101,000	63	7,600	82,000
Transport ...	19	8,700	44,000	34	7,200	22,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	5	700	1,000	13	1,000	12,000
Other ...	16	2,000	11,000	20	2,900	31,000
Total ...	519	179,400†	830,000	527	168,800†	951,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workpeople—near Sheffield (one colliery).	276	1,200	1939. 10 July	1939. 11 July	Alleged non-payment of minimum wage to certain workpeople.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	931	1,183	24 July	5 Aug.	Workpeople's refusal to accept employers' proposals for alterations in "dirt agreement."	Conditions agreed upon for a new agreement.
ENGINEERING:—						
Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Faiisworth (one firm).	1,000	...	13 July	17 July	Against firm's action in withholding payment of bonus to two men on account of faulty piece-work cards.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:—						
Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture—Swansea (one firm)	300	621	17 July	29 July	For increase of ½d. per base box in wages of tinpot operatives and attenders.	Work resumed pending negotiations; increase of ½d. per base box subsequently conceded.
COTTON WEAVING:—						
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, etc.—Accrington (one firm).	253	111	18 July	...	Against proposed introduction of eight-loom-per-weaver system.	No settlement reported.
WOODWORKING:—						
Boys employed in packing case, etc. manufacture—London (three firms).	500	...	10 and 11 July	12 and 13 July	Against reductions in the weekly wages of boys 14 and 15 years of age, following reduction in the weekly working hours (from 47 to 44) in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act.	Payment of three hours' wages to be made, in order to maintain the same weekly rate for 44 hours as was previously paid for 47 hours.
BUILDING:—						
Joiners, bricklayers and labourers—near Chester (one firm).	1,102	...	11 July§	12 July§	For payment of subsistence allowances to all employees.	Terms of national agreement to be observed in respect of subsistence and travelling allowances.
Building trade operatives—Blandford, Dorset (certain firms).	5,400	...	13 July	18 July	For increase in wages of 2d. per hour in lieu of subsistence allowance recently withdrawn in respect of workpeople within daily travelling distance of their permanent homes.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Building trade operatives—near Abergele, Denbighshire (certain firms).	3,500	...	20 July	21 July	Alleged victimisation of a trade union official, who had been told to remove to another contract.	Employee in question retained on his present work.
Building trade operatives—near Farnborough, Hants (one firm).	3,050	...	24 July	26 July	Against a scheme of reorganisation of work, and for reinstatement of two foremen who had supported objection and had been forced to resign.	Foremen offered alternative employment without loss of wages.
Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and labourers—Bridgend, Glam. (two firms).	577	318	26 July	5 Aug.	For subsistence allowance of 3s. 6d. per day.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Carpenters—Bordon, Hants (one firm)	300	...	27 July	28 July	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists given option between joining trade union and dismissal.

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 73,000 in 1939, and 87,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 162,000 in 1939, and 142,000 in 1938.

‡ 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 11th July and ended at mid-day on 12th July

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	55%
Food only	...	...	37%

FOOD.

At 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat lower than at 1st July. This was mainly due to seasonal decreases in the prices of potatoes. Flour and bread were slightly cheaper at 1st August than a month earlier. On the other hand, there were slight increases in the average prices of butter and bacon, and the price of milk rose in some districts.

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 37 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st July, 1939, and 41 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st August, 1939, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1939.	1st Aug., 1939.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 2½	s. d. 1 2½	d. + 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	—	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5	—
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 2½	1 3	+ 3½	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3	— 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 2½	— 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4	2 4	+ 9½	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 3	0 3	+ 1	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	+ 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4	1 4½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3	1 3½	+ 1	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10	0 10	+ 1½	—
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 9½	0 7½	+ 2½	— 2½

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 August, 1939, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average Inc. or Dec. (—) for 1st July, 1939.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—				
Ribs ...	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 43
Thin Flank ...	13	16	15	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	29	32	31	30
Thin Flank ...	— 4	5	1	—
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	46	50	48	48
Breast ...	12	16	14	15
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	54	46	50	48
Breast ...	— 9	1	— 4	— 4
Bacon (streaky)*	33	33	33	31
Flour ...	117	95	106	108
Bread ...	25	29	27	30
Tea ...	43	44	43	46
Sugar (granulated) ...	51	55	53	53
Milk ...	50	41	46	46
Butter—	89	93	91	88
Fresh ...	8	15	12	10
Salt ...	6	8	7	5
Cheese† ...	14	17	15	14
Margarine ...	— 7	— 9	— 8	— 8
Eggs (fresh) ...	35	36	36	33
Potatoes ...	57	45	51	100
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	37	37	37	39

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

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

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 August, 1939, was approximately 54 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 62 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 August, 1939, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were, on the average, about 90 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 August, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was about 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August, 1939, is approximately **55 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st July, 1939, and 55 per cent. at 2nd August, 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	58
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	38	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	53	53	56	55				

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	Latest figures available.	
					Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 37	1939. Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	19	14	10	...	20	May, '38
Finland† ...	809	792	870	865	881	June
France (Paris) ...	325	362	500	588	660	June
„ (other towns) ...	305§	352§	477§	554§	610	Feb.
Germany ...	23	24	25	24	25	July
Netherlands (Amster- dam)|| ...	18¶	19¶	30	30	30	Mar.
Norway ...	40	45	61	68	64	May
Portugal† ...	1,899	1,963	1,998§§	1,928	1,805	May
Sweden† ...	32	35	41	45	47	June
Switzerland ...	15	20	31	29	32	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia†† ...	25	27	31	39	42	May
Canada... ..	3	9	17	17	10	June
Éire	40§	45§	54§	59§	57	May
New Zealand ...	18	25	36	41	49	July
South Africa ...	2	1	2	7	9	May

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.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1939.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A.B.C.D.E	43	46	55	59	55 Aug.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	A.C.D.E	554	574	640	655	651 Apr.
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	83 July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	28 May
Finland† ...	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	984 Apr.
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E	24	25	26	27	27 July
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶ ...	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	31¶	39	39	38 Mar.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	399	398 Jan.
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	71 May
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	69 July
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	37 June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E	22††	25††	28††	31††	34 1st Qr.
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	30 June
Éire ...	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	73§	72 May
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	57 July
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	24 May

* 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.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—JULY 1939..

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

The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,396,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table in which are also given the total figures for July, 1938, in respect of the same 141 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling-Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties	£ 318,000	£ 282,300	£ 40,700	£ 57,500	£ 54,700	£ 753,200
Yorkshire	373,600	138,800	76,600	122,100	128,500	839,600
Lancs. and Cheshire	356,400	101,700	315,800	50,800	153,000	982,700
North and West-Midland	833,700	206,600	94,400	95,500	221,800	1,452,000
South-Midland and Eastern	112,900	66,900	18,300	4,700	18,900	221,700
Outer London†	474,500	163,100	62,600	77,800	129,000	907,000
South-Eastern	372,100	10,000	191,300	25,000	93,400	691,800
South-Western	51,200	20,300	4,500	—	35,500	111,500
Wales and Mon.	185,200	7,800	—	2,800	15,000	210,800
SCOTLAND ...	283,800	10,500	21,900	54,200	71,400	441,800
TOTAL, July, 1939	3,361,400	1,008,000	826,100	490,400	926,200	6,612,100
Total, July, 1938	5,527,300	468,200	1,348,800	1,137,600	1,080,400	9,562,300

For all classes of buildings combined, the total for July shows a decrease of 14.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for June, and a decrease of 30.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1938.

II.—SECOND QUARTER OF 1939..

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during April to June, 1939. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the second quarter of 1938.

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931† of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling-Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) compared with Apr.-June 1938.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Northern Counties (974)	£ 1,015,400	£ 117,900	£ 72,600	£ 258,000	£ 122,200	£ 1,586,100 + 10.7
Yorkshire (2,502)	2,427,400	200,100	492,900	524,000	583,700	4,228,100 + 5.9
Lancs. and Cheshire (3,091)	833,500	289,200	236,500	317,400	744,500	2,421,100 – 28.1
North and West-Midland (3,213)	2,943,400	798,600	356,000	303,500	564,200	4,965,700 – 13.6
South-Midland and Eastern (697)	481,400	116,500	73,700	166,600	103,400	941,600 – 11.4
Outer London† (2,741)	1,701,100	333,500	244,400	248,400	450,900	2,978,300 – 41.1
South-Eastern (1,139)	1,124,600	35,600	164,500	111,500	192,500	1,628,700 – 17.5
South-Western (452)	360,300	5,600	11,200	30,800	44,200	452,100 – 37.8
Wales and Mon. (830)	526,900	307,800	72,900	149,000	65,200	1,121,800 + 89.8
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,546,200	118,500	392,700	230,400	493,800	2,781,600 + 12.3
TOTALS (17,873):—						
April, 1939 ...	4,698,400	553,700	589,600	566,900	1,251,000	7,659,600
May, 1939 ...	4,075,600	879,400	723,800	1,020,100	951,100	7,650,000
June, 1939 ...	4,186,200	890,200	804,000	752,600	1,162,500	7,795,500
April-June, 1939	12,960,200	2,323,300	2,117,400	2,339,600	3,364,600	23,105,100
April-June, 1938	17,297,800	1,444,100	1,945,500	2,788,600	2,951,600	26,427,600

For the first six months of 1939, the total cost, covering all classes of buildings, was £47,269,500, compared with £51,810,800 for the same period in 1938, representing a reduction of 8.8 per cent.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 local authorities in the second quarter of 1939 was 26,353, as compared with 35,551 in the second quarter of 1938. For June alone the number was 8,442, as compared with 12,215 in June, 1938.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Yorkshire (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); North and West-Midland (one); Outer London (one); and South-Western Counties (one).

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

‡ The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in July*, was 141, as compared with 191† in the previous month, and with 139† in July, 1938. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July numbered 30, as compared with 17 in the previous month, and with 34 in July, 1938.

MINES AND QUARRIES.*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Under Coal Mines Acts:—		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 6	
Underground	35	Building Operations	29
Surface	3	Works of Engineering Construction	2
Metalliferous Mines	8		
Quarries	—		
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	46	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT...	79
FACTORIES.		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass... ..	2	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	2	Engine Drivers, Motormen	1
Metal Extracting and Refining	1	Firemen	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	8	Guards (Passenger)	5
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc....	6	Permanent Way Men	5
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture	6	Porters	2
Shipbuilding	4	Shunters	2
Other Metal Trades	2	Mechanics	3
Cotton	2	Labourers	4
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	Other Grades	—
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Contractors' Servants	—
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	16
Tanning, Currying, etc.	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	141
Food and Drink	1		
General Woodwork and Furniture... ..	1	SEAMEN.	
Paper, Printing, etc.	2	Trading Vessels—	
Rubber	—	Sailing	3
Gas Works	—	Steam and Motor	27
Electrical Stations	2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	30
Other Industries	1	Total (including Seamen)	171

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.

LEAD POISONING.§

Among operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ... ..	...
Plumbing and Soldering... ..	...
Shipbreaking ... ..	...
Printing ... ..	...
Tinning of Metals ... ..	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1
"Other Industries"	5
Painting of Buildings	1
TOTAL	7

ANTHRAX.

Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	1
--	---

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch... ..	9
Tar	6
Oil	4
TOTAL	19

I. Cases—continued.

CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ... ..	...
Dyeing and Finishing ... ..	...
Chrome Tanning	1
Chromium Plating	5
Other Industries	7
TOTAL	13

COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS

Total, Cases 45

II. Deaths.

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch... ..	1
Tar	1
Oil	1
TOTAL	3

Total, Deaths... .. 3

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling-prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the weeks ended 29th July and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended, 1st July, 1939, and the calendar month of July, 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 three cases of lead poisoning (including one death) were reported among plumbers not employed in factories.

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:	1939.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nottinghamshire	Jan.–Mar.	85 2½	–10 2½	–7 0½
Lincolnshire	Jan.–Mar.	85 2½	–11 11	–16 9
Manufactured Iron: West of Scotland	Mar.–Apr.	249 0	+ 2½	–25 0½
Steel: South-West Wales	Jan.–Mar.	140 1½	–10 9½	–9 1½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

The ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 222 and 223 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May 1939 (page 188), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the scheduled transference areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1937 and 1938, and during the first six months of the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

	1937	1938	First Six Months of		
			1937	1938	1939
MEN (18 years and over) :—					
Transfers through Govern- ment Training Centres...	4,057	2,324	2,464	1,185	1,183
Transfers through Instruc- tional Centres	997	624	483	415	398
Other Transfers	12,531	8,689	7,403	4,761	4,969
Total	17,585	11,637	10,350	6,361	6,550
WOMEN (18 years and over) :					
Trainees	123	65	90	20	29
Other Transfers	6,293	6,149	4,195	3,889	4,170
Total	6,416	6,214	4,285	3,909	4,199
BOYS (under 18 years) :—					
All Occupations	7,675	4,131	4,527	2,104	2,215
GIRLS (under 18 years) :—					
Industrial Occupations ...	4,922	4,163	2,795	2,287	2,432
Domestic Service	1,528	1,333	886	659	602
Total	6,450	5,496	3,681	2,946	3,034
Grand Total	38,126	27,478	22,843	15,320	15,998

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Transference Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 8,236 in 1937, 4,705 in 1938, and 2,571 in the half-year ended June, 1939. These figures include removals to Land Settlements and Cottage Homesteads, viz. 563 in 1937, 601 in 1938 and 259 in the half-year ended June, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909–1918.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Two partners were each charged with underpaying three female workers. They pleaded guilty and were both fined 10s. 6d. on each charge, the total fines being £3 3s. The Bench awarded one guinea costs to the Department, and ordered the payment of arrears amounting to £22 0s. 7d.—*Rex v. Muriel Dorothy Carter and Olive Frances Scorey*. Wimbledon Police Court. 4th July, 1939.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A firm was prosecuted for under-paying a female worker, one member of the firm being charged also with failing to post the Trade Board Notice and failing to keep adequate records. A fine of £1 10s. 0d. was imposed on each defendant in respect of the under payment charge, and a 10s. fine was imposed in respect of each of the other two charges. The Department was awarded one guinea costs, and arrears of wages totalling £46 6s. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Charles Victor Codd and George Williams Codd*. Sheffield Police Court. 7th July, 1939.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

QUESTION WHETHER WORKMAN WHO HAS ACCEPTED PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT CAN PROCEED AGAINST HIS EMPLOYER AT COMMON LAW.—The question involved in this case was whether a workman who had accepted payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, could, in respect of the same injury, maintain an action against his employer at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act.

In September, 1937, the workman met with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. He applied to his employers for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. He was paid compensation and continued to receive weekly payments of compensation until October, 1938. On 10th November, 1937, the workman's solicitors wrote to the employers claiming that the payments received or to be received were or would be accepted without prejudice to the workman's right to pursue his remedies outside the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employers did not accept this. In March, 1938, whilst the payments were being made, the workman began proceedings to recover damages for the same injury at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act.

Mr. Justice Hilbery held that as the workman had received compensation under the Act of 1925, he could not recover against the employers in these proceedings. The workman appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal (The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice MacKinnon and Lord Justice Finlay) upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Hilbery and dismissed the workman's appeal. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that the liability of employers to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, which arose when an accident had taken place was one which could be made effective in one of two ways, namely (1) by satisfaction of the liability out of hand, and (2) by the workman obtaining an award of compensation. But whichever method was adopted the result was the same in the sense that, by payment in the one case and by the making of an award in the other, the liability under the Act was discharged. An employer was made liable just as much by acceding to a claim as by having an award made against him. The matter could be looked at in another way. Supposing the employer paid the compensation claimed and afterwards the workman brought proceedings for and recovered damages at common law, the employer would have paid compensation both under the Act and outside it, the very thing provided against by section 29 (1), Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.—*Perkins v. Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 19th July, 1939.

ACCIDENT WHILST ATTENDING GYMNASIUM IN ACCORDANCE WITH EMPLOYER'S REQUIREMENTS.—This was a claim against H.M. Postmaster General by a youth named Lucas employed in the Post Office. One of the conditions of Lucas's employment was that until he reached the age of 18, he was required to attend educational classes provided by the Department, normally for eight hours weekly of which five hours would be in the Department's time and three hours in his own time. Lucas's hours of work were on most days from 8 a.m. till 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Pursuant to the terms of his engagement, Lucas was required to attend, among other classes, a gymnasium class held at a London County Council school of which the teacher in charge was an employee of the London County Council. On 5th October, 1938, whilst taking part in that class, which was held from 6.15 to 7.15 p.m., in his own time, Lucas fell and sprained his wrist. He made a claim against the Postmaster General for workmen's compensation which was rejected on the ground that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of Lucas's employment. Lucas commenced proceedings in the County Court. The County Court Judge held that attendance at the classes, although a condition of his employment, was not part of the work which Lucas was required to perform, but was in the nature of a qualification for his continued employment. The County Court judge held therefore that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. Lucas appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Scott, MacKinnon and Finlay L.JJ) held that the judgment of the County Court judge was correct and that the appeal must be dismissed.—*Lucas v. H.M. Postmaster General.* Court of Appeal, 17th July, 1939.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**FAILURE TO KEEP MACHINERY PROPERLY FENCED.**

This was an appeal by a factory inspector by way of case stated against the dismissal of two informations preferred against the respondents, occupiers of a factory, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901: the proceedings arose out of an accident suffered by a workman when working at a steel rolling mill. One information was preferred under Section 10 which provides in sub-section (1) (c) that all dangerous parts of machinery in a factory must be securely fenced; and in sub-section (1) (d) that all fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except (*inter alia*) where they are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine. The other information, which was based on Section 136, alleged that in consequence of the neglect of the respondents a workman had suffered bodily injury (*i.e.*, the loss of his left arm). The respondents' defence to the summonses was that at the time of the accident the couplings of the mill had been necessarily exposed for cleaning in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 (1) (d). The Justices upheld this contention of the respondents and dismissed the informations. The factory inspector appealed. In the case stated by the Justices were the following findings of fact: that when the mill is running the couplings revolve at 150 revolutions per minute and are dangerous parts of machinery; that at the time of the accident the workman was standing upon a plate in front of the couplings in order to remove

some grease from the water sump; that while so engaged the steel bar the workman was holding slipped and his left arm came between the upper two couplings and had to be amputated above the elbow; that at the time of the accident no guard or fencing was in position in front of the couplings; that the work upon which the workman was engaged could not have been performed whilst the piece of corrugated iron (which was usually in front of the couplings) was in position, but could have been performed equally well when the mill was stopped; that the mill should have been stopped whilst the work was being performed, but it was no part of the workman's duty to do so; and that although the fencing was removed at the time of the accident the work upon which the workman was engaged was clearing grease from the outflow of the water-trough which was "an arrangement of part of the machine" within the meaning of sub-paragraph (1) (d) of Section 10.

The Divisional Court (The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macnaghten and Mr. Justice Singleton) allowed the appeal and referred the case back to the Justices with a direction to find both informations proved.

The Lord Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said:—

"It is difficult to understand how even the majority of these Justices could have brought themselves, in this state of the matter, to dismiss these informations. What is it that the existing law requires? To leave out earlier, and for this purpose immaterial, topics, Section 10 (1) (c) clearly provides: 'All dangerous parts of the machinery . . . must either be securely fenced, or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced.' That is not a requirement that in the ordinary course of working the machinery should be securely fenced. It says: 'All dangerous parts of the machinery . . . must . . . be securely fenced.' Then comes paragraph (d): 'All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or under examination in connexion with repair, or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.'

"In this case, so far as I can see, it was not even suggested that the absence of the guard or fence, such as it was, was due to the fact that there was cleaning going on, or that there was lubricating to be done, or that the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine needed attention. There is not a word on that matter in the finding of the Justices, but what they do find is that Moore 'was clearing grease from the outflow of the water-trough and that this was "an arrangement of part of the machine."' What exactly is meant by that I do not profess to say, but I cannot spell out of those words anything which brings the respondents within the exception in Section 10 (1) (d).

"These Justices have found that the work which was being done, whatever be the exact description of it, could have been performed equally well when the rolling mill was stopped, and they have found that the rolling mill should have been stopped while the work was being performed. It was not stopped. They find that if it had been stopped, or if the guard had been in position, the accident could not have occurred. Nevertheless they think that, in some way or another, the respondents are protected. They seem to me to have given the go-by to the words: 'Or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.' The words are 'necessarily exposed'

"In my opinion these Justices have misconstrued more than one direction in this Section, and I think that this appeal clearly ought to be allowed."—*Crutchlow v. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Limited.* High Court of Justice (Divisional Court). 28th March, 1939.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935**QUESTION WHETHER WAITRESSES EMPLOYED IN INSURANCE COMPANIES' CANTEENS INSURABLE UNDER INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME OR UNDER GENERAL SCHEME.**

These proceedings concerned questions of insurability relating to the employment of two waitresses in the canteen of the Insurance Unemployment Board and in the dining club of the National Amalgamated Approved Society respectively. Both the Board and the Society carry on insurance undertakings within the meaning of the Special Scheme for the Insurance Industry instituted under Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. Until the coming into operation of the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937 (S.R. & O. 1937 No. 1207), neither waitress was considered to be insurable against unemployment on the ground that she was not employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain: see paragraph 2 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. The above-mentioned regulations (S.R. & O. 1937 No. 1207) came into force on the 4th April, 1938. These regulations provide that with certain exceptions persons employed in domestic service in any trade or business (not being a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain) should be included among the classes of persons employed in insurable employment. The two waitresses thus became insurable against unemployment, but questions arose whether they were insurable under the provisions of the Special Scheme for the Insurance Industry or under the General Scheme. Upon applications being made by the Board under Section 74 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the Minister of Labour decided that neither waitress was a person to whom the Special Scheme applied. The Board appealed against these decisions and the matter thus came before Mr. Justice Branson. In his judgment allowing the appeals Mr. Justice Branson said:

"This is an appeal from two decisions of the Minister of Labour, each with regard to a waitress employed in a canteen. The first appeal, relating to Eleanor Taylor German, is in reference to a

canteen which is conducted—I do not want to pre-judge what I am about to say by using a word which begs the question—which is conducted in the premises of the Insurance Unemployment Board, and the second appeal, relating to Elsie Florence Jacob, is with regard to a canteen which is conducted in the premises of the National Amalgamated Approved Society. The question which has to be decided is whether these two persons are employed under any contract of service in the Insurance Industry. The definition of the Insurance Industry is contained in Section 2 of the Official Scheme, called the Insurance Industry Unemployment Insurance Scheme. There is no doubt that both the bodies in whose premises these canteens are housed and by whose employees they are frequented, are persons who are engaged in the administration of a system of insurance established by Act of Parliament, and the whole matter comes down, as it appears to me, to the question of fact: are these two persons persons who are employed in the Insurance Industry?

"The words are not very easy of construction, but light has been thrown upon them by previous decisions of Mr. Justice Roche, as he then was. I think the case which comes nearest to the present case is the case of Woollands, decided on the 30th June, 1921. There the learned Judge took the view that maids, who were employed to look after and keep clean the hostels in which Woollands' employees were housed, and who, in the middle of the day, adjourned to Woollands' and there served a mid-day meal to the same employees, were persons who were engaged in the business of Woollands. He (Mr. Justice Roche) held that their activities were for the benefit of the general business, in the general business interests of Woollands, and formed, as he said, an essential part of their trade or business, and that these applicants were employed in that trade or business.

"The only real distinction between Woollands' case and the present is that it is said in the present cases that the employment is not direct; that in each case some sort of Committee is set up to run the canteen; and that its servants are servants of the Committee and not of the Board in the one case, or of the Amalgamated Society in the other. But I think, when one comes to consider the facts of the case, it really appears that, unless one allows oneself to be tempted away from the straight path by the language used, they are in effect employed in each case by the Board or the Insurance Society. In each case the canteen was set up by the employers, partly for their own benefit and convenience in order to get their employees' luncheon interval finished in as short a time as may be, and partly in the interests of the employees so that they should be able to get a wholesome lunch cheaply and easily. Although one finds in the Rules, statements that the Committee is to employ and dismiss the people who are waitresses and kitchen-hands in these canteens, in both cases, according to the evidence which is given, if there really is any question or dispute as to whether an employee shall be dismissed or not, it is referred to one of the officials of the Employers' Society or Corporation, and cannot be left to be dealt with merely by the Committee appointed to do the day to day detail of the club management.

"For these reasons I think that in each case the employed person was a person to whom the special scheme applied, and the decision of the Minister of Labour must be varied in that respect."—*Insurance Unemployment Board re German—Same re Jacob*.

High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 25th May, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS.

Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Recognised or Customary Holidays) Provisional Regulations, 1939.

Unemployment Insurance (Excluded Persons on board His Majesty's Ships) Provisional Regulations, 1939.

Unemployment Insurance (Service and Military Training) (Contributions) Provisional Regulations, 1939.

Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations, 1939.

The Minister of Labour, on account of urgency, has made the above mentioned Provisional Regulations under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and has submitted draft regulations, with similar effect, to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee* for their consideration.

The Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Recognised or Customary Holidays) Provisional Regulations have been made under Section 1 (8) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939. They cover the case of certain classes of workers who are entitled to receive notice to terminate their contracts with their employers and who, although they have not received this notice, are indefinitely suspended from employment for a period which includes a recognised or customary holiday. Under a decision of the Umpire given on 2nd December, 1938, such workers could not receive benefit for holidays falling within periods of suspension, however long the suspension lasted. The intention of the Provisional Regulations is to restore the position as it existed before the Umpire's decision in question and allow all workers to take advantage of the "Twelve Days Rule" for the determination of benefit claims at holiday periods, even though they have not received a notice of discharge to which they are entitled.

The Provisional Regulations have effect as from 14th July, 1939, so that they may be in operation during the holidays this summer.

The Unemployment Insurance (Excluded persons on board His Majesty's Ships) Provisional Regulations deal with the position, as regards unemployment insurance, of certain civilian workers (e.g.

* See notices in the next column regarding the last two sets of draft regulations. The period for making representations in relation to the first two sets of draft regulations expired on 18th August, 1939.

canteen managers) on board His Majesty's warships. Section 12(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, provides that all civilian employment on board warships shall be within the scope of unemployment insurance, subject to a proviso empowering the Minister of Labour to make regulations to provide that persons who are neither domiciled, nor ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom shall be treated as if they were excluded persons. The Provisional Regulations, which came into operation on 17th July, 1939, have been made in accordance with that proviso.

The Unemployment Insurance (Service and Military Training) (Contributions) Provisional Regulations provide for a simplified method for the payment of unemployment insurance contributions, in the case of persons in training with the Reserve Forces or the Militia, in order to ease the pressure of work at the Pay Offices of the Defence Departments. The Provisional Regulations came into operation on 21st July, 1939.

The Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations have been made in consequence of changes introduced by Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939. That section was designed to remove certain anomalies between England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other in regard to the crediting of contributions to juveniles who continue to receive whole-time education after the age for compulsory education. The effect is that such continued education will, in general, start to count for credit at the age of 14 both in England and Wales and in Scotland. The Provisional Regulations will not affect any persons who have ceased to receive whole-time education before 1st September, 1939.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME

(AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1939.

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1939.

The above Orders were made by the Minister of Labour on 14th July. They provide for the payment of dependant's benefit in respect of (a) a daughter or sister of a claimant who, subject to certain conditions, is residing with him and is wholly or mainly maintained by him; (b) a wife or other female dependant taking in one lodger with or without board. These Orders thus bring the Banking Industry and the Insurance Industry Special Schemes into line with the General Scheme as amended by Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1939.

These amending Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 4th July, in view of the raising of the school-leaving age to 15. They provide that juveniles attaining that age who are in attendance at authorised courses of instruction should not interrupt such attendance, as would have been possible if the Regulations of 1934 had not been amended.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SPECIAL SCHEMES) (TRANSFER) REGULATIONS, 1939.

The above regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 6th July, 1939. A summary of the report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft regulations was published on page 273 of the July, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICES OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Service and Military Training) (Contributions) 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 22nd August, 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.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
25th July, 1939. *Chairman.*

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of 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 1st September, 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.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
4th August, 1939. *Chairman.*

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. 2024/39. (9.6.39).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—EMPLOYMENT LOST THROUGH MISCONDUCT—WORKPEOPLE INSTRUCTED TO PARTICIPATE IN A.R.P. DRILL—CLAIMANT WITH CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS REQUIRED TO SHOW THAT REFUSAL TO OBEY INSTRUCTION DOES CONFLICT WITH PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OBJECTION IS BASED.

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 claimant being disqualified for the receipt of benefit for six weeks from and including 17th March, 1939.

"The record of the findings of the majority of the Court of Referees is as follows :—

" 'Court find that claimant by his conduct brought about his own dismissal in circumstances amounting to misconduct. He refused to carry out a legitimate instruction during working hours given him by his employers. He was not asked to do anything of a military nature or to take any active part in A.R.P. preparation—he was merely asked to carry out an exercise similar to fire drill. There is no valid reason why he should not have done this.'

"The record of the dissenting member is as follows :—

" 'Insured contributors' representative dissents and says that claimant was justified in his action because he is a pacifist, belongs to the Peace Pledge Union and is going against his principles in carrying out A.R.P. drill. He notified foreman of his intentions before the drill.'

"The claimant in his grounds of appeal says (*inter alia*): 'I do not dispute that the instructions given were "legitimate" in the broadest sense of the word. I respect the rights of an employer to state his conditions of employment. What I challenge is the right of the authorities to deny me statutory benefit.'

"It is the duty of the statutory authorities to disqualify a claimant for the receipt of benefit when he renders himself unemployed by a refusal to obey instructions legitimately given by his employers, unless he can justify that refusal.

"Decisions of the Umpire have recognised conscientious objection as justifying refusal to obey instructions or to accept employment. It is not, however, sufficient for a claimant merely to say that he has a conscientious objection to do what is required of him. He must show that what is required of him really does conflict with the principles upon which his conscientious objection is based.

"It is necessary, therefore, to have a clear view of the legitimate instructions which were given to the claimant and to all his fellow employees.

"Everyone knows that in the event of an indiscriminate air raid all citizens will be exposed to grave and incalculable dangers. The average person is able to realise the necessity of taking as much cover as he can in emergency of that kind and I hope that I am not misjudging the claimant when I express the view that his conscience would not prevent him from doing the same.

"Most people will also appreciate the responsibility of employers whose workpeople might be suddenly subjected to such dangers while at work, namely, the responsibility of affording them reasonable protection in the emergency. But even when such protection is provided there is another risk to be incurred if, without any preliminary instruction and practice, a considerable body of workers were left to rush for safety to covered protection with which they are not familiar.

"This risk, arising from a number of persons being ignorant of what to do and where to go in a sudden emergency, so as to secure expeditiously and without confusion, the safety of all, is very commonly recognised, and it accounts for the reasonable and compulsory practice in many schools and factories and on ocean-going passenger ships of familiarising the individual with his place of safety and with the position allotted to him in any emergency.

"Such was the purpose and the only purpose of the instruction given to the employees and disobeyed by the claimant. It was a legitimate instruction given in the interests of all the employees, collectively and individually, and the claimant was under duty to comply with it.

"The claimant's case does not fall within the principles of previous decisions relating to conscientious objections and I agree with the findings and decision of the Court of Referees."

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

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

GULLY EMPTIERS : BRISTOL CORPORATION.—The Court were asked to decide a difference between the two sides of the City and County of Bristol Joint Industrial Board as to the number of men who should operate a mechanical contrivance for emptying and cleansing street storm water gullies. The Court, having seen the machines at work, were satisfied that they could be efficiently operated by two men, but that in certain circumstances three men might be employed with advantage, e.g., in main streets or streets where the deposits of silt in gullies are specially heavy. If three men are employed the question of the number of gullies to be emptied and cleansed per day should be determined. The Court decided that the matter should be further considered by the parties in the light of the foregoing and that meantime the arrangement at present in operation should be continued.—*Award* No. 1733; dated 29th June, 1939.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN : TUBERS' MATES : EDGE HILL LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT : LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that men now graded as tubers' mates who are employed at the smoke box end of locomotives in connection with tubing work, should be regraded as tubers. The Court decided that in the absence of any provision in *Award* No. 728 as to differentiation in the grading of tubers employed at the smoke box end or the fire box end of locomotives, and having regard to the nature of the work performed by the claimant who had raised the question in relation to that of the tuber under whom he is employed, the claim had not been established.—*Award* No. 1734; dated 24th July, 1939.

FARM EMPLOYEES : LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL INSTITUTIONS.—A difference having arisen between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the London County Council as to the payment for overtime under *Award* No. 1401 to farm staff at the London County Council mental institutions, the parties requested a ruling under the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920, as a question of interpretation of the award. The Union claimed that overtime should be paid for all hours worked in excess of 48 in any one pay week, whether or not Sunday work is included, and contended that the special rate for Sunday is not an overtime rate. The Council's contention was that overtime is only payable for hours worked in excess of 48 hours outside of Sunday duties, and that overtime payment should not be paid as well as the extra Sunday rate. The Court ruled that the issue between the parties is not proper to be regarded as a matter of interpretation of *Award* No. 1401, but should, if the parties desired, be brought before the Court as a new reference, when it could be dealt with on its merits.—*Award* No. 1735; dated 28th July, 1939.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL
DECISION.

SUPERVISING GRADES : POST OFFICE.—The Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers claimed that the weekly hours of all Post Office supervising officers, numbering about 10,193 in the grades represented by the Federation, should be 42 including meal reliefs. About 1,582 already have a gross working week of 42 hours; of the remaining 8,600, with a few exceptions, the grades concerned have either a 44 or 48 hour gross working week. Generally, officers in immediate control of rank and file staff have the same working hours as the rank and file whom they control. The Tribunal decided against the claim.—*Award* No. 53; dated 19th July, 1939.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

THE written parts of Examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 22nd and 23rd November, 1939, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 17th January, 1940.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 23rd November, 1939, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1940.

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 14th October, 1939.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Mill House, 87-89, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice of Intention to make a Special Order to be cited as the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that, with a view to altering the description of the Laundry Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order varying the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, in the manner shown in the draft Special Order contained in the Appendix hereto.

Further copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent so as to reach the Minister of Labour at the above address within 40 days from the twelfth day of August, 1939, that is to say, on or before the twenty-first day of September, 1939. Every objection must be in writing and must state:—

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

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this fourth day of August, in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.)

T. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO NOTICE OF INTENTION. DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

TRADE BOARDS. *Laundry Trade.*

THE TRADE BOARDS (LAUNDRY) ORDER, 1939, SPECIAL ORDER DATED 1939, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918 (8 AND 9 GEO. 5. C. 32) ALTERING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LAUNDRY TRADE CONTAINED IN THE APPENDIX TO THE TRADE BOARDS (LAUNDRY) ORDER, 1919.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, dated the 1st day of April, 1919, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Special Order;

And whereas it is provided by Sub-section 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order;

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order, by altering the description of the trade therein specified;

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order—

1. The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to this Order shall be substituted for that set out in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919.

2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1939.

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

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER. *Definition of the Laundry Trade.*

1. The laundering of articles of every description and all processes and operations incidental thereto performed by way of trade or for the purpose of gain.

2. The following work when done in connection with a laundry undertaking by persons in the employment of the undertaking:—

- (a) the transport of articles to be laundered and of laundered articles, including the collection, loading, unloading and delivery of the articles, and attending to the articles during transport;
- (b) driving and assisting in driving or control of, and acting as attendant to, any goods vehicle while being used for the purpose of any of the work specified in (a) above;
- (c) operations performed by persons engaged on any work specified in sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) above which are incidental to such work.

3. The Laundry Trade shall not include the following processes and operations, and such processes and operations shall not constitute a laundry undertaking for the purpose of this definition, that is to say:—

Processes and operations specified in the Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919, the Trade Boards (Shirt-making) Order, 1920, or the Trade Boards (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods) Order, 1920, or in any Special Order which may hereafter vary the provisions of any of the Orders aforesaid.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B.(N.44), dated 24th July, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 24th August, 1939.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.(30), dated 7th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 19th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.M.(30), dated 10th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 21st July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Order W.D.S.(24), dated 12th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 21st July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Rope Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.(60), dated 12th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 21st July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S.(27), dated 14th July, 1939, confirming a variation of overtime rates and specifying 30th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B.(26), dated 14th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation of overtime rates and specifying 24th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order K.D.(12), dated 19th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation of overtime rates and specifying 28th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.(23), dated 25th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation of overtime rates and specifying 1st August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.(31), dated 28th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a provisions dispensing with learners' certificates and specifying 7th August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.D.(32), dated 3rd July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 10th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.A.(10), dated 10th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 17th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.M.(13), dated 10th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 17th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order BK (E. and W.) 1, dated 27th July, 1939, confirming the fixation of minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, and specifying 4th September, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

ACCIDENTS.—*Inter-departmental Committee on Rehabilitation of Persons Injured by Accidents: Final Report, 1939.* [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.]

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series: No. 9 (revised). Domestic Science. No. 12 (revised). Banking and the Money Market.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 3d. and 4d. respectively.]

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc. during the quarter ended 31st March, 1939.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) *Seventeenth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1938.* [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

POOR RELIEF.—(i) *Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January, 1939.* Ministry of Health. [H.C. 135; price 9d.] (ii) *Persons in receipt of poor relief (England and Wales) January–March, 1939.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—*Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1938.* [Cmd. 6054; price 1s.]

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—*Seventeenth annual report, 1938, including a report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee.* [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

SEAMEN.—*Census of Seamen. June 15th, 1938.* Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Analytical Guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 7. Part III.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1s.] (ii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of May, 1939. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 5/1939.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.] (iii) *Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Special Schemes) (Transfer) Regulations, 1939. 25th May, 1939.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1939.

ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Switchboard: Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aluminium Ware:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.—**Ambulances and Trucks:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Anchor:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Bacon, Tinned:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Bays, Steel Storage:** Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—**Bearings:** Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Bedsteads, Iron:** H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.—**Blankets:** Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough; John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—**Blind Material:** Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Marple; Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. O'Hanlon & Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—**Blocks, Oak:** C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; John Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; Frank Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford; J. S. Elliott & Son, Ltd., Cranleigh; Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; J. H. & F. W. Green, Ltd., Chichester; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Boats, Repairs to:** British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Boats, Various:** M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Ltd., Bideford; E. F. Elkins, Ltd., Christchurch; C. J. Broom & Sons, Brundall; F. H. Wells & Co., Gravesend; Itchenor Shipyard, Chichester; J. James & Co., Ltd., Brightlingsea; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome; Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhedge; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes; James Taylor (Chertsey), Ltd., Chertsey; Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth; Sussex Yacht Works, Ltd., Shoreham by Sea; Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Renfrew; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Ltd., Bangor; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Herbert Woods, Great Yarmouth; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Gleniffer Engines, Ltd., Glasgow; Atlantic Engine Co., Ltd., Wishaw; Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Central Electrical Co., Ltd., Colchester; J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bolts:** Walker & Wilson, Ltd., Hamilton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boots, Leather:** John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brackets:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Brooms and Brushes:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Carbon:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Buoys:** Brown Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Leeds & Bradford Boiler Co., Ltd., Leeds; Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth; Foster, Yates & Thom, Ltd., Blackburn; E. Danks & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham; Wests' Gas Improvement Co., Ltd., Manchester; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Clelands (Successors), Ltd., Willington Quay; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Buttons:** Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric:** Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—**Canvas,**

Drab: Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Canvas, Sailcloth:** Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Chests, Money:** Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley.—**Clips, Naval Brass:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; B. Kimber, Allen & Co., London, S.E.; Freckleton & Co., Glasgow; Edwin, Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Clogs:** J. Miller & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** John Martin & Co., Anstruther; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Elemco Weatherproofers, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Anti-Gas, Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Uniform:** F. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Albion, Ltd., Leeds; G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E., and Benfleet.—**Collars:** R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E. and/or Coleraine.—**Compass Gear:** Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham; S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—**Composition:** "Moravia" Anti-Fouling Compositions Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cranes:** Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clyde Crane & Booth, Ltd., Mossend. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Cables: Liverpool Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Sub-Contractors for Brakes: Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Sub-Contractors for Limit Switches: Geo. Ellison & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Distilling Plant:** Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Valves: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse. Sub-Contractors for Tubes: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Pumps: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Dowls:** Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Drawers:** M. C. Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; Atkins, Ltd., Hinckley and Nuneaton.—**Drums:** Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—**Duck Flax:** Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin; Robert Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Dungarees:** Receiver, John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Electrical Gear:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Everett Edgecombe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton; W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford; Walter's Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Fenders, Rubber:** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Fish, Frozen:** Grimsby Trawler Owner's Direct Fish Supply Co., Ltd., Grimsby.—**Flags, Signal:** Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, S.E.; Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Arthur Smart & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Turtle & Pearce, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., London, E., Avonmouth and/or Cardiff.—**Furnace:** Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.—**Furniture:** Francis East & Co., Ltd., Dundee; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; Caledonia Joinery Co., Ltd., Paisley; Hoskins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe.—**Generators:** G. E. Hortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Glass:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Glue, Marine:** Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., Crayford; Robert Bowran & Co., Ltd., Pelaw-on-Tyne.—**Grips, Bulldog:** Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill.—**Hair, Curled:** J. Bore & Co., Liverpool; Harrison & Jones, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Handkerchiefs:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Headsets:** Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Heating System:** Matthews & Yates, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Helmets:** Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Hotcupboards:** Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Installations, Electrical:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.; H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Iron Bar:** Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Raine & Co., Ltd., Derwenthaugh-on-Tyne; Bards & Scottish Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Jam:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; T. G. Tickler, Ltd., Grimsby.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Peter Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick.—**Knives, Clasp:** Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Jos. Rogers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-Contractors for Steel: John Vessey & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Knives, Table:** Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield.—**Lanterns and Gear:** Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telford, Grier, Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Bacock & Co.,

Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes**: Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Worcester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Lines**: Joseph Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport.—**Lockers, Bedside**: Rosebery Metal Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. H. Bailey & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Lorries**: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machinery, Distilling**: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machinery, Laundry**: Thomas Bradford & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Machinery, Replace**: Norris Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Various**: Frederick Town & Sons, Halifax; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; Omerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Veritys, Ltd., Manchester; Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. **Models**: Bassett-Lowke, Ltd., Northampton.—**Oils, Edible**: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull; London Oil Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paint Spraying Plant**: Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Panels**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pipes, Cast Iron**: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Presses**: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester; Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Pullovers**: Wolsey, Ltd., Coalville.—**Pumps**: Andrew Fraser, Esq., F.I.R.I., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Pumps: Weyburn Engineering Co., Ltd., Elstead. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Racks, Steel**: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Enfield.—**Rail Car**: F. C. Hibberd & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Rectifier Plant**: Hewitt Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; J. G. Statter & Co., Ltd., Amersham Common, Bucks.—**Reels, Hawser**: A. & D. Turner, Ltd., Glasgow; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Westmoor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Scaffolding**: Mills Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Scarves, Silk**: Dunfermline Silk Mills, Ltd., Dunfermline.—**Scows, Steel**: Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth. Sub-Contractors for Engines: Henry Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Screws**: Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, Ltd., Birmingham and Darlaston; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Serge, Blue**: Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; John Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; James Casson, Ltd., Elland; William Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Sextants**: Heath & Co. (Inc. with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.—**Shades, Lamp**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sheets, Bars etc., Brass and Copper**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chas. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Sheets, Linen**: Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline.—**Shelving, Steel**: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—**Shirting, Cotton**: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Shirts**: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.—**Shock Absorbing Units**: Monarch Controller Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Shoes, Canvas**: Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., Rushden; Balfour Shoe Co., Ltd., Irthlingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Singlets**: United Welsh Mills (Emeralda), Ltd., Cardiff; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Slabs, Levelling, etc.**: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Gateshead; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry.—**Slings, Chain**: Wm. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Soap**: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Socks**: Alfred Yates & Co., Sileby; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrow-on-Soar.—**Staves**: J. Gardner & Sons, Ltd., Bootle.—**Sterilizers**: Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich.—**Surgical Dressings**: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., Slough; S. 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WAR OFFICE.

Adhesive Tape: Leslies, Ltd., London, E.; A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Air Cleaners**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Air Compressors**: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Aluminium**: Alfred Ellis & Sons (Wakefield), Ltd., Wakefield.—**Aluminium Alloy Caps**: Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester.—**Aluminium Stampings**: H. Gill Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham; Redfern Stevens, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ammeters**: Everett Edgecumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Various**: W. Edwards & Son (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; W. Gale & Sons, Bridport; Joseph Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport; J. & W. Stuart, Ltd., Musselburgh; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Rendell & Coombs, Ltd., Bridport; Thomas Tucker & Co., Bridport; W. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester.—**Automatic Screw Machines**: B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Axes, Pick Helves, etc.**: Receiver Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Carrock; Hardy-pick, Ltd., Sheffield; E. Elwell, Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bags, Tool**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; A. Forbes & Sons, London, N.W.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.C.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Dagenham.—**Base Rolling M/cs.**: T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—**Basins, Steel Tinned**: Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelli; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Batteries, Secondary**: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham and Redditch; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Docks; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Bedsteads and Mattresses**: Staples & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Adshead & Sons, Dudley; Bradsteads, Bilston; British Castors, Ltd., Birmingham; Siddal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskin & Son, Birmingham; H. Marlow, Ltd., Dudley; H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Peyton, Hoyland & Barber, Birmingham; A. Phillips, Birmingham; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham; Ace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bearings**: Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton; C. L. Jones, Ltd., Wembley; Pollard Bearings, Ltd., Birmingham; Fisher Bearings, Ltd., Wolverhampton; British Timken, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blocks, Chopping**: Harland & Wolff, London, E.—**Blocks, Pulley**: W. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bonnets, Tam O'Shanter**: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Aron & Co., London, E.C.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Boots, Ankle**: John White (Impregnable Boots), Ltd., Northampton; St. Crispin Productive Soc., 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., Finedon; G. Ward, Barwell; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; F. Rackleft & Sons, Ltd., Chesham; Empire Boot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hanham; G. Selwood & Co., Rushden; F. Wilshire & Co., Soundwell; Coxton Shoe Co., Rushden; W. J. Brookes, Ltd., Earls Barton; Long Buckley Shoe, Ltd., Long Buckley; N. E. Wilmott & Co., Ltd., Rushden; Padmore & Barnes, Ltd., Northampton; Walker Bros., Wellingborough; Chesham Boot & Shoe Co., Chesham; Co-op. Wholesale Society, Ltd., Rushden; A. Sudborough & Son, Ltd., Higham Ferrers; E. J. Bees, Ltd., Kingswood; Hoare & Douglas, Kingswood; Harvey, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Barwell; J. Shortland, Ltd., Irthlingborough; G. B. Britton & Sons, Ltd., Kingswood; T. Miles & Co., Ltd., Kingswood; McDowell & Son, Ltd., Ballymena.—**Boring Machines**: Urquhart, Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee; W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; E. H. Jones (M/c Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.; Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, Ltd., Leeds; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Catmur Machine Tool Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bottles, Water**: Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelli; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; R. & A. G. Crossland, Birmingham; E. Hill & Sons, Ltd., Lye; Jury Holloware

(Stevens), Ltd., Brierley Hill; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Barry Dock; Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—**Boxes, Corrugated Board**: Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield; M. Cook & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Braces**: Ashby & Brant, Ltd., Leicester; Baxenden & Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. A. Tarr, Ltd., Manchester; J. A. & E. Lawford, Liversedge; Texwear, Ltd., Leicester; J. F. Hurst & Co., Manchester; Southwark Brace & Belt Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. H. Wright, Leicester; Bracewear, Ltd., Leicester; Howard Wall, Ltd., London, E.; Holmes-Kerevin, Ltd., Leicester; Lambournes, Ltd., Birmingham; T. W. Lees (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Brasses, Cleaning**: W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Priory Castor & Engg. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brass Tubing**: Mint (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle.—**Brass Pressings**: Lloyd & Ryder, Ltd., Birmingham; J. H. Robinson & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Brushes**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; D. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Star Brush Co., Ltd., London, N.; Cleveland & S. Durham Inst. for Blind, Middlesborough.—**Brushes, Hair**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; D. Hayward, Blowich; Henderson Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—**Buckets**: Darlaston Galvanised Hollow-ware Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—**Buckles**: Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; S. & D. Rivet Co., Leicester; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bugles**: Besson & Co., London, W.C.—**Bulbs, Electric**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., or Wembley; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley; John Ismay & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; Rival Lamps, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Buzzers**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; L. M. K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Cable, Electric**: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Cable Co., Ltd., Enfield; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Cable Manufacturing Co., Leatherhead; W. Geipel, Ltd., Wembley.—**Calico and Twill**: Baynes & Dixon, Manchester.—**Calipers**: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Canvas Flax**: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dunganon; S. Lamont & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.—**Caps, F.S.**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Collett, Ltd., London, E.C.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Collins, Leeds.—**Cases, Plywood**: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, N.W. and S.E.—**Chains, Non-skid**: Parsons Chain, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn; Job Wheway & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Chains, Overall**: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Chairs**: W. Bartlett & Son, Ltd., High Wycombe; W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Chests, Tool, Empty**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Arnold & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—**Cleaning Spindles**: Stamford Electrical, Ltd., Stamford.—**Cloth, D.M.**: W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; John D. Johnstone, Leeds; J. E. Crowther, Ltd., Marsden; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite; J. Crowther & Son (Milnsbridge), Ltd., Milnsbridge.—**Cloth Union**: Maurice Dixon, Ltd., Leeds.—**Clothes Wagons**: Cherry Tree Machine Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—**Condensers**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Containers, Cooking**: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.; S. & J. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Containers, Various**: T. Cowley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd., Charlton.—**Cookers, Portable and Parts**: Turley & Williams, Ltd., Birmingham; Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Monitor Engineering & Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cooking Apparatus, Parts**: Adams & Son (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper Rings, etc.**: Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cordage**: R. Hood Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Willington Quay.—**Cord Telephone**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Couches**: J. C. Lane, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Covers, Saddle**: Castle Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Cranes**: Anderson-Grice Co., Ltd., Carnoustie; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Diaphragms**: Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C.; 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; R. Johnson, London, S.W.; Morris, Ltd., Manchester.—**Dishes, Baking**: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Disinfectors, A.S.H.**: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; James Ritchie, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drawers, Woollen**: Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Hall & Earl, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Cooper & Rowe, Ltd., Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Drill**: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; H. Franc & Lauder, Ltd., Todmorden; Lord Bros., Todmorden; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; J. C. Howarth, Ltd., Failsworth; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Salford; Moss Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Watergate Mill Co., Burnley; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; J. Coops & Co., Ltd., Newton; Calico Printers Association, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Smedley Drills, Ltd., Littleborough and Hyde; G. & R. Dewhurst, Ltd., Preston and Burnley; Dean Bros. (Padiham), Ltd., Padiham; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Todmorden.—**Drilling M/c**: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Leicester; S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London, W.; F. Town & Sons, Halifax; Dessutter Bros., London, N.W.—**Drills**: Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd.,

Sheffield.—**Driving Mirrors, etc.**: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drums, Cable**: W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—**Drums, Sterilizing**: Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.; Rosebery Metal Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drying Rooms**: Lister Bros., London, S.E.—**Duck, Cotton**: Bird & Taylor, Ltd., Nelson; D. Whitehead, Rossendale; Nuttall Bros., Ltd., Todmorden.—**Fans Electric, etc.**: Veritys Ltd., Birmingham; Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Engines and Spares**: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Extinguishers, Fire and Refills**: Watson Bros., Glasgow.—**Eye-piece Glass Discs**: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Eye-piece Rims**: Huntley Bourne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—**Eyeshields and Cases**: Cascelloid, Ltd., Leicester; Hadley Co., Ltd., Surbiton; J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stadium, Ltd., London and Dinas; H. Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; H. Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans, Herts.—**Filtration Plant**: Carrier Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**First Aid Pouches**: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—**Folding Boats**: Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., Hounslow; Saunders Shipyard, Ltd., East Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—**Forges**: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Allday & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—**Forms, Barrack, Legs, etc.**: Macintosh Bros. & Co., Edinburgh.—**Funnel**: W. Gibson, Somercotes.—**Gas Cookers, Fires and Grates, etc.**: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N.; Fletcher Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Eagle Range Grate Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Richmonds Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Gas Meters**: G. Glover & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gas Tubes and Tubular Fittings**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Gill & Russell, Ltd., Walsall.—**Gauges**: Advance Components, Ltd., London, E.—**Generating Sets**: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Gloves**: J. & D. McGeorge, Dumfries; Overhand Gloves, Leicester; Gordon & Co., Aberdeen; J. Spencer & Sons, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Enderley, Kegworth and Leicester; Harrott & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; G. Braund, Ltd., Shephed; Allen, Bastick & Billson, Ltd., Leicester; F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Slazenger's, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. M. Maddox, London, S.E.—**Gloves, Boxing**: Sports Co., Horbury, Yorks; W. Sykes, Horbury, Yorks.—**Great-coats**: Kay & Lee, Manchester; Holloway Bros., Gloucester; Alexandre, Ltd., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Leeds; Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bowman Bros., London, E.; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Tiverton-on-Avon; M. Bowan & Co., Glasgow; M. & N. Horne, London, E.C.; J. & F. Ibbotson, Leeds; J. Hunter & Son, Liverpool; C. Williams & Co., London, E.; Schneider & Son, London, E.; Mumby & Sons, Newark-on-Trent; John Barran & Sons, Leeds; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester; C. Doody & Son, Crewe; Polikoff, Ltd., London, E.; J. Barnes & Co., Leeds; B. Williams & Co., London, E.; Hollington Bros., London, E.; G. Key, Ltd., Rugeley, Staffs.; Botterill Seanou & Co., Leeds; M. Jackson & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Kettering Co-operative Society, Kettering; Town Tailors, Ltd., Leeds; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Hepworth & Son, Leeds; Walsh & Co., Bristol; Hirst & Thackway, Leeds; Lee & Whatmoor, Leeds; Ideal Clothiers, Wellingborough; Thorne-loe & Clarkson, Leicester; W. Seegar & Co., London, E.C.; Meekern & Co., Glasgow; Louis London & Sons, London, E.; T. H. Crombie & Co., Glasgow; A. & J. Mandel, Glasgow; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Leeds; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Glasgow; Cohen & Wilks, Ltd., Leeds; S. H. Cliff & Co., Ltd., Leeds; D. Parsons & Co., Bristol; Cowen & Bryer, Glasgow; A. Shaw & Co., Glasgow; S. & J. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow; John Barran & Sons, Leeds; Kauffman Bros., Leeds; B. Simon & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Taylor & Co. (Clothiers), Leeds; M. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; S. Stein & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Jukoff & Greenstein, Glasgow; J. & M. Harrison, Leeds; James Wilson, Glasgow; Collins Mantles, Ltd., Glasgow; Simpson & Co., Glasgow; Hepburn & Smith, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Moyes (M'nf.) Ltd., Glasgow; Lancashire Waterproof Co., Liverpool; Wilkes, Merrick & Co., Manchester; A. & W. Gilchrist, Glasgow; J. S. Bentley & Co., Leeds; W. Blackburn & Co., Leeds; H. Lotery & Co., London, E.; D. Black & Co., Glasgow; J. Morris & Co., Leeds; I. Taylor, Glasgow; G. J. Mason & Co., Glasgow; B. Morris & Co., London, N.; Sunderland & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Raper & Bainbridge, Ltd., Leeds; W. Hall, Jnr., Glasgow; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Grinding Machines**: H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Churchill M/c Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; E. H. Jones (M/c Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Ground Sheets**: G. Maclellan & Co., Glasgow; P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; London Waterproof Co. (Silkmac) Ltd., Manchester; G. Moxon & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; N. Britain Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ferguson Shiers & Co. (Failsworth), Ltd., Failsworth; Reggan Clothing Mfgs., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Ham-merson & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Handspikes**: Clegg Bros. (Burnley), Ltd., Burnley.—**Haversacks**: Mills Equipt. Co., Ltd., London, N.; E. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Helmets, Fencing**: Blackman Leather Goods, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hessian**: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; John Lawson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; J. Boath, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; James Scott & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Hose Pneumatic**: G. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Hydro Extractors**: R. G. Whitaker, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Insulating Tape**: Rotunda, Ltd., Denton.—**Ironing Machines**: T. Bradford Co., Salford.—**Jackets and Trousers**: F. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Jacks, Lifting**: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jerseys**: A. E. Rossiter, Ltd., Leicester; Health Guard Knitwear, Ltd., Leicester; Robinson & Pickford (1928), Ltd., Leicester.—**Jerseys, Pullover**: S. D. Stretton

& Sons, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.C.; Frisby Jarvis & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; Health Guard Knitwear, Ltd., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Samson Smith, Ltd., Leicester; Robinson & Pickford (1928), Ltd., Leicester; Jantzen Knitting Mills, Ltd., Brentford; Klynton Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. E. Rossiter, Ltd., Leicester; J. B. Lewes & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; R. Hardwick & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Huntington Hosiery Mills, Ltd., Huntington; G. Braund, Ltd., Shephed; Hubbard & Kenning, Ltd., Leicester.—**Jigs, Tools, etc.**: Armstrongs Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Kapok**: Abbey Kapok Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, Various**: C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., Birmingham; Acetylene Corp. of Gt. Britain, Hounslow; S. Heath & Sons, Birmingham; Monitor Engineering & Oil Appliance, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes**: Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Coventry; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; R. Garrett Engg. Works, Ltd., Leiston; Fairbairn Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd., Leeds.—**Latrine Screens, etc.**: W. Ritchie & Son, London, E.; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Greenock Sail & Tent Co., Ltd., Greenock; A. B. Salmens' Successors, Ltd., London, N.; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.—**Leather Cloth**: Greenwich Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Levers**: J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon.—**Linen**: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Machines, Various**: Sentinel Wagon Works, Ltd., Shrewsbury.—**Mattresses, Re-making**: P. M. Flanagan & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport; Northern Bedding Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; United London Workshop for the Blind, London, S.W.—**Microphones, Parts**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale, Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; J. W. Carr & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Mopheads, Woollen**: T. M. Clewes & Sons, Cradley.—**Mudflaps**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Name Plates**: Metal Box Co., Ltd., Southwark; Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., Hull.—**Needles**: A. Morrall, Ltd., Redditch.—**Overalls, Combination, etc.**: I. Sutcliffe & Sons, Hebden Bridge; J. Peck & Co., Liverpool; Cheetham, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Dewhurst & Co., Hebden Bridge; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge; Workwear, Ltd., Liverpool; J. W. Pell, Leicester; T. F. Greenwood, Hebden Bridge; Trent & Upsdale, Ltd., London, E.; J. F. James, London, W.; J. Mandlberg & Co., Salford; R. Hirst & Co., Bradford; Fraser Ross, Glasgow; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; H. Wheeler & Co., London, E. Miller, Rayner & Hayson, Ltd., Liverpool; Sutcliffe, Farrar & Co., Mytholmroyd; Waterside Clothing Co., Hebden Bridge; Broadbent Bros. & Blackburn, Hebden Bridge; Chatburn Bros., Hebden Bridge; A. Crabtree, Hebden Bridge; Semple & Peck, Ltd., Glasgow; J. T. Thomson, Ltd., Glasgow; M. Stone, Manchester; Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow; Overall Services, Rochdale; C. W. Crowther, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; M. Morris & Sons, Glasgow; F. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Padlocks**: Henry Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; W. M. Pinson & Sons, Willenhall.—**Paint Spraying Plant**: Lacy-Hulbert & Co., Croydon; Colour Spray, Ltd., London, N.; B. E. N. Patents, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Panniers**: United London Workshops for the Blind (Sales), Ltd., London, S.W.; Disabled Sailors' & Soldiers' Workshops, Bournemouth; Finch & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Pans, Frying**: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Parkerizing Plant**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Pig, Iron**: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Piping**: Le Bas Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pivot Sizing Machines**: Gay Bros., Hampton, Middlesex.—**Pliers**: W. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington; J. Berry, Widnes; Elliott-Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pneumatic Drills**: Holman Bros., Ltd., Cambourne.—**Pontoons, Parts**: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. L. Jones, Ltd., Wembley; Ranaiah, Ltd., London, S.W.; Saunders Shipyard, E. Cowes; Uffa Fox, Ltd., Cowes.—**Presses**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; E. W. Bliss & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford; Francis Shaw & Co., Manchester; Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester; I. Braithwaite & Son (Engrs.), Ltd., Kendal.—**Racks, Arm**: French, Ltd., London, E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Razors, Safety**: Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth; G. Ibberson & Co., Sheffield; W. J. Myatt & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Turner & Co. (Cutlers, Sheffield), Sheffield.—**Receivers, Watch**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Reels, Cable**: Hearl Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.—**Respirators and Parts**: Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough; Tuck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Rivets**: S. & D. Rivet Co., Leicester; W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rod Metal**: I. C. I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rubber Bands**: Poppe Rubber & Tyre Co., Twickenham.—**Rubber Sheet, Canvas Backed**: St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Rubber Tape**: W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: Auster, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sacks, Jute**: G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Safes, Office**: Miscellaneous Disposals Syndicate, London, W.; Oxford Cabinet Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sawing Machines**: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Scotchies, Lorry**: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley; Truman's Successors, Ltd., Old Hill.—**Serge**: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; J. Atkinson & Son (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Firth Bros. (Shepley), Ltd., Huddersfield; Graham & Pott, Ltd., Huddersfield; S. Cordingley, Ltd., Leeds; Reid & Taylor, Ltd., Langholm; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Huddersfield; Carter Firth & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; W. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Baines

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Joseph & Sons, Leeds; Dixon & Gaunt, Leeds; Boulton Bros., Leeds; Hollington Bros., London, E.; R. T. Williamson & Co., Leeds; Hames, Rhodes & Kitchen, Ltd., Leeds; Preston Brook & Co., Leeds; Campbells, Stewart & MacDonald, Ltd., Leeds; H. Hamer & Sons, Ltd., Ravensthorpe; Kay Bros., Manchester; S. Yaffy, Ltd., Glasgow; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Leeds; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge; S. Kriegsfeld, Ltd., Salford; Kettering Clothing Co-op. Soc., Kettering; J. A. Leed, Esq., Glasgow; Frazer, Sugden & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Settees**: Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Wilkinsons (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford; W. Bartlett & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Shearing Machines**: J. Rhodes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Sheets, Hospital, etc.**: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup and Oldham.—**Sheets, Cotton**: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Hyde, Cheshire; Harlems, Ltd. Nelson.—**Shirting, Angola**: J. Ives & Co., Yeadon; G. 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V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Equipment and work on:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft Repairs:** Automotive Products Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Aircraft Repairs and Spares:** Saunders Roe, Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Aircraft Repairs, Spares and Test:** Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Aircraft Spares:** Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Aero Engines, Ltd., Bristol; Rootes Securities, Ltd., Liverpool; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft Tests:** Parnall Aircraft, Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircrews, Assembly of, Jigs and Tools for Repairs, Spares and Tools:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Aircscrew Repairs and Airscrews, Wooden:** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircscrew Spares:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Lostock.—**Alarm Apparatus, Fire and Attack:** Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Alternator Sets, Engine Driven:** Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.—**Asphalt Plant:** Millars Machinery Co., Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—**Atlacide:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Erith.—**Automatic Controls, Spares for:** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Axes, Fire:** Chillington Tool Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Edward Elwell, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Badges, Embroidered:** A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. M. Ashworth & Co., London, N.—**Balance Apparatus for High Speed Wind Tunnel:** Sir Howard Grubb-Parsons & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Balloons:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Baths, Salt:** T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bearings, Ball and Roller:** Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—**Bedding, Hair:** McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley.—**Beeswax:** Wilkins, Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—**Benches, Flight:** Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—**Blocks, Pulley and Trolleys, Travelling:** Felco Hoists, Ltd., London, S.W.; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Boring, Radial Drilling, Studding and Tapping Machines:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—**Boxes:** Hampshire Car Bodies, Ltd., Southampton.—**Boxes and Crates:** Geo. Darvell & Sons, Ltd., Chorleywood.—**Boxes, Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Connecting and Junction:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Fuse:** Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Hay:** Major Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Junction:** Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Medical:** British Player Action Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Brackets for Extinguishers:** Darlaston Galvanized Hollowware, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Building Slabs, Asbestos Cement:** Turners Asbestos Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.—**Buoys, Gas, Lighting Equipment for:** Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—**Buoys, Mooring, Rubber, and Swivels and Shackles:** India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Buzzers, Practice:** Wembley Electrical Appliances, Ltd., Wembley; Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton.—**Buzzers, Valve:** Ultra Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cable, Chain and Anchors used:** Beal & Son, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Cable, Electric:** Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton.—**Cable:** British Ropes, Ltd., Retford.—**Calico, Grey:** J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde.—**Calipers, Micrometer:** Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Camera Gun Film, Cine, Processing Equipment for, and**

Items: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Camera Mountings:** L. Adams, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cans, Lubricating:** T. E. Bladon & Son, Birmingham.—**Canvas, Ironproof, French:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Caps:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Carburettors, Modification of and Spares:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Cases and Cases, Packing, for Aircraft, and Cases, Transit, for Cylinders, Oxygen:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cases, Packing, Aircraft:** Crosley & Co., Ltd., Farnham; Kitchendom, Ltd., Wembley; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cases, Storage:** Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.—**Cases, Storage, and Cases, Transit for Cylinders, Oxygen:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Chests, Steel:** Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgeley, Staffs.—**Chevrons, Blue Worsted:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Klein, London, E.—**Cloth, Emery, Glass and Paper:** J. G. Naylor & Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Cloth, Linen, Table:** Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—**Coils, Booster:** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Combination Sets:** Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Components, Hut, for Test Fans:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Compressors, Air, Motor Driven, Rotary:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Compressors, Air, Portable:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Compressors, Air, Tools for:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Containers:** Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Three Ply Barrel Co., Ltd., Coventry; Holmes Bros. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Containers, Flying Ration, and Mess Tins:** Mariss's, Ltd., Birmingham; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Controls, Firing, Pneumatic, for Cameras:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Controls, Remote:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Conversion Sets, Dual Control:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Stockport; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Saunders Roe, Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Converters, Rotary:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Cooking Equipment for Mobile Kitchens:** Turley & Williams, Ltd., Birmingham; E. J. Bowman (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Corrosion Inhibitor:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Blackley.—**Cotton Fabrics:** Moss & Son, Ltd., Lostock Hall.—**Cotton Fabric, Proofing of:** Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Salford; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton Webbing:** Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—**Cramps, Carpenters:** Tools & Instruments (Highgate), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Crane, Mobile, Petrol Electric:** R. H. Neal & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Crane, Mobile, Petrol Electric, and Overhead Travelling:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cut Outs Accessories:** Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton.—**Cylinders, Hydrogen:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Distemper:** Fleetwood Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dividers:** Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Dowlas:** York St. Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—**Dresses, Wading and Waders, Seaplane:** G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drill, Blue Grey:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Drilling Machines:** Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—**Drives, Flexible:** Rother Ironworks, Ltd., Rye; S. S. White Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Dynamometers, Hydraulic:** Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Dynamometers:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Petrol, Portable:** New Pelapone Engineering Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Engines, Spares for:** Coventry Climax Engines, Ltd., Coventry.—**Enlargers, Vertical:** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Extinguisher Apparatus, Automatic:** Gravinier Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Extinguishers, Fire Froth:** Foamite, Ltd., London, W.; General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fencing:** William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Fertilizers, Compound:** Yorkshire Farmers, Ltd., Billingham; W. A. Temperley & Co., Billingham.—**Files:** S. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Bedford & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; H. Rossell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Filters:** Metafiltration Co., Ltd., Hounslow.—**Fire Extinguishers and Charges:** National Fire Protection Co., Ltd., Richmond.—**Flannelette, Striped:** H. W. Bannister, Ltd., Colne; John Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson.—**Flares, Paraffin:** Moneys Patents, Ltd., London, E.—**Flasks, Vacuum:** Thermos (1925), Ltd., London, E.—**Flax, Strand:** British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.—**Floodlights, Portable:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Frocks, Khaki Drill:** G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; L. Challenor & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Fronts, Clear, Red, Green for Lamps ident.:** Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Fuel Cocks and Distributary boxes, Accessories and Tools for:** Aircraftings, Ltd., London, W.—**Fuses and Holders:** E. Wilcox & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Gaiters, Web, Blue Grey:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; W. & A. J. Turner (Ipswich), Ltd., Ipswich; Church & Co., Ltd., Northampton; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; French's, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Gauges:** Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry; Smart & Brown (Toolmakers), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generating Sets:** A. Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Generators, Motor:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Generator Sets, Petrol Electric:** Henry Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Glasses, Blue, Green and Red:** T. J. Hands & Son, Birmingham.—**Glycerine:** David Thom & Co., Ltd., Salford; Glycerine, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Grease, Airscrew:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Greatcoats:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Chas. Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sartor Manufacturing Co., Manchester; Parkinson (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Windsor & Black, Ltd., Leeds; Sunderland & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Wallace Scott & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. & N. Horne, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Fairdale, Ltd., London, E.; Polikoff, Ltd., London, E.; Alexandre, Ltd., Leeds.—**Grinder Tool and Cutter:** Cincinatti Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Grinders, Wet and Dry:** F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Reddish; Stamford Electric, Ltd., Stamford.—**Grinding Machines,**

Electric : S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Hammers :** British Rawhide Belting Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Hammers, Pneumatic Power :** Alldays and Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hutments :** Watling, Ltd., Rochester.—**Ignition Accessories :** K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Indicators, Pilots Camera Control :** Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Indicators, Turning :** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—**Insulators :** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric & Ordnance Acc. Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Irons, Soldering :** Merx, Ltd., London, E.C.; Brownings Electric Co., London, E.—**Jackets :** M. Cowan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Sportswear Clothing Co., Manchester.—**Jackets, Airmen :** Polikoff, Ltd., London, E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Sunderland & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Boulton Bros., Ltd., Leeds; Wallace Scott & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; John Fairdale, Ltd., London, E.; Cohen & Wilks, Ltd., Manchester; L. Harris, Ltd., London, E.C.; Chas. Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds; L. Silberston & Son, London, E.; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Colchester; Hollington Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Ben Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Leonard Klein, London, E.; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Albion, Ltd., Leeds; Jas. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Kiosk Substations :** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Kite Balloons :** P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Knives, Table, Stainless Steel :** Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lamps, Cockpit :** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Lamps, Floodlight :** C. H. Parsons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Landing :** Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading; Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.—**Lamps, Signalling :** J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Landing Equipment, Blind :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Lathes and Lathes, Centre, Medium Duty :** Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathes, Gap Bed, Sliding, Surfacing and Screwcutting :** Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathes, General Purpose :** John Lang & Son, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Leads, Compensating :** Sangamo Weston, Ltd., Enfield.—**Lenses :** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lifts, Automatic :** Pickering, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Lighting Equipment, Camp :** Simmonds & Stokes, London, W.C.—**Magnetos and Distributor Heads, Repair of :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Mast Sections :** Talbot-Stead Tube Co., London, W.C.—**Mats, Slatted :** A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Matting, Coconut :** E. H. P. (Hadhleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Mattresses, Double Airmen :** Birmingham Royal Institute for the Blind, Birmingham.—**Mattresses, Double Airmen and Hospital :** Wm. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Mattresses, Hospital :** United London Workshops for the Blind (Sales), Ltd., London, S.W.; Crown Bedding Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Measuring Instruments :** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Microphones :** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Milling Machine :** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Mincing and Mixing Machines :** Morton Machine Co., Wishaw; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Mowers, Gang :** Thos. Green & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**M/T Bodies :** Park Royal Coachworks, Ltd., London, N.W.—**M/T Chassis :** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**M/T Chassis and Limousines :** Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—**M/T Gear, Elevating Ambulance :** Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, W.—**M/T Gear, Spring Drawbar :** Bramber Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**M/T Saloons and Components for :** Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**M/T Trailers, Spares for :** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**M/T Trucks :** Aveling Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**M/T Trucks, Trailer :** Superbuilt Products, Ltd., Harefield.—**M/T Tyres and Tubes :** Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**M/T Vans :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**M/T Van Bodies and Cabs :** Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—**M/T Wheels, Two-piece :** J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—**Nets :** Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Hounsells, Ltd., Bridport; Wm. Gale & Sons, Bridport.—**Nippers, Jaw Cutting :** H. Brindley, Birmingham; Wynn Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil Coolers :** Robertson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Oilstones :** Carborundum Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Parachutes :** Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth; G. Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—**Parachute Harness, Silk, Surplus Items from :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pillows, Feather :** E. H. P. (Hadhleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Pins, Split :** Mosers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipes and Fittings :** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Pipes, Stand :** John Morris (Firesnow), Ltd., Stockport.—**Plugs :** Ferranti, Ltd., Moston.—**Plugs and Sockets :** C. H. Parsons, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metal Components, Ltd., Brighton; E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Polish, Floor, Grate and Metal :** Nicholsons (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Polishing Machines :** F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Pots, Glue :** Hague & Mackenzie, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumps, Fire :** Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Pumps, Fuel :** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Pumps, Hydraulic, Engine-driven :** Automotive Products Co., Ltd., Leamington Spa.—**Pumps, Tyre Inflating, Foot :** British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Purifiers, Oil :** Streamline Filters, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Racks, Components for, and Racks Storage :** London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Racks, Storage :** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Acrow (Engineers), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Racks, Storage, Components for :** Constructors, Ltd., Erdington; J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Radiators :** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Reamers :** Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Receivers, Telephone, Head :** Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Rectifier, Metal :** Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Regulators, Oxygen :** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Regulators, Voltage :** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rings, Earpiece,**

Securing : India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rollers, Diesel, Engine-driven :** Thos. Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Sanitary Fittings :** Morrison, Ingram & Co., Ltd., Cornbrook, Manchester.—**Searchlight, Portable, Spares for :** A. Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Sewage Ejector Plant :** Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Wrexham.—**Shafting and Casing, Flexible :** M.R.C., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Sheets, Aluminium Alloy :** Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury.—**Shirting, Cotton, Blue Grey :** Olive Bank Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury; John Bates, Ltd., Brierfield; John Dugdale, Ltd., Blackburn; Wilmore & Astin, Ltd., Nelson; John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; Boardman & Baron, Ltd., Great Harwood; H. Sharples Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; J. C. Howarth, Ltd., Failsworth; James Bennett & Co. (Warrington), Ltd., Warrington; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Cleckheaton.—**Shorts, Khaki Drill :** Wm. Shanks & Co., Barrhead.—**Shorts and Trousers, Khaki Drill :** W. Hammerson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle.—**Shovels :** C. T. Skelton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Tools, Ltd., Wigan.—**Silk for Parachutes, Man-carrying :** Courtaulds, Ltd., Baintree; Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Silk, Parachute, for Flares :** Courtaulds, Ltd., Bocking; Driver, Hatley & Co., Ltd., Keighley; Lister & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Brocklehurst Whiston Amal., Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Skates, Side Tracking :** A. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Lower Gornal; J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Baintree.—**Skylights :** Messenger Bros., Ltd., Hounslow.—**Spanners :** Reform Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Slough; Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Willenhall; Abingdon Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sparking Plugs, Aero Engine :** K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spark-ing Plugs, Dummy :** D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry.—**Spirit Levels :** Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon.—**Squares, Fitters :** Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Starters :** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Steel Bars :** Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stocks, Drill :** Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Baintree.—**Suits, Combination, Blue :** Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Cleckheaton; Russell & Dorrell, Worcester; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; S. & P. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Chas. Rattray & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Suits, Combination, Blue and Tropical :** Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.—**Suits, Combination, Tropical :** Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Suits, Flying, Thermally Insulated :** Threglans, Ltd., London, S.E.; Robinson & Ensum, London, E.; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; T. H. Stephens, Ltd., Malvern; H. Bednall, Esq., Walsall; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton; Calman Links, London, W.—**Suits, Pyjama :** Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; S. & P. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Switches :** Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Lundberg & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Switches, Magnetic Relay :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Switchgear and Switchgear, Power Station :** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tables, Rotating, for Testing Turn Indicators :** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—**Tanks, Fuel, Safety, for Aircraft :** Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Tanks, Pressed Steel, Water Storage :** Horseley Bridge & Thom. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Target Raft, Repair of :** St. Clements Shipyard, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Target Towing Gear :** Molins Machine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—**Tent Shelter, Decanting Trough :** John Smith & Co., Chadwell Heath.—**Testers, Bonding :** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tinware :** Beech Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Tools, Screwcutting :** Nuckey Scott & Co., London, N.; Pickford Tool Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Torches, Electric :** Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Trays, Drip :** Bramber Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Trays, Protection :** T. Morley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trestles, Tail :** Alfred Allen & Sons, Lower Gornal.—**Trolleys :** Alvis Mechanisation, Ltd., Coventry.—**Troughing, Steel :** Jos. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Trousers :** M. Stone, Manchester; Windsor & Black, Ltd., Leeds.—**Trousers, Blue-Grey :** Colchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Colchester; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Hollington Bros., Ltd., London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Jas. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Sunderland & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Crowther Bros., Ltd., Colchester; Ben Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Sportswear Clothing Co., Manchester; Leonard Klein, London, E.; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Chas. Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; John Fairdale, Ltd., London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; Albion, Ltd., Leeds; Town Tailors, Ltd., Leeds; Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Twill, Grey :** Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Typewriters, Signal and Spares :** Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Unions, Lubrication :** Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—**Vacuum Chambers :** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Valves, Gas, for Kite Balloons :** Ellison Insulations, Ltd., London, S.W.; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Valves, Relay and Spares :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vans, Recruiting :** British Films, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Volt-meters :** Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., Enfield.—**Water Sterilization Plant :** E.C.D., Ltd., Tonbridge.—**Wavemeters :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Weights, Aerial :** P. & E. Spencer, London, N.—**Weights, Ballast :** Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Winches, Kite Balloon :** M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Woodworking Machines :** Thos. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Woodworking Machinery :** J. Sagar & Co., Ltd.,

Halifax; Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester.—**W/T Equipment for Aircraft**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**W/T Loudspeakers**: Tannoy Products, Ltd., London, S.E.—**W/T Receivers and Spares**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**W/T Receivers, Transmitters and Valves**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**W/T Switches**: Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington.—**W/T Testers**: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**W/T Transmitter Receivers**: Aeronautical and General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**W/T Valves**: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Valves and Transmitter, Modification of**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Valve Tester**: H. C. Atkins, Richmond.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Artificers Works: F. Evans & Sons, Nottingham. M/T Vehicle Shed: John Wilmott & Sons, Hitchin. Gas Defence Centre: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Supply and Delivery of 200 Portable Huts and 25 Additional End Sections: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Preparation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Underground Cables: Malcolm Allan (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Artificers Works: T. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., York. M/T Vehicle Sheds: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; Thos. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., London, W. M/T Sheds: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wm. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton; Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E.; John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. District Heating: Bearfoot & Bryett, Ltd., London, S.E. Taxi Tracks: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington; G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, W.; Constable Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Supply and Erection of Operational Block, Parachute Block and Steelwork: Airports, Ltd., Gatwick. Artificers Works: A. J. Arnold, Ltd., Westcliff-on-Sea. Chain Link Fencing: Penfold Fencing, Ltd., Watford. M/T Shed and External Services: J. Chapman & Son, Ltd., Leicester. Tarmac Apron: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Hutting: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Artificers works: F. Hossack & Son, Ltd., Sleaford. M/T Shed and External Services: Rice & Son, Ltd., Brighton; Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W.; John Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton; Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham; M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin; Hall Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Single Officers Quarters: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Air Filtration Plant and Hot Water Supply: Heat & Air Systems, Ltd., London, S.W. Alterations and Additions to School: Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Additional Buildings: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Folkestone. Artificers Works: Anglo Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Runway Trolleys and Blocks: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Supply, Delivery and Erection of Semi-permanent Hangars: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Supply and Erection of Additional Accommodation: Airwork, Ltd., Hounslow. "J" Type Sheds: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Robert Watson & Co. (Constructional Engineers), Ltd., Bolton; Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Lambhill; Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W.; Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow; Wright Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Billingham; Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. M/T Sheds: Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., London, S.W.; C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. M/T Shed and External Services: C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. Structural Steelwork: A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh; Sub-Contractor for Steel: Palmers Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Erection of Buildings: Flying Training, Ltd., Hanworth. Supply and Erection of Two Hangars: Airports, Ltd., Horley. District Heating (Additional Work): Newman & Watson, Ltd., London, W.; G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. M/T Sheds and External Services: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chain Link Fencing, Supply and Delivery: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. W/T Station: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Water Supply Pipeline: Blackford & Son, Calne, Wilts. Underground Cables: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. "L" Type Sheds: Horseley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Water Storage Tank: Cumberland Reinforced Concrete Construction Co., Arundel. Erection of Bungalow: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.

POST OFFICE.

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British Foreign & Colonial Automatic Light Controlling Co., Ltd., Bournemouth; Horstmann Gear Co., Ltd., Bath; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Braid**: William Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Cable**: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cables, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescott and Dagenham.—**Cable Bearers**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Cartage**: Lancashire Freight Services, Ltd., Manchester.—**Castings, Iron**: E. A. Wood, Rotherham.—**Conduit**: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—**Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Diaphragms**: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Ducts**: Acton's Stoneware, Ltd., Barnsley; Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Church Gresley Fire Brick & Fire Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Naylor Brothers (Clayware), Ltd., Huddersfield; James Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts.; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, Ltd., Aberdare; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—**Film Unit Services**: George Humphries & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Ladders**: Alfred Beer & Sons, Bristol; Eclipse Rail Track Ladder Co., Ltd., Bristol; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.—**Lamps, Hand Acetylene**: Premier Lamp & Engineering Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Line, Sash**: James Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Petrol Driven**: Warsop Petrol Drill & Tools, Ltd., Leicester.—**Material for P.O. Clothing**: Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Motor Chassis**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Motor Cycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper, Filter**: H. Reeve Angel & Co., Ltd., Maidstone.—**Pipe, Steel**: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Plates, Earth**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Plugs**: Bonnell Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Plugs, Sparking**: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Pockets, Cotton Gauze**: Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Pole Heads**: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Ratchets and Tongs**: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—**Rectifiers**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Rings, Cable**: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex; West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Rings, Insulator**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Rods, Sweeps**: E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—**Rope, Steel Wire**: D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Saddles, Galvanised**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Solder**: H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Spindles**: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Staples, Insulated**: Carlyle Chirm & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Copper**: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Nevill, Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Wire, Flameproof**: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ripaults, Ltd., Enfield.—**Wire, Galvanised**: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; British Ropes, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Tinsley Wire Industries, Ltd., Sheffield; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Whitehead Hill & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Wire, Switchboard**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.

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IV, V, VI, VII), Exeter-Starcross (Sec. I), West Bromwich-Wednesbury: Moore & Rowley Birmingham; Crofton, Gook and Howden, Scampton-Normanby etc. (Secs. I, II), South Shields, Thornton (Lancs.): E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Glasgow (St. Vincent Street-Pitt Street): R. & C. Murray, Glasgow; Marlborough-Upavon (S. Mid), Northampton: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Ayr and Mauchline, Foleshill (Coventry), Leeds-Newcastle-Chapeltown etc., Llanymynech, Marlborough-Upavon (S. Wales), Musselburgh, Prestbury (Cheshire), Reading (South), Rotherham-Wickersley-Maltby etc., Sale (Cheshire), Stockton-Eaglescliffe, Wellington West and Cock Island: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ashford-Hastings (Secs. I, II, III, IV, V, VI), Birmingham-Oxford (N. Wales) (Secs. I, II, III): Conway-Llanrwst-Bettws-y-Coed (Secs. I, II, III), Hounslow (Hounslow-Feltham Junctions), Liverpool, Colwyn Bay (Secs. I, II, III), Nottingham-Hull (Secs. I, II), Rickmansworth-Scotts Hill: Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Beith, Mid Calder-Broxburn: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; St. Helens (Lancs.): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Falmouth-Truro (Secs. I, II, III): Wm. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W.; Dunmow-Great Easton (Essex): Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone; Llanishen-Cardiff: H. Smith, Newport (Mon.); Stechford (B'ham.): E. F. Sparkes (Contr's), Ltd., Birmingham; Cambridge-Newmarket (Secs. I, II), Chippenham (Marshfield Rd.), Clay Cross, Northallerton-Leming, Nottingham-Hull (Secs. III, IV, V, VI), Sheffield-Grimsby: Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby (Yorks); Pinner-Stanmore, Southgate-Green Lanes (Sec. I), Tottenham, Angel Rd., etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Benson, Kingston Blount and Nuneham Courtenay, Bradford (West), Dawlish (Devon), Exeter-Starcross (Sec. II), Glastonbury Somerset, Leeds-Bradford, London-Oxford (L.T.R.) (Secs. IV, V), Martock (Somerset) and Yetminster (Dorset), Nottingham-Hull (Sec. VII), Plympton (Devon), Skewen (Glam.): A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; London-Oxford (L.T.R.) (Secs. I, VI): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.; Bewdley-Brimfield (B'ham. portion), Otford (Kent), Weybridge, Balfour Rd., Willesden etc.: George Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Aintree, Airdrie, Unit-Extension 1, Ambassador-Extension 1, Bridgeton-Power Plant, Fulford, Haxby, Acomb and Dringhouses—Provision of Ringer Equipment, Otley-Power Plant, Stoke-on-Trent Telephone Manager's Office—P.A.B., Western (Glasgow)—Main Distribution Frames: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Almondsbury (Bristol) Unit—Power Plant, Bootle, Castletown (I.O.M.) Unit, Houghton-le-Spring, Unit—Power Plant, Liskeard (Cornwall) Unit—Power Plant, Saltford (Somerset) Unit—Power Plant, Sevenoaks (Kent)—Power Plant, Waltham Cross—Power Plant: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Almondsbury D.P. 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Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Ramsgate: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Master Contactor; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Alderley Edge, Unit—Extension No. 1, Alresford (Hants) Unit—Power Plant, Beauchief, Extension No. 3—Power Plant, Bidford-on-Avon, Unit, Bovey Tracey, Unit, Church Stretton, Unit—Power Plant, Craven Arms (Shropshire) Unit—Power Plant, East Dean (Sussex) Unit, Kirby Muxloe, Lancing—Power Plant, Lavant—Power Plant, North Shore (Blackpool) Extension No. 2, Oughtibridge—Extension No. 1, Rottingdean—Extension No. 4, Saffron Walden, Unit—Power Plant, Selsey, Unit—Power Plant, South Godstone (Surrey) Unit—Power Plant, Waltham—Extension No. 1, Woodseat (Sheffield)—Extension No. 2: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Church Stretton, Lavant, Saffron Walden, Selsey and South Godstone: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Lancing: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Castle

Douglas, Fallings Park—Extension No. 2, Kenton, Lancaster House Trunk Exchange—Pneumatic, Ticket Tubes, Mogador—Power Plant, Newmarket—Power Plant, Portmadoc—Power Plant, Reading—Extension No. 7, Rochford—Extension No. 2, Sheerness—Power Plant, Swadlincote—Extension No. 1, Trowbridge—Power Plant: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Portmadoc and Trowbridge: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Newmarket: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Sheerness: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich, for Motor Generator; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Chatham—Power Plant, Dalton—Power Plant, Key Street—Power Plant, Marlborough—Extension No. 8—Additional Power Plant, Stonewood (Kent)—Power Plant, Tweedsmuir (Lanarkshire)—Power Plant: Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Dublin and Howth Stations: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Derby—Extension No. 12: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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Glasgow.—**Motor Vehicles:** Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., Cowley.—**M.S. Angles:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.S. Circular Tank:** F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**M.S. Poles:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., London, S.E.—**M.S. Plates:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.S. Rods:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport.—**Novarsenobillon, etc.:** Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Overalls:** F. Fryer & Co., London, S.W.—**Paint, Ready Mixed:** Torbay Paint Co., London, S.W.—**Paper:** Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas & Green, Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks.—**Parts for Farmers Poles:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pit Tub Bodies:** Allen, W. G. & Sons, Tipton.—**Portable Concrete Mixers:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Puttees:** T. & J. Tinker, Huddersfield.—**Quinine Hcl.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Quinine Sulphate:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Radio Relay Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Radio Transmitters:** Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rail Car Chassis:** D. Wickham & Co., Ltd., Ware.—**Rail Clips:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Refuse Lorries:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Respirators:** Home Office (A.R.P. Depot), London, S.W.—**Riveting Presses:** Reynolds & Wilson, London, S.W.—**Roller Spares:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Ship Repairing Accommodation at Port of Spain:** Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—**Shirts:** Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shirts (Bush):** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—**Slouch Hats:** Vero & Everitt, Ltd., Atherstone.—**Soya Bean Oil:** Lever Bros. & Unilever, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Spray Cooling Plant:** Ledward & Beckett, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spring Weighing Machine:** Fairbank Brearley, Bingley.—**Static Transformers:** Brush Elec. Engg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Steel Bearing Plates:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Casements:** Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steel Tyres:** Steel Peech & Tozer, London, S.W.—**Steelwork:** P. & W. MacLellan, Glasgow.—**Stone-ware Ducts:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Street Lighting Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Superheater Elements:** Superheater Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Sugar:** C. Czarnikow, Ltd., London, E.C.; M. Golodetz, London, E.C.; J. V. Drake & Co., London, E.C.—**Switchgear:** Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Telephone Materials:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tools:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Train Lighting Spares:** Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Turbo-Alternator:** Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Typewriters:** Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Tyres and Rubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valises:** Buckle & Ridley, Stoke Newington.—**Venturi Meter:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Water Meters:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Water Meters and Spares:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Wheels and Axles:** Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Wheels and Axles for Pit Tubs:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**White Metal:** Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**X-Ray Accessories:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Zouave Capes:** Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.

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Flour: Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff.

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Cloth: Brown & Sons (Bramley), Ltd., Bramley, nr. Leeds.—**Diesel Launch:** Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—**Diesel Launch.***—J. N. Miller & Sons, Ltd., St. Monace, Fife.

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Accoutrements: E. Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dent, Allcroft & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coal and Coke:** Wandsworth & District Gas Co., London, S.W.; Q. M. Camroux & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; G. Howlett & Sons, London, S.W.; J. H. Beattie & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Cyril Gregory, London, N.W.; E. & A. Shadrack, Ltd., London, E.; Fulton & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Hudson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motor Oils and Grease:** Redline Glico, Ltd., London, S.W.; Texas Oil Co., Ltd., London S.W.—**Saddlery:** E. Jeffries & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Waste Paper:** Alexander Jacob & Co., London, S.E.—**Installation of Petrol Tanks Bow Road District Garage:** Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Concrete Retaining Wall North London Police Court:** Newby Bros., London, N.—**Reconstruction Blackheath Road Police Station:** W. F. Blay, Ltd., London, W.

* June contract.

NOTICE.

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

		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr.	106.5	89.7	88.5	83.7	88.7	87.8	91.7	104.7	105.9	96.9
	2nd "	101.9	87.9	84.8	84.4	87.6	88.1	92.2	110.1	101.9	97.7
	3rd "	98.4	84.8	84.4	87.3	88.2	88.7	95.0	111.4	99.5	
	4th "	93.6	88.8	84.9	87.6	87.7	91.3	98.9	108.9	98.6	
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	162.2	150.7	146.2	139.8	140.5	141.3	146.2	151.0	156.5	154.0
	2nd "	155.0	146.3	142.8	136.5	138.3	140.0	144.3	152.3	155.8	153.5
	3rd "	156.5	145.3	141.7	139.8	142.3	143.3	146.7	155.5	156.3	
	4th "	155.5	146.7	143.0	142.5	143.7	146.7	150.5	159.5	155.7	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	92.7	86.2	83.6	79.9	80.3	80.8	83.6	86.3	89.5	88.0
	2nd "	88.6	83.6	81.6	78.0	79.1	80.0	82.5	87.1	89.1	87.8
	3rd "	89.5	83.1	81.0	79.9	81.4	81.9	83.9	88.9	89.4	
	4th "	88.9	83.9	81.8	81.5	82.2	83.9	86.0	91.2	89.0	
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	128.6	78.4	70.2	69.1	72.4	82.3	82.8	93.8	95.8	93.5
	2nd "	110.5	72.0	72.8	65.9	73.3	78.3	79.1	101.3	87.7	90.5
	3rd "	105.0	70.7	63.9	71.6	77.6	82.2	87.7	105.3	88.0	
	4th "	96.8	71.0	68.7	75.2	81.6	86.0	91.1	104.3	93.9	
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-39*).	1st Qr.	124.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	90.4	82.1*	82.1	90.2	83.8	85.7
	2nd "	110.3	79.2	87.8	82.5	89.8	79.2	78.5	93.7	78.1	83.7
	3rd "	105.7	81.5	79.2	88.3	95.1	81.7	85.8	93.4	78.5	
	4th "	100.2	83.5	85.0	92.2	101.0	85.7	89.2	92.0	84.1	
Index Number of Average Values. (1924 = 100 for 1930-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-39*).	1st Qr.	85.4	77.5	68.5	66.5	66.4	100.2*	100.8	104.0	114.4	109.1
	2nd "	83.0	75.3	68.7	66.2	67.6	98.9	100.7	108.1	112.3	108.1
	3rd "	82.3	71.9	66.8	67.1	67.6	100.6	102.2	112.7	112.1	
	4th "	80.0	70.4	66.9	67.6	66.9	100.3	102.2	113.3	111.6	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index† (1924 = 100 for 1930-36; 1935 = 100 for 1937-39).	1st Qr.	63.6	67.0	65.4	62.0	63.3	60.2	69.5	161.5†	131.7	119.9
	2nd "	61.7	66.8	64.0	59.4	59.4	60.6	69.0	183.1	126.9	123.6
	3rd "	66.2	62.4	59.9	59.1	66.9	62.6	75.3	193.3	124.3	
	4th "	66.8	72.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	73.7	94.2	164.6	124.7	
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	98½	97½	95	94	94	95	97½	100	105½	106
	2nd "	98½	97	95	94	94½	95	98	101½	106	106
	3rd "	98½	96	94½	94	94½	96	98½	102½	106	
	4th "	98	95½	94½	94	94½	96	99	103½	106	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain†. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,595	12,663	12,745	12,936	13,267	13,537	13,702†
	2nd "	12,115	12,467	12,545	12,613	12,682	12,766	13,015	13,358	13,580	13,741†
	3rd "	12,197	12,550	12,556	12,631	12,702	12,797	13,098	13,438	13,624†	
	4th "	12,290	12,620	12,576	12,648	12,724	12,860	13,184	13,488	13,663†	
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment† in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,332	9,961	10,128	10,535	11,241	11,352||	11,430†
	2nd "	9,880	9,487	9,375	9,621	10,170	10,364	10,879	11,519	11,396||	11,831†
	3rd "	9,724	9,353	9,200	9,807	10,191	10,453	11,071	11,653	11,430†	
	4th "	9,552	9,525	9,396	9,966	10,231	10,564	11,163	11,563||	11,445†	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,543	2,622	2,666	2,845	2,303	2,255	2,022	1,639	1,796||	1,888
	2nd "	1,762	2,574	2,714	2,573	2,110	2,030	1,746	1,421	1,776||	1,495
	3rd "	2,045	2,734	2,843	2,397	2,115	1,960	1,630	1,376	1,777||	
	4th "	2,297	2,668	2,757	2,268	2,109	1,901	1,621	1,518||	1,814||	
Males ...	1st Qr.	1,175	1,973	2,197	2,362	1,933	1,848	1,655	1,334	1,353||	1,454
	2nd "	1,302	1,956	2,251	2,157	1,773	1,686	1,436	1,162	1,343||	1,154
	3rd "	1,508	2,068	2,363	2,034	1,750	1,624	1,332	1,107	1,363||	
	4th "	1,720	2,118	2,319	1,941	1,758	1,576	1,330	1,199||	1,406||	
Females ...	1st Qr.	368	649	469	483	370	407	367	305	443||	434
	2nd "	460	618	463	416	337	344	310	259	433||	341
	3rd "	537	666	480	363	365	336	298	269	414||	
	4th "	577	550	438	327	351	325	291	319||	408||	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332	1,967	1,913	1,742	1,468	1,459||	1,587
	2nd "	1,260	1,966	2,102	2,079	1,737	1,711	1,488	1,242	1,368||	1,284
	3rd "	1,411	2,061	2,150	1,937	1,681	1,618	1,372	1,157	1,337||	
	4th "	1,726	2,198	2,265	1,932	1,797	1,679	1,429	1,279||	1,511||	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	364	629	469	513	336	342	280	171	337||	301
	2nd "	502	608	612	494	373	319	258	179	408||	211
	3rd "	634	673	693	460	434	342	258	219	440||	
	4th "	571	470	492	336	312	222	192	239||	303||	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1930-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-39§)	1st Qr.	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.8	106.0§	113.0	122.9	131.1	132.1	131.3
	2nd "	103.1	92.1	94.3	96.7	104.1	110.5	122.0	133.6	121.7	¶
	3rd "	99.5	89.3	87.4	96.8	102.6	109.8	121.1	130.1	117.0	
	4th "	99.0	97.3	95.0	105.0	112.0	120.4	131.5	136.4	126.0	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr.	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,518	1,669	1,648	1,736	1,746	1,830	1,718
	2nd "	1,809	1,657	1,493	1,413	1,526	1,530	1,592	1,759	1,556	1,724
	3rd "	1,748	1,627	1,396	1,452	1,521	1,516	1,616	1,681	1,491	
	4th "	1,861	1,709	1,548	1,657	1,655	1,730	1,762	1,869	1,654	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	99.6	87.5	80.3	75.5	83.0	81.9	86.3	86.8	91.0	85.4
	2nd "	90.0	82.4	74.2	70.3	75.9	76.1	79.2	87.5	77.4	85.7
	3rd "	86.9	80.9	69.4	72.2	75.6	75.4	80.4	83.6	74.1	
	4th "	92.5									

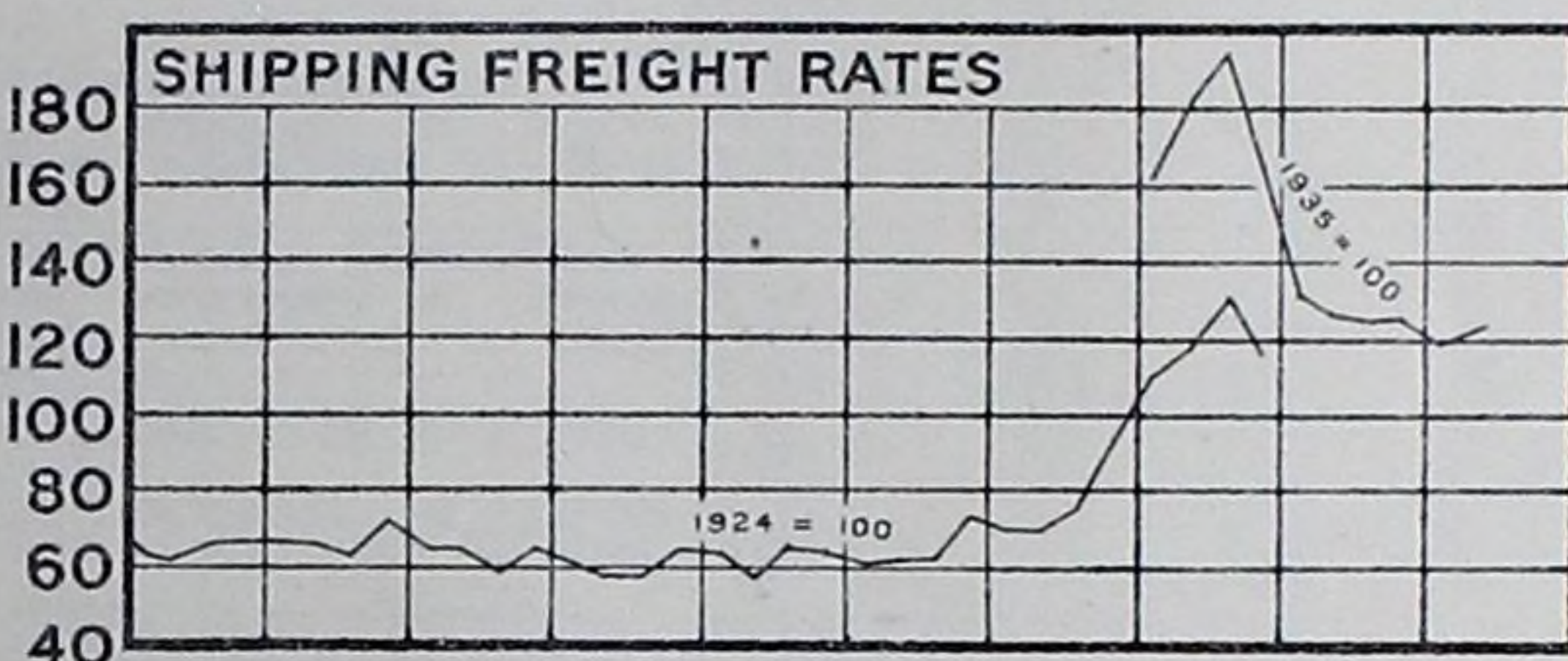
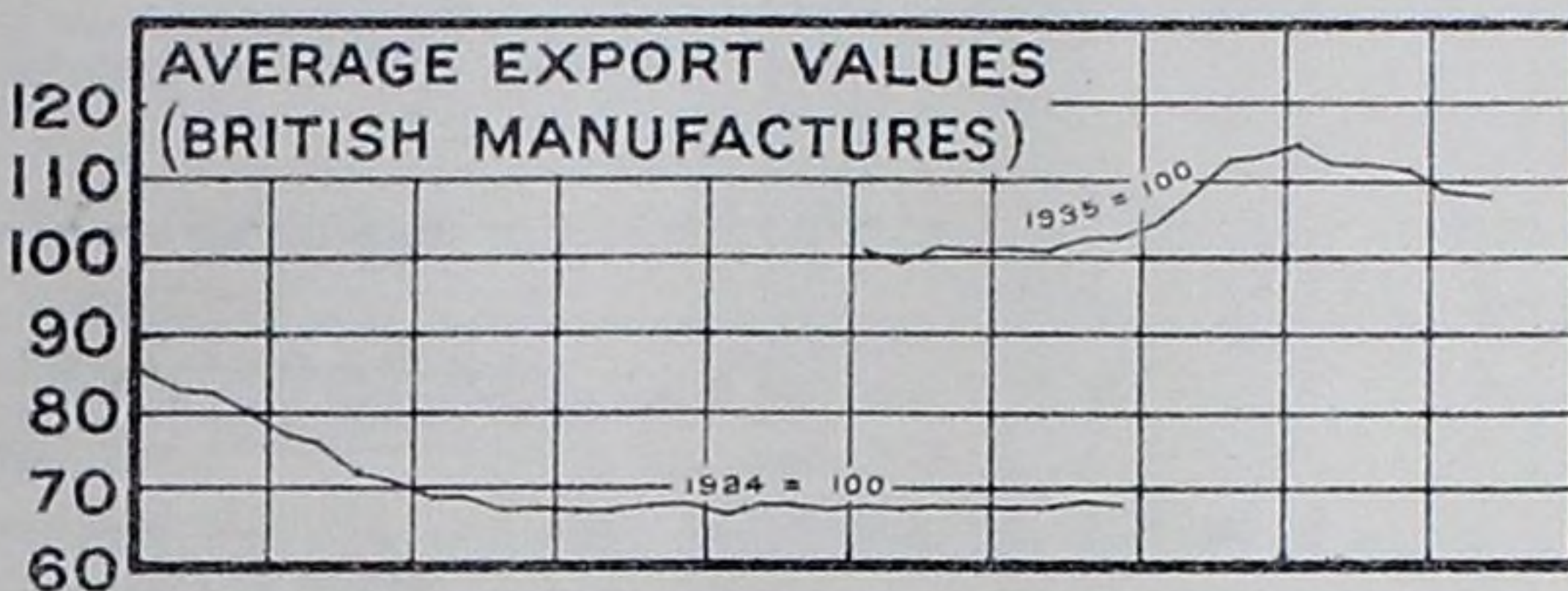
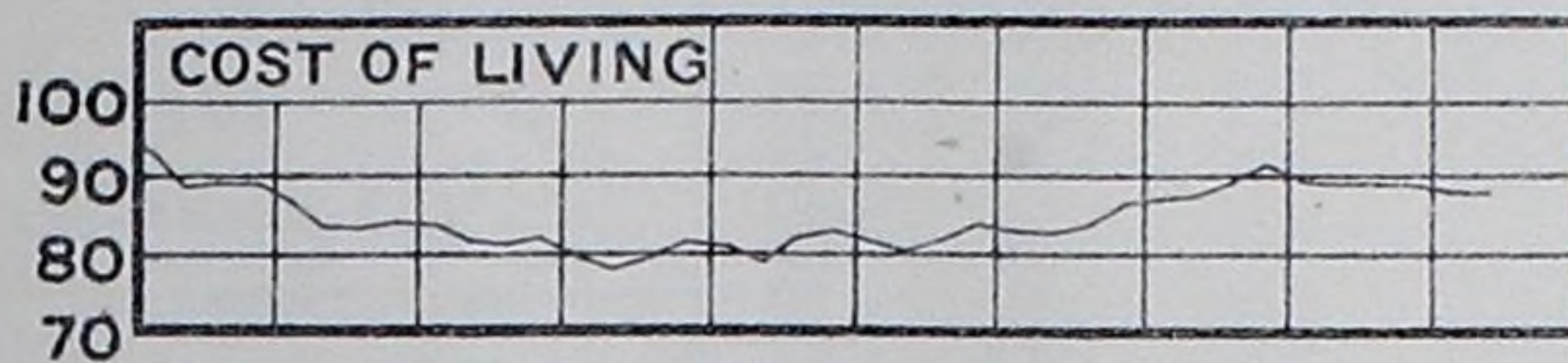
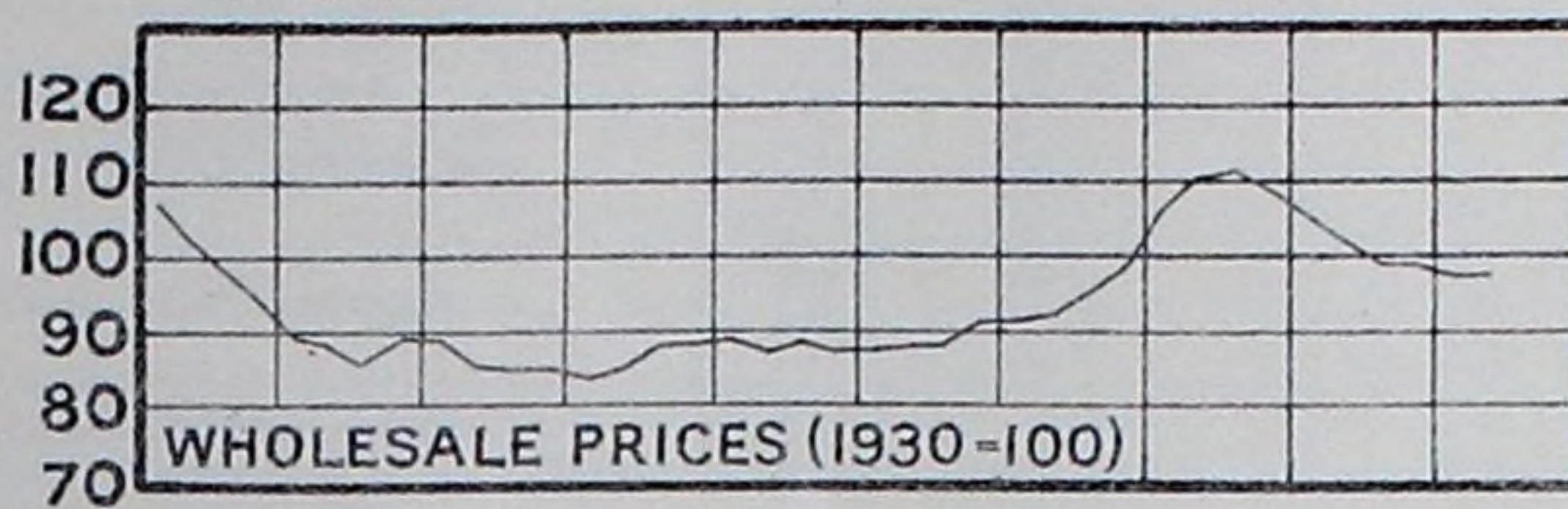
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3.55	2.47	4.27	0.78	0.97	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.57
	2nd "	2.32	2.31	1.56	0.53	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.55	0.96
	3rd "	2.22	3.87	0.77	0.44	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.66	
	4th "	2.20	5.77	0.93	1.00	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.76	
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial (England and Wales)). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4	25.2	24.2	23.6
	2nd "	20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1	24.5	22.7	23.0
	3rd "	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7	23.2	21.4	
	4th "	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.2	24.3	23.0	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2	121.7	116.9	114.0
	2nd "	98.6	88.9	85.0	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8	118.4	109.7	111.1
	3rd "	90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8	112.1	103.4	
	4th "	93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	116.9	117.4	111.1	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4	20.1	21.0	20.5
	2nd "	19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8	20.2	18.0	19.0
	3rd "	18.8	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.0	17.4	18.0	19.2	17.5	
	4th "	20.5	19.3	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.9	19.6	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6	90.1	94.2	91.9
	2nd "	86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1	90.9	81.1	85.2
	3rd "	84.4	76.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9	86.2	78.5	
	4th "	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	89.6	93.9	88.1	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7
	2nd "	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4
	3rd "	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.0	
	4th "	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9	56.0	55.5	53.4
	2nd "	87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7	64.5	58.0	66.6
	3rd "	85.8	67.1	60.6	64.2	66.1	65.3	59.3	73.4	57.9	
	4th "	85.1	72.2	63.2	66.3	65.0	62.6	59.2	68.0	61.3	
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5	15.1	11.4†	13.0
	2nd "	20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7	16.7	16.6†	12.6
	3rd "	24.9	33.0	40.6	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9	14.8	19.3†	
	4th "	22.4	26.9	32.5	29.4	25.8	21.0	18.0	12.1†	14.6†	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.0	789.7	943.4	1,034.8	1,084.9	984.6
	2nd "	665.0	420.5	436.5	559.3	751.4	810.7	971.0	1,078.0	890.6	1,150.6
	3rd "	553.4	395.5	410.1	595.9	706.6	806.4	957.9	1,070.0	698.9	
	4th "	430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	1,027.0	1,138.6	790.2	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0	151.4	158.8	144.1
	2nd "	97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1	157.7	130.3	168.4
	3rd "	81.0	57.9	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2	156.6	102.3	
	4th "	62.9	65.5	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	150.3	166.6	115.6	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6	644.9	723.0	540.0
	2nd "	598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	538.2	645.0	692.1	612.1	672.2
	3rd "	442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7	723.3	460.2	
	4th "	382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	661.6	771.9	458.9	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3	105.9	118.7	88.7
	2nd "	98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9	113.6	100.5	110.4
	3rd "	72.6	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9	118.8	75.6	
	4th "	62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	108.7	126.8	75.4	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9	28.7	23.8	18.8	11.7	14.5†	18.1
	2nd "	29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9	11.6	20.2†	11.4
	3rd "	35.5	47.2	48.2	35.9	25.3	21.2	14.9	10.2	25.4†	
	4th "	44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8	10.2†	22.9†	
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7	6.2	6.4†	7.8
	2nd "	15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8	5.3	7.2†	6.1
	3rd "	18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6	4.8	7.7†	
	4th "	22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	6.6	5.1†	8.0†	
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6	3.5	4.5†	5.4
	2nd "	7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	5.2†	4.1
	3rd "	9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6	2.7	5.1†	
	4th "	10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	3.3	3.1†	5.0†	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft— Unemployment Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	8.8	17.3	21.6	18.5	10.3	8.5	7.2	4.7	6.7†	4.6
	2nd "	10.9	18.6	20.9	16.0	8.9	8.9	5.7	4.3	6.8†	4.0
	3rd "	16.9	23.6	21.4	16.2	11.1	8.7	6.0	5.2	7.5†	
	4th "	16.0	22.5	18.4	11.9	8.7	7.4	4.7	5.1†	5.8†	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84	1.01	1.09	0.60
	2nd "	1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85	1.20	1.04	0.79
	3rd "	1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93	1.18	0.89	
	4th "	0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	0.96	1.13	0.78	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5	70.5	75.7	41.5
	2nd "	96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0	83.4	72.1	55.0
	3rd "	77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5	82.3	61.5	
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CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE,

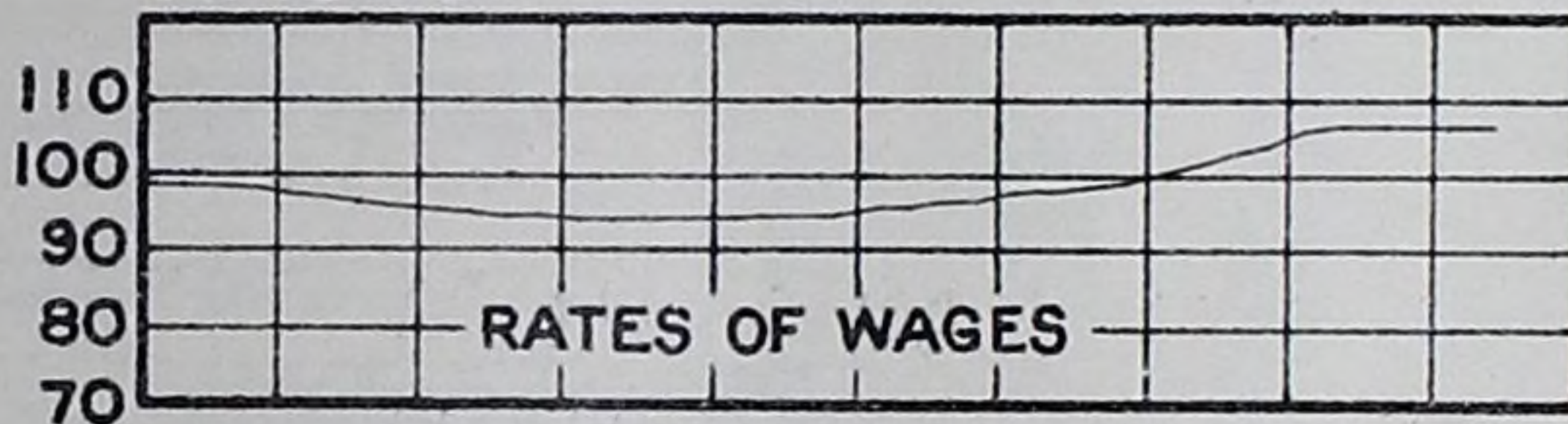
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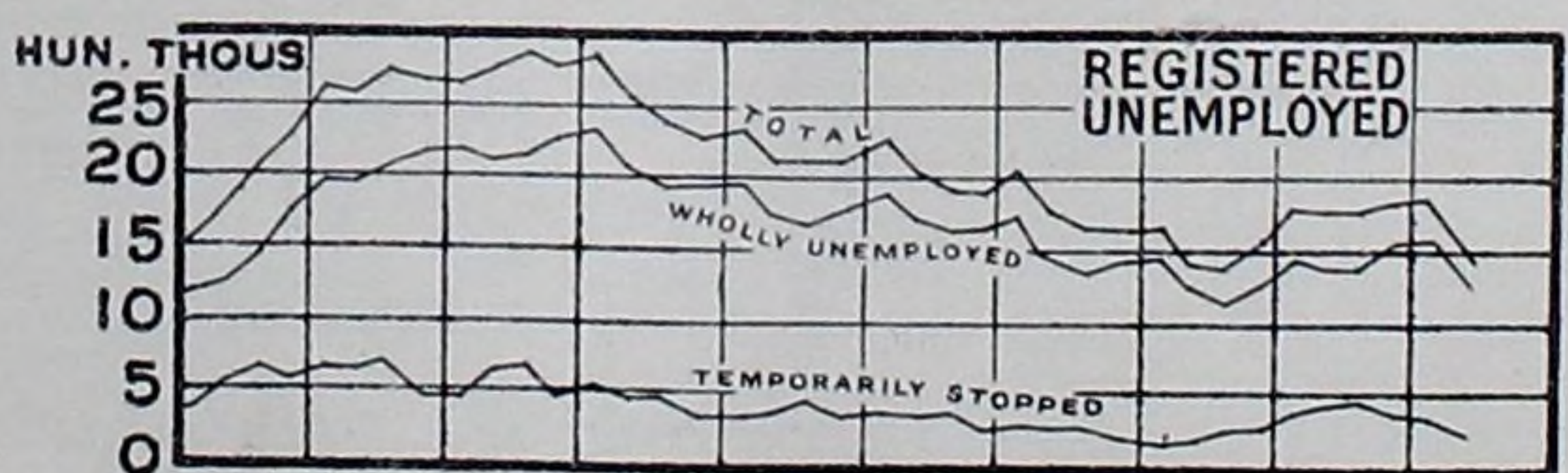
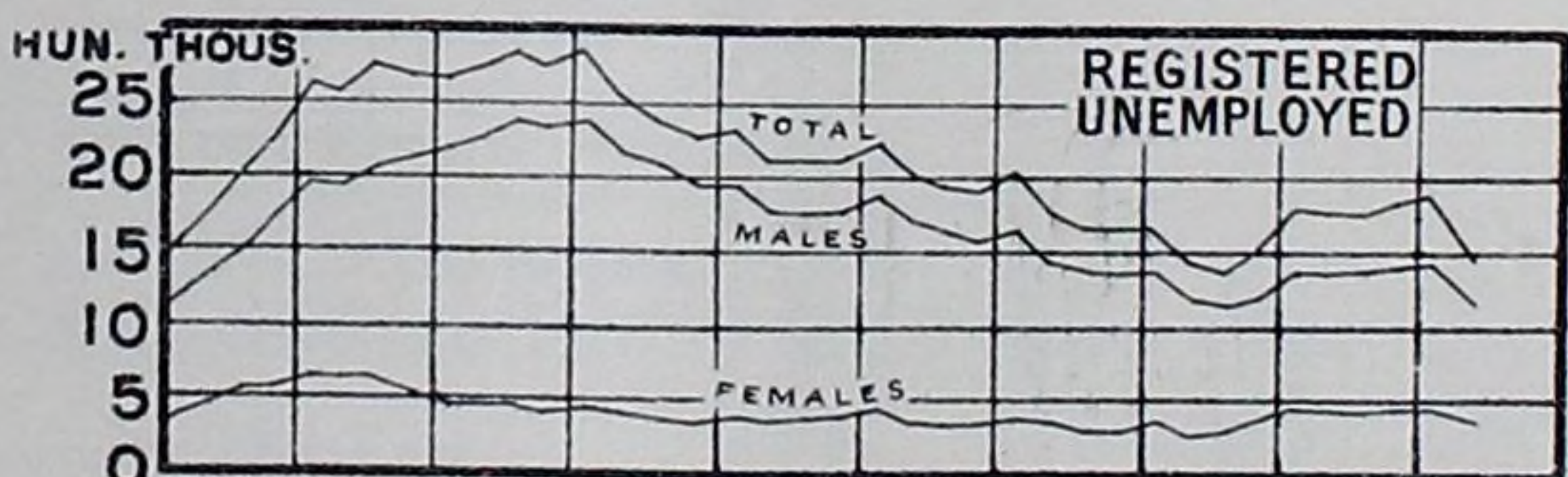
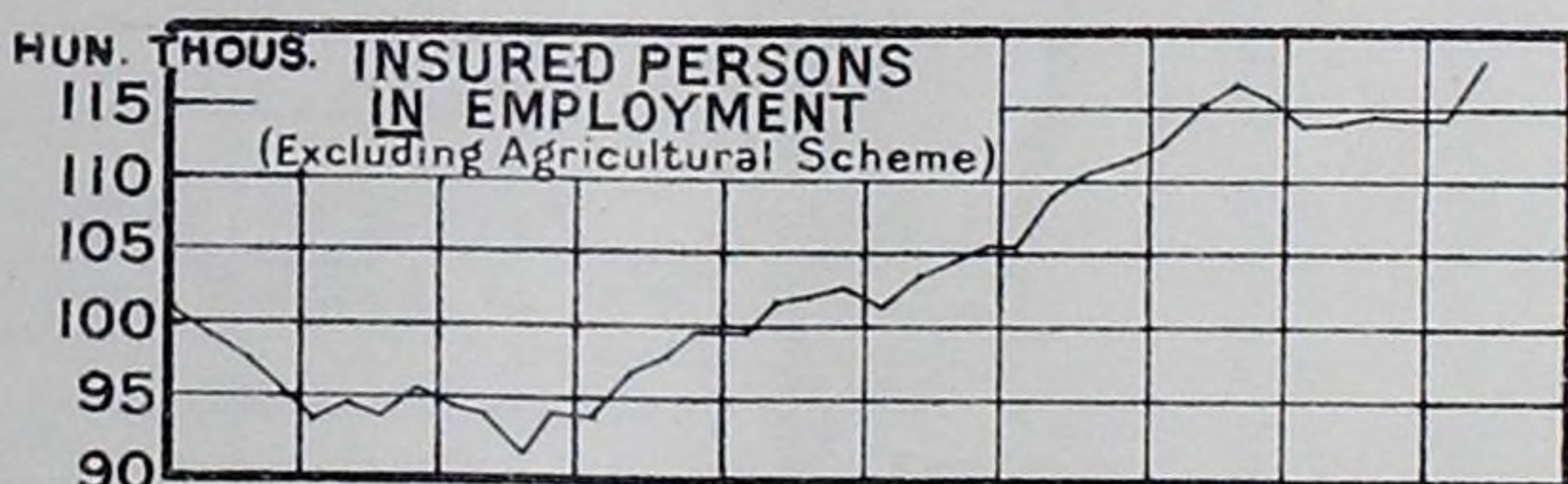
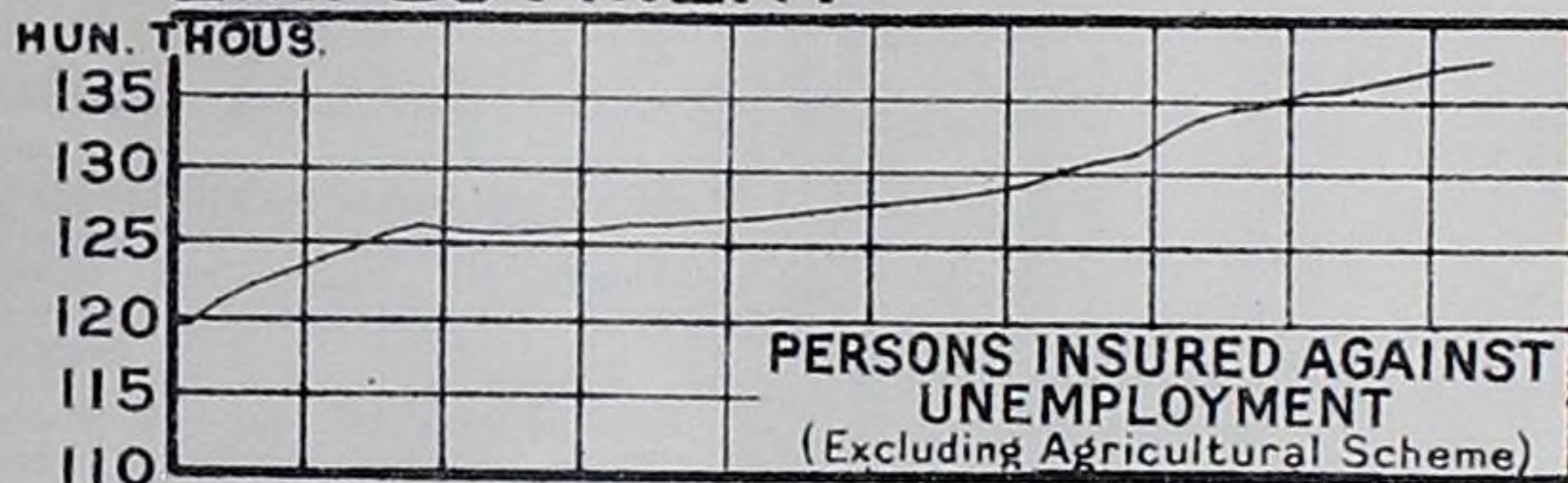
PRICES



WAGES



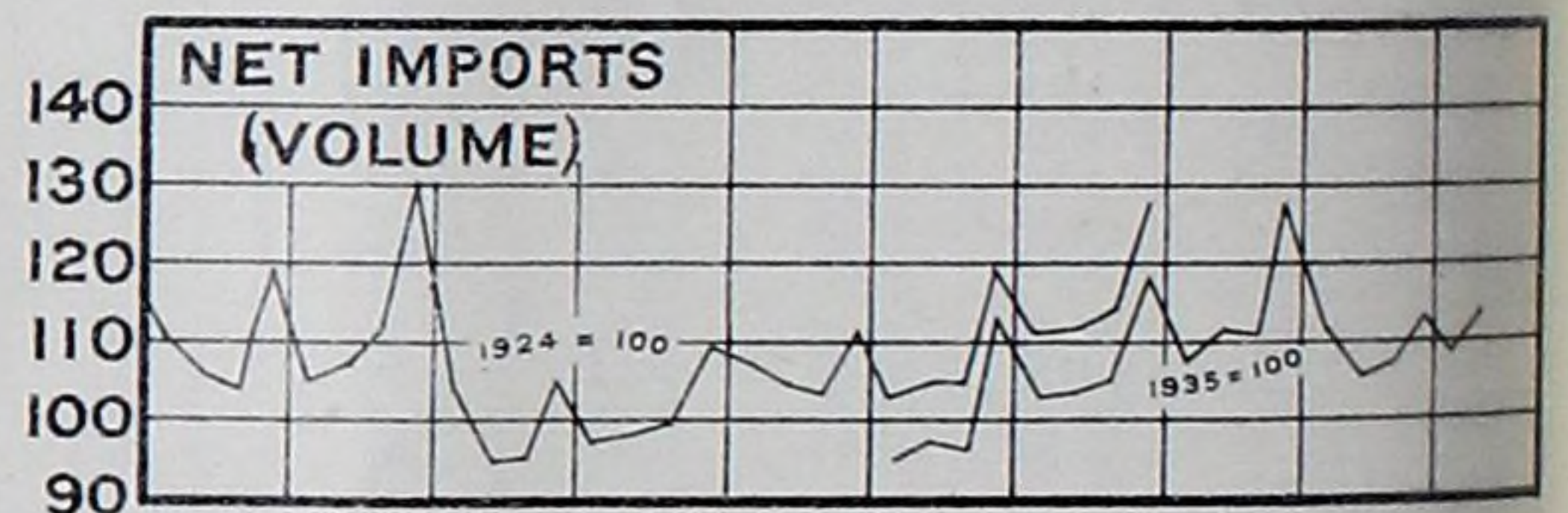
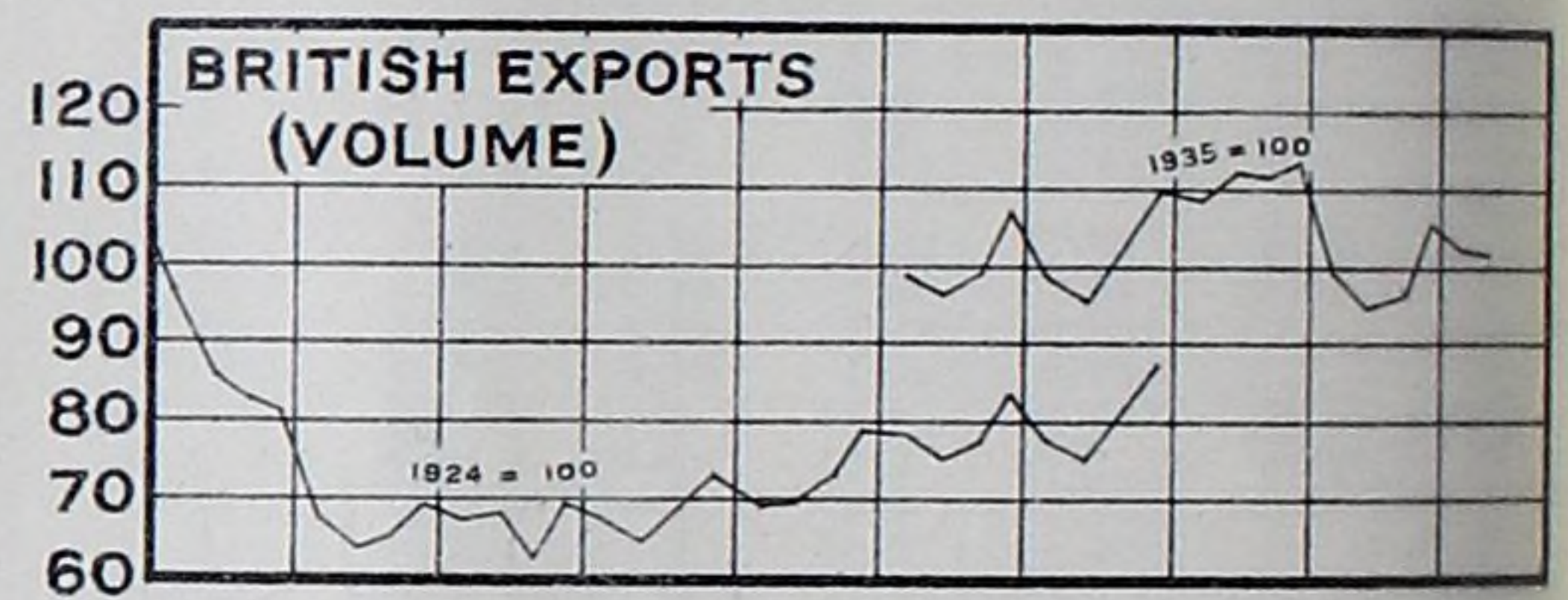
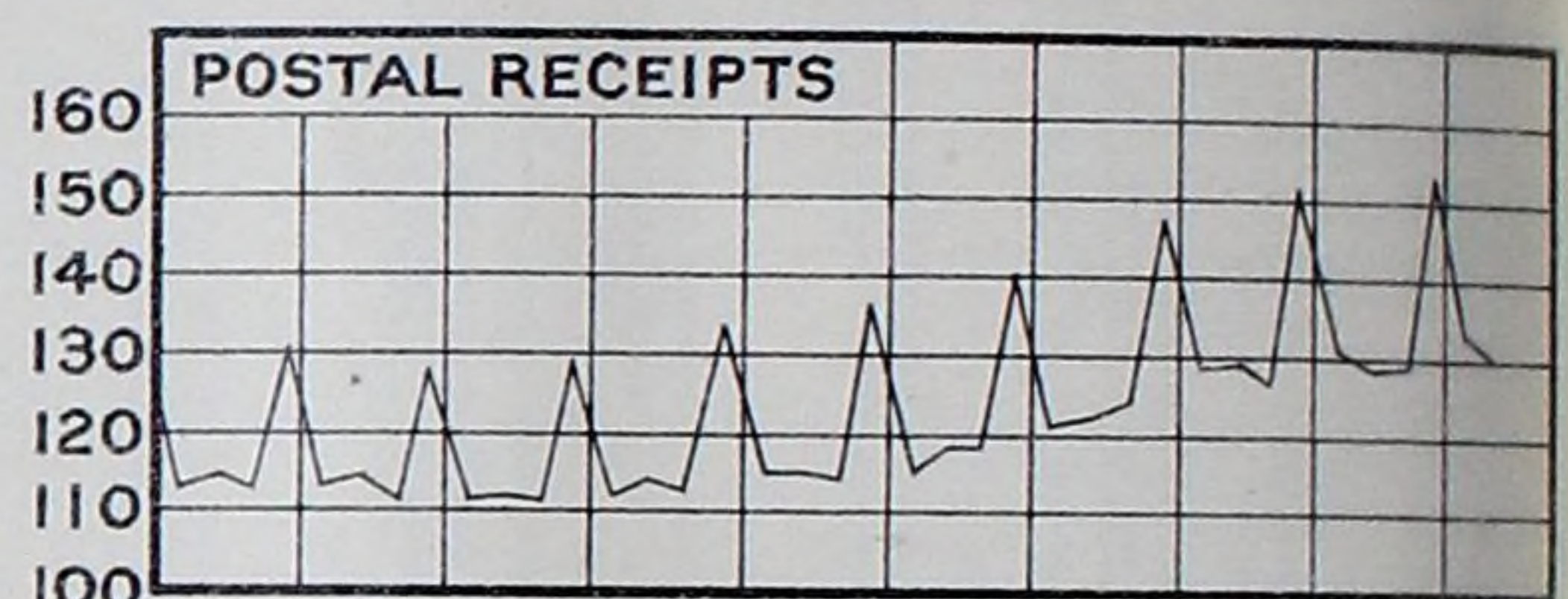
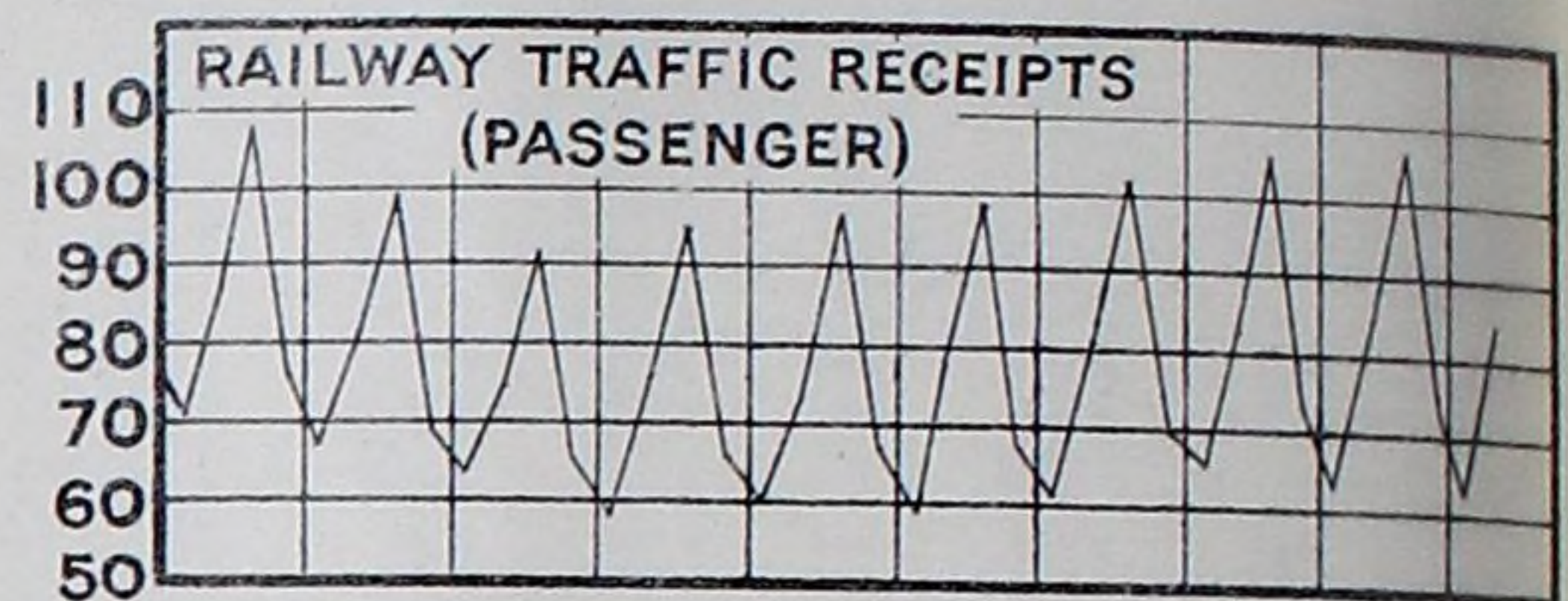
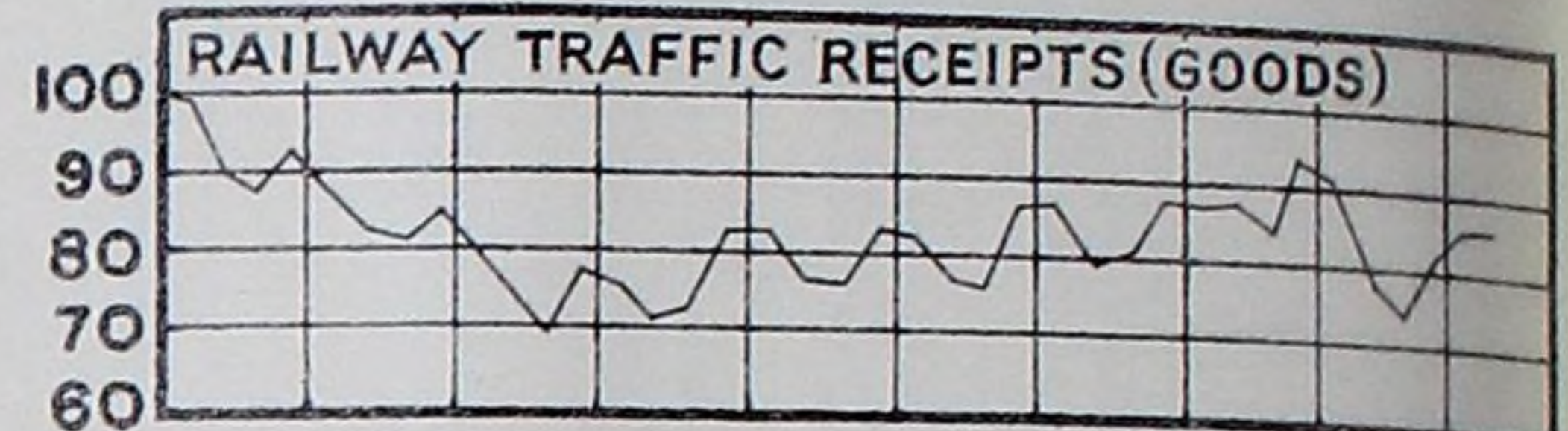
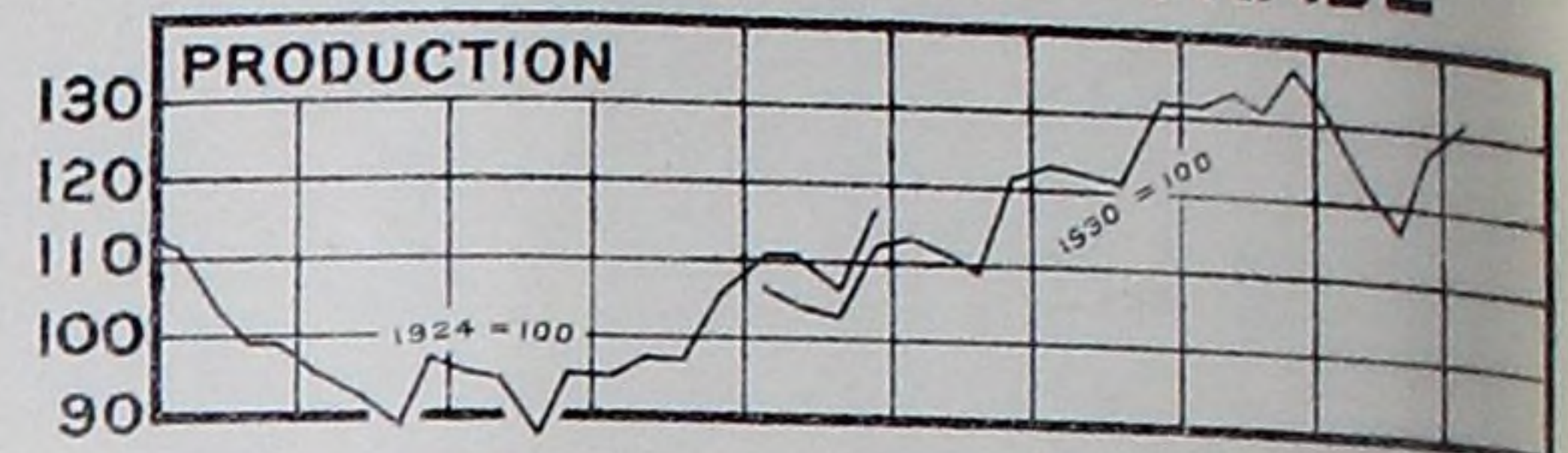
EMPLOYMENT



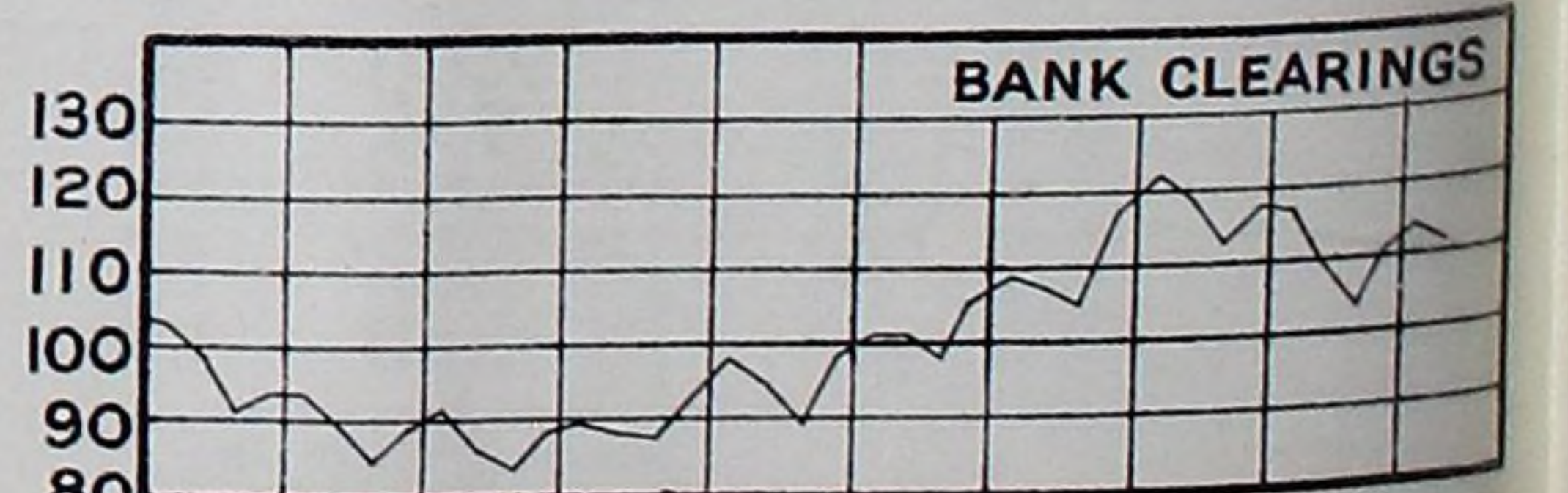
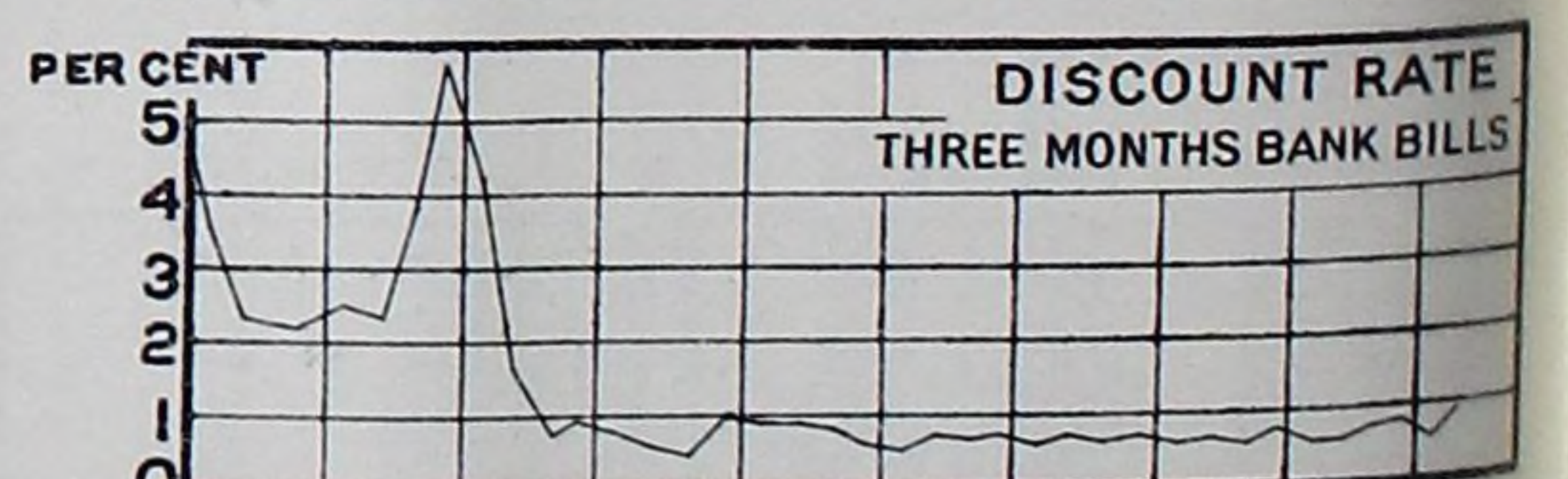
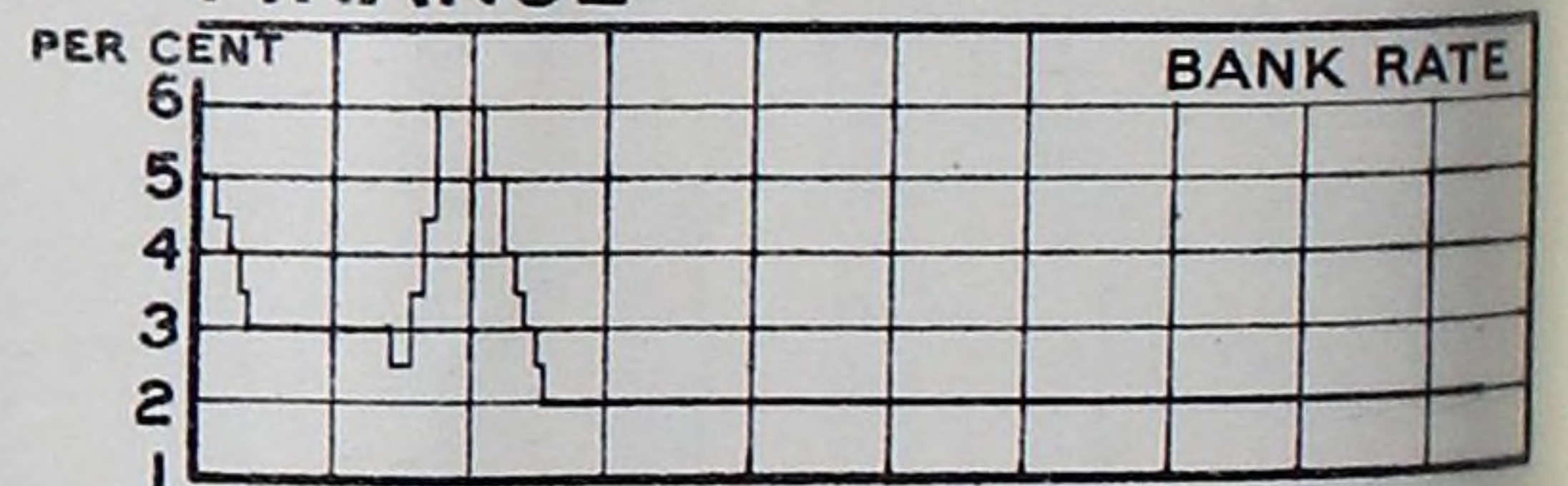
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PRODUCTION AND TRADE



FINANCE



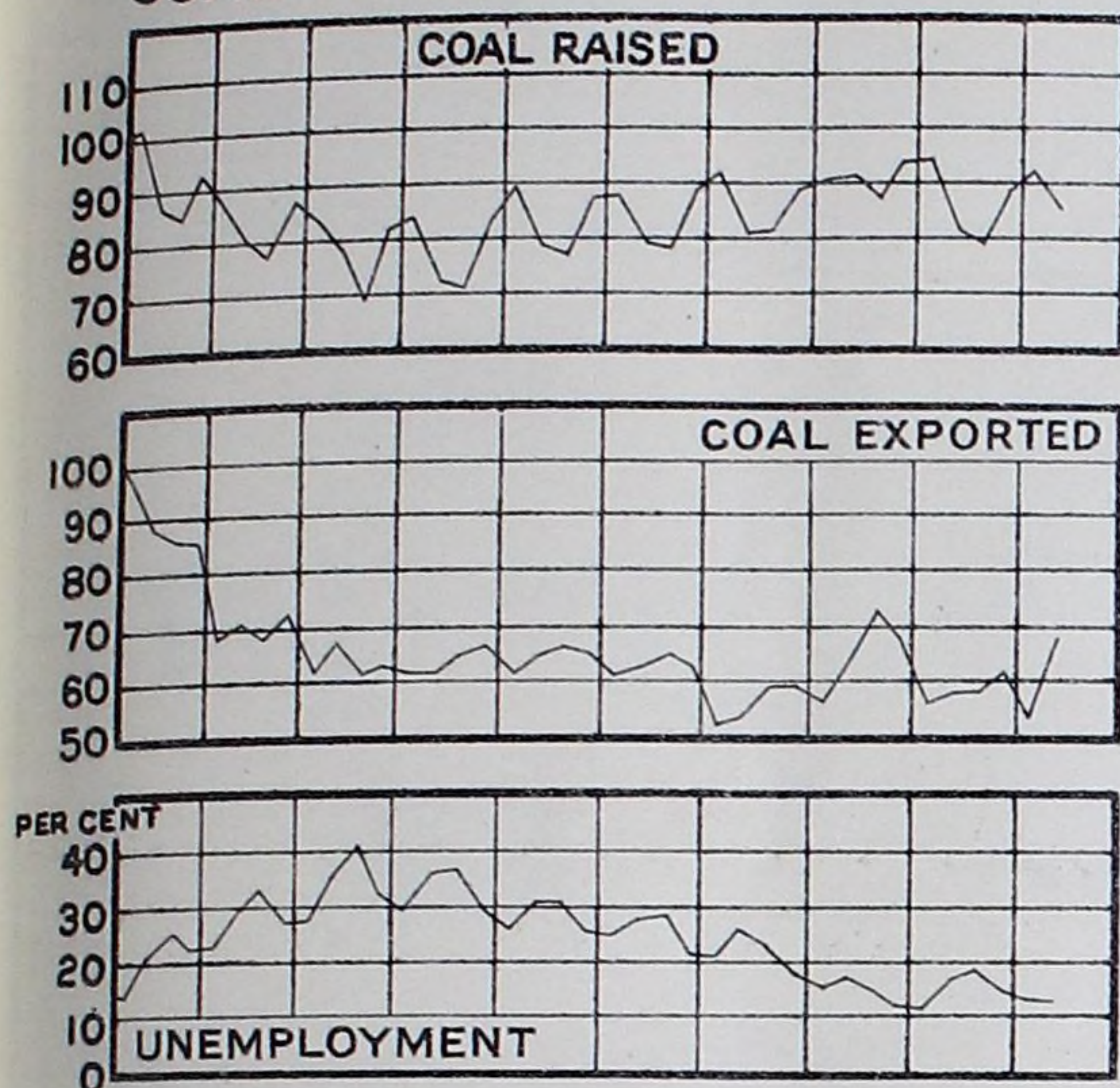
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OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

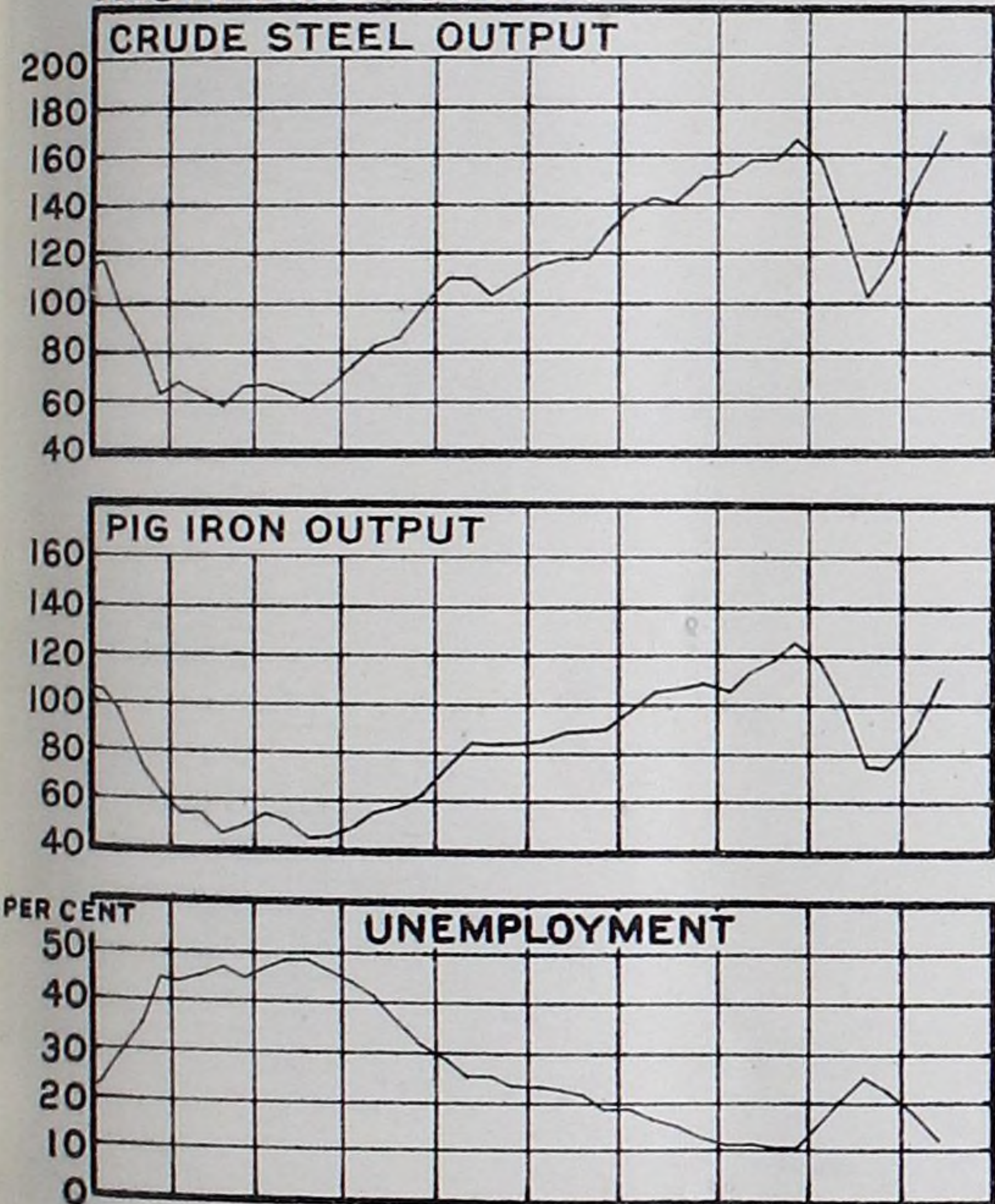
THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

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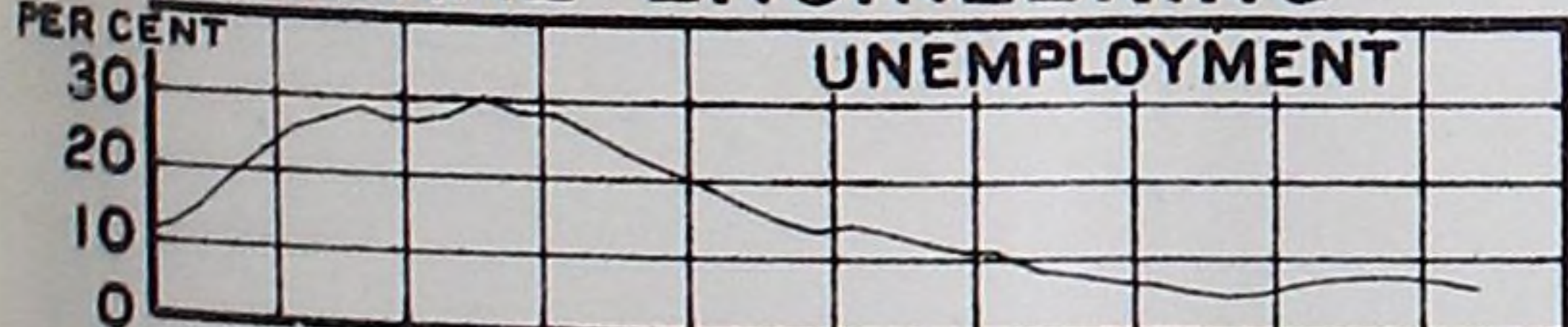
COAL MINING



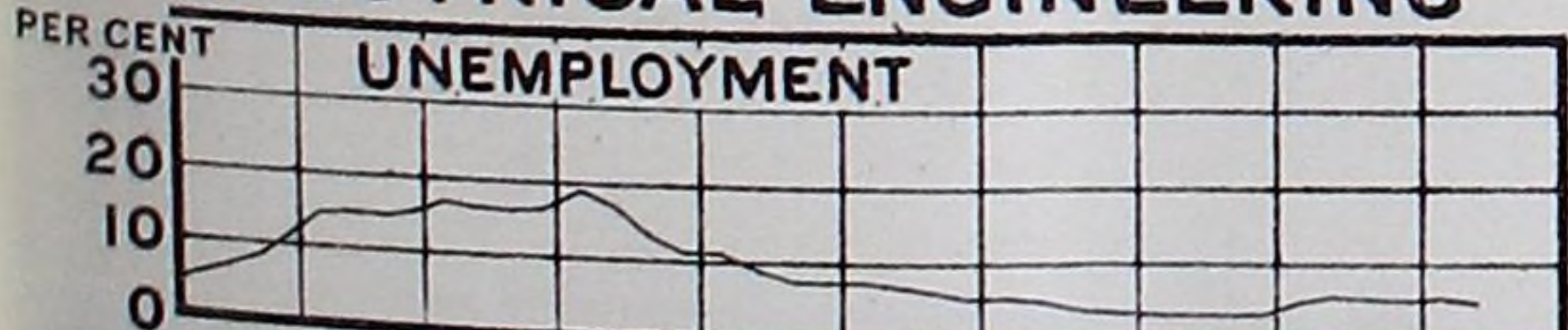
IRON AND STEEL



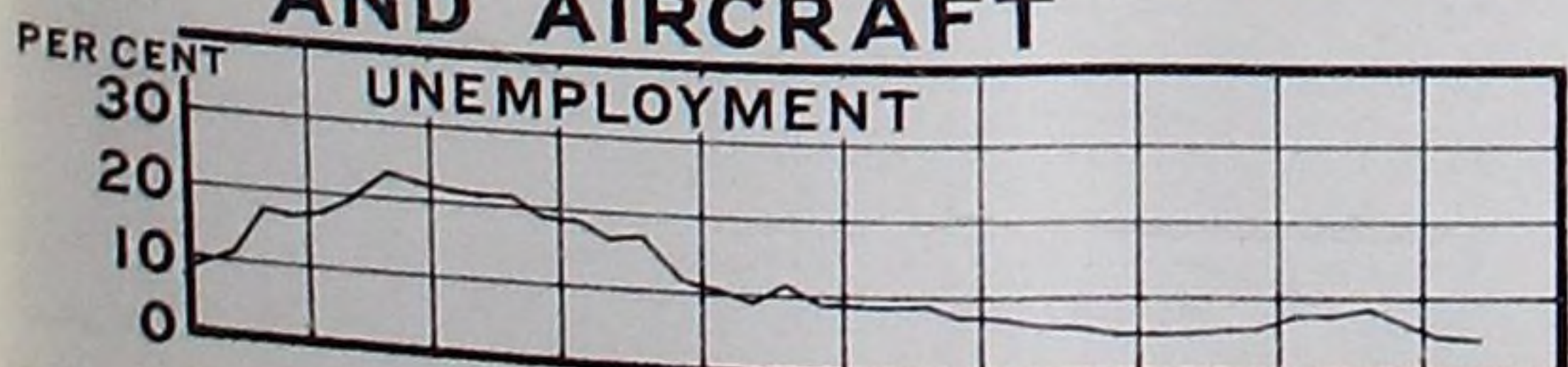
GENERAL ENGINEERING



ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



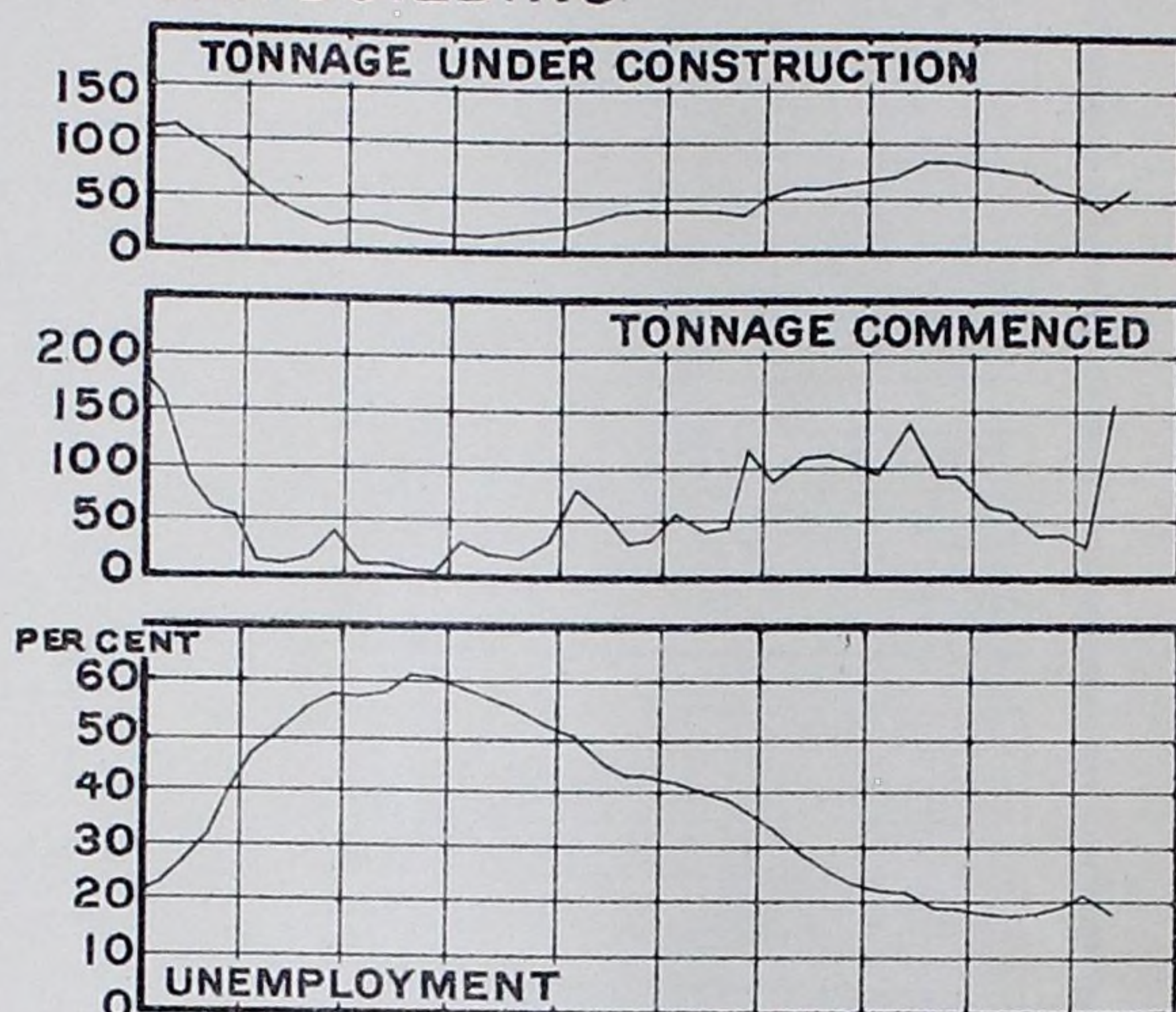
MOTOR VEHICLES, CYCLES AND AIRCRAFT



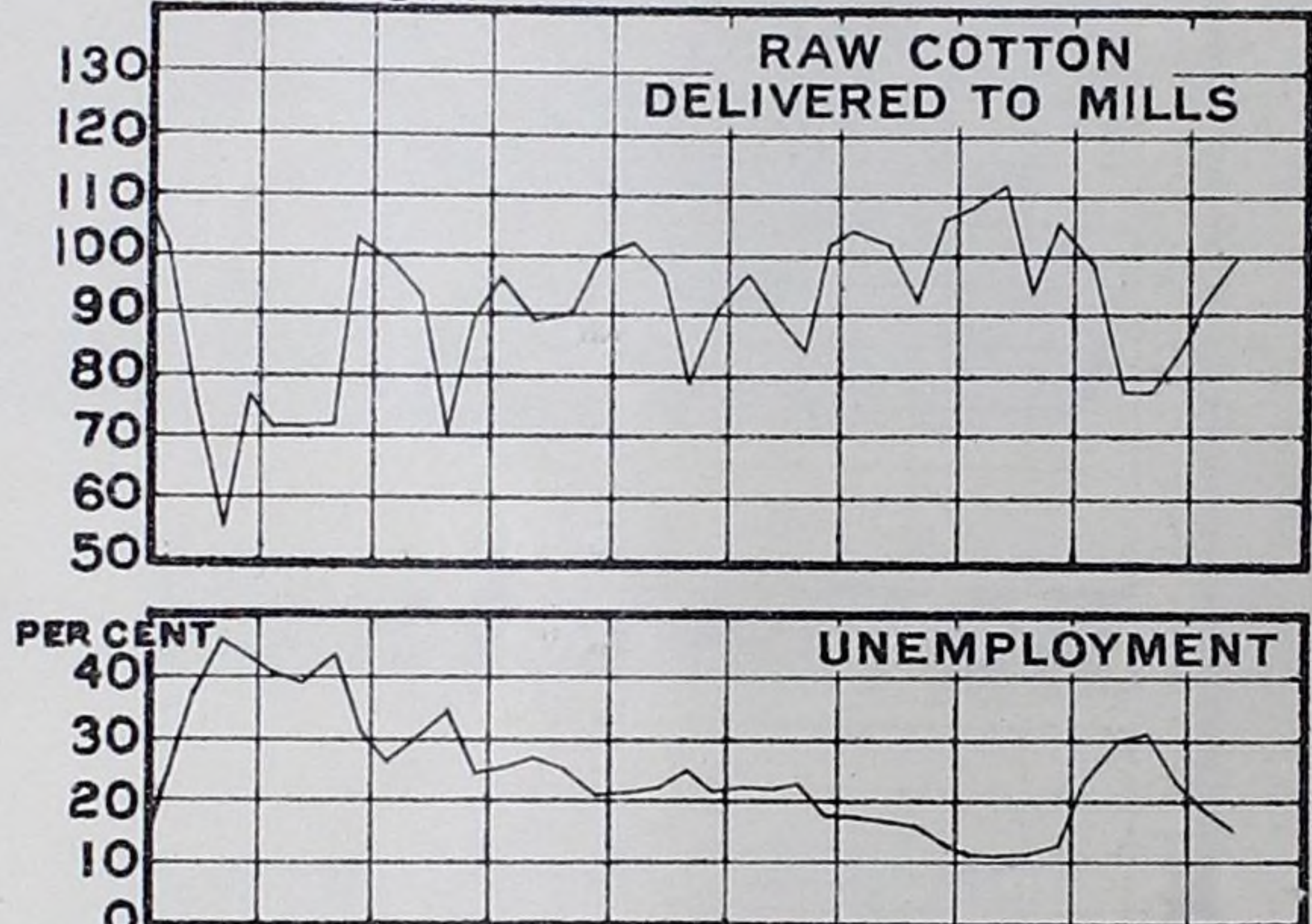
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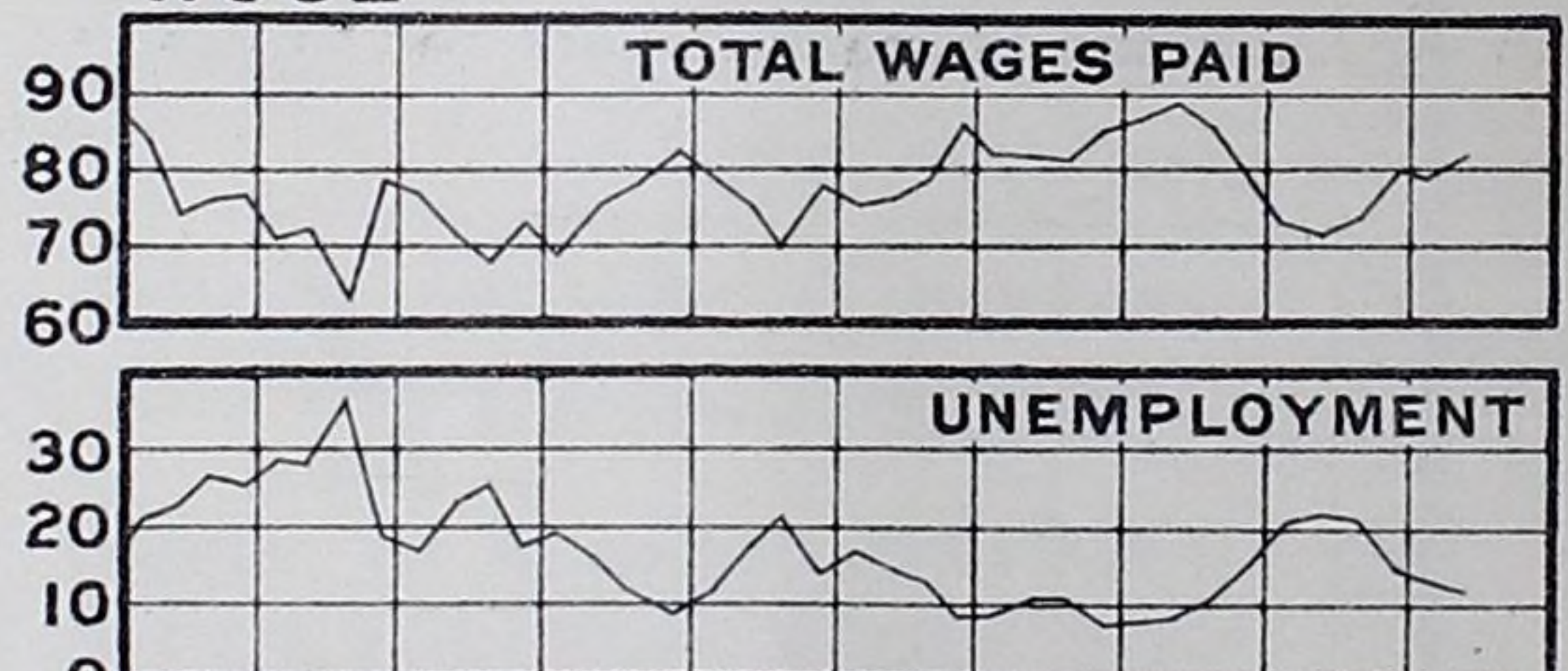
SHIPBUILDING



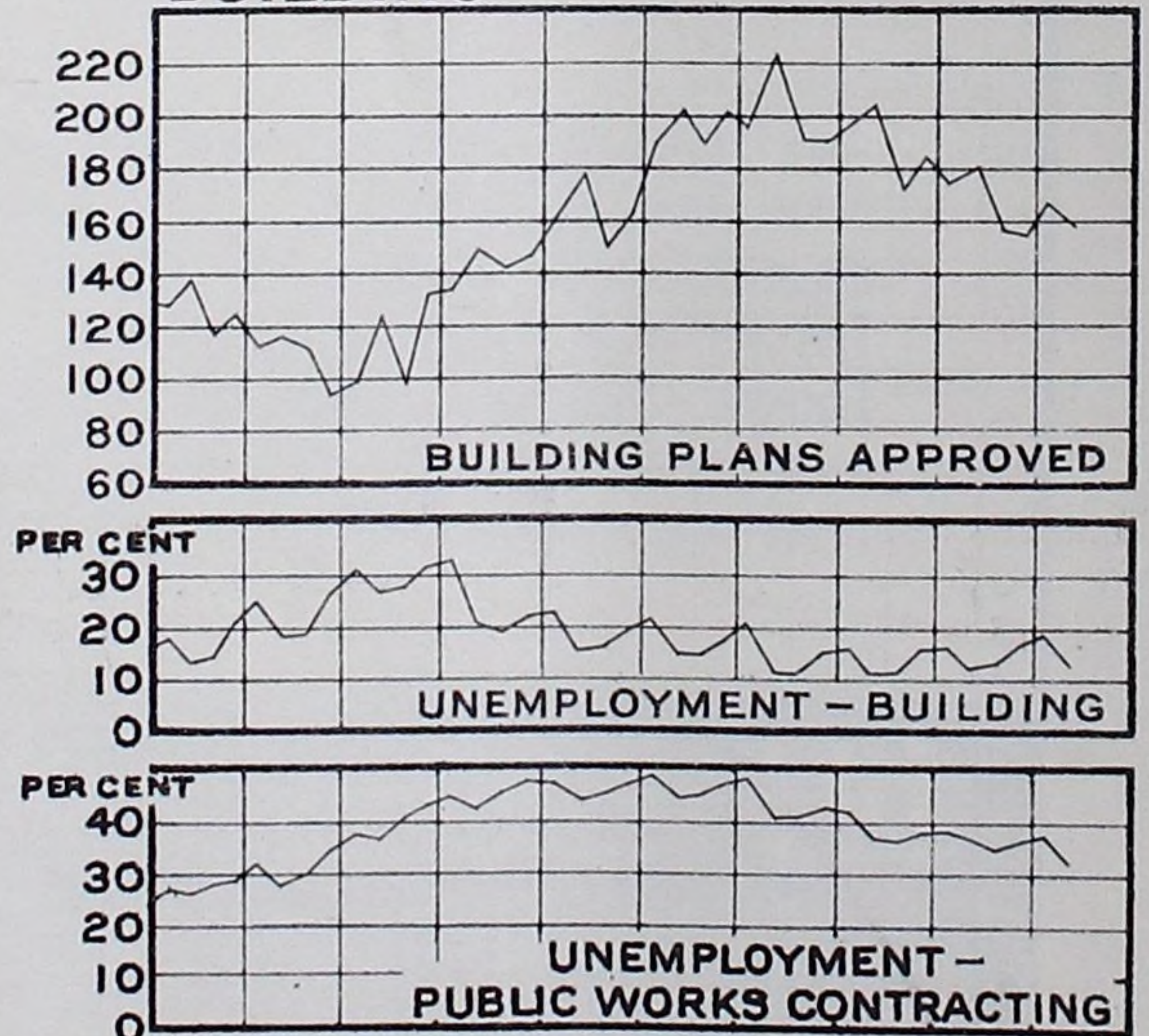
COTTON



WOOL



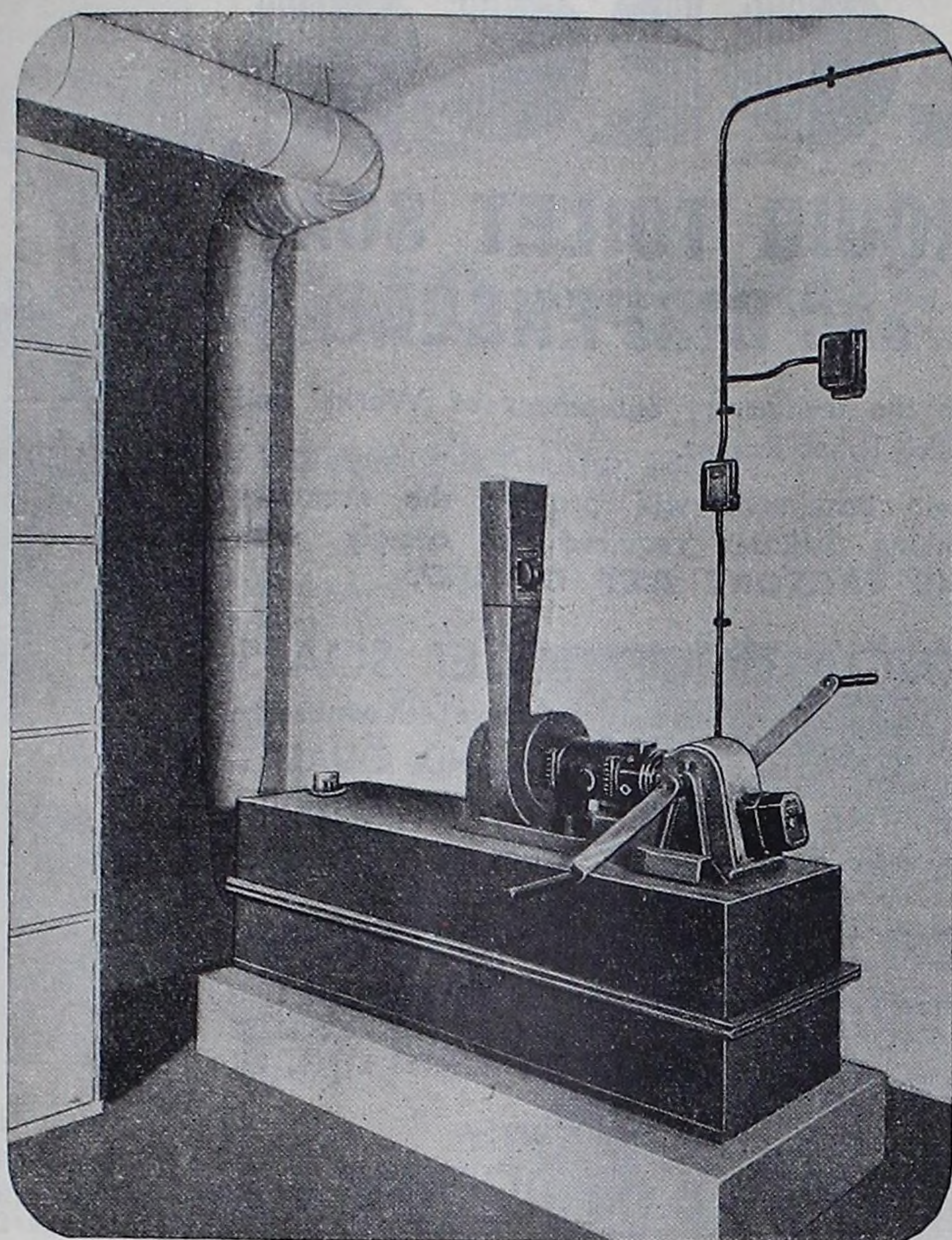
BUILDING



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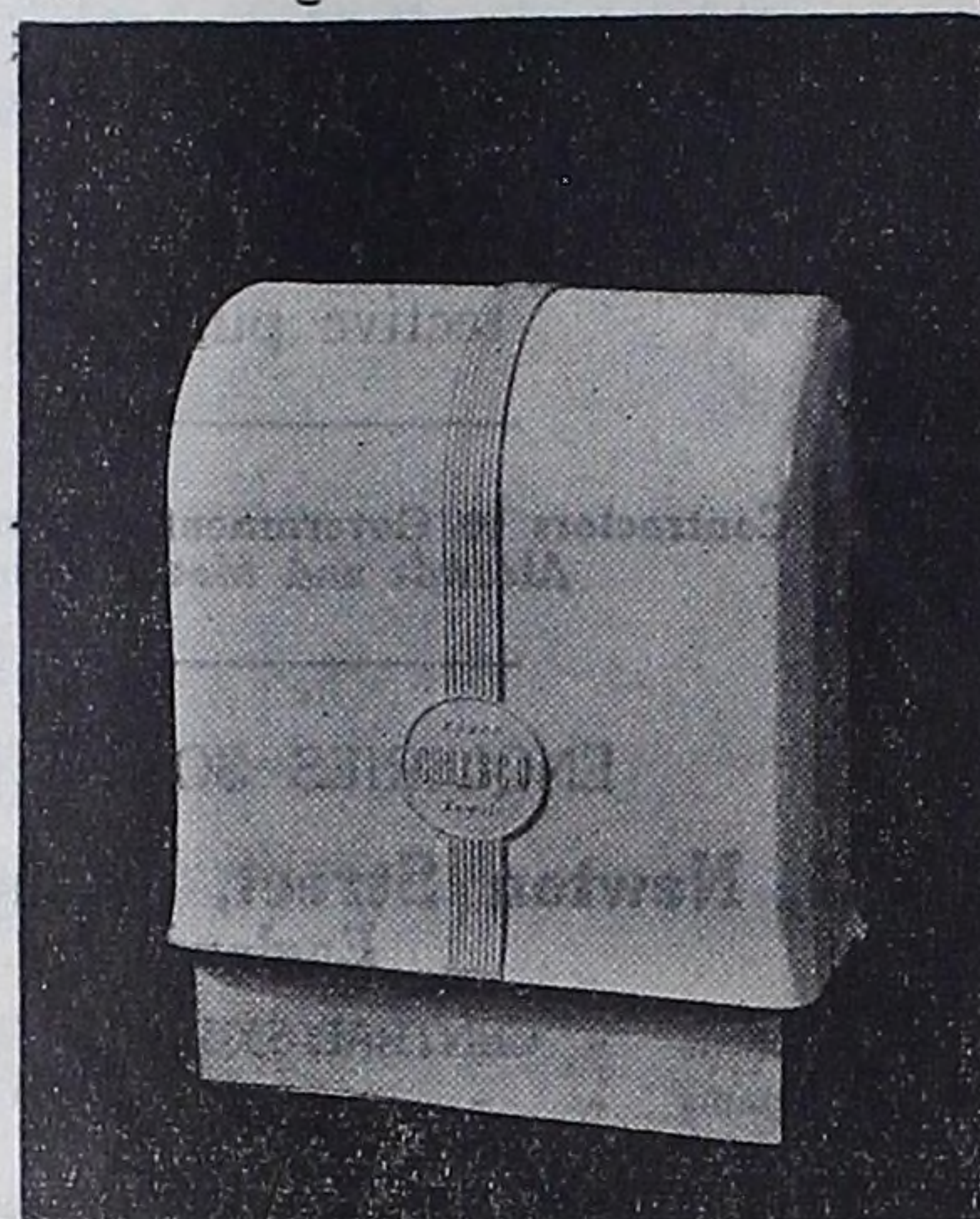
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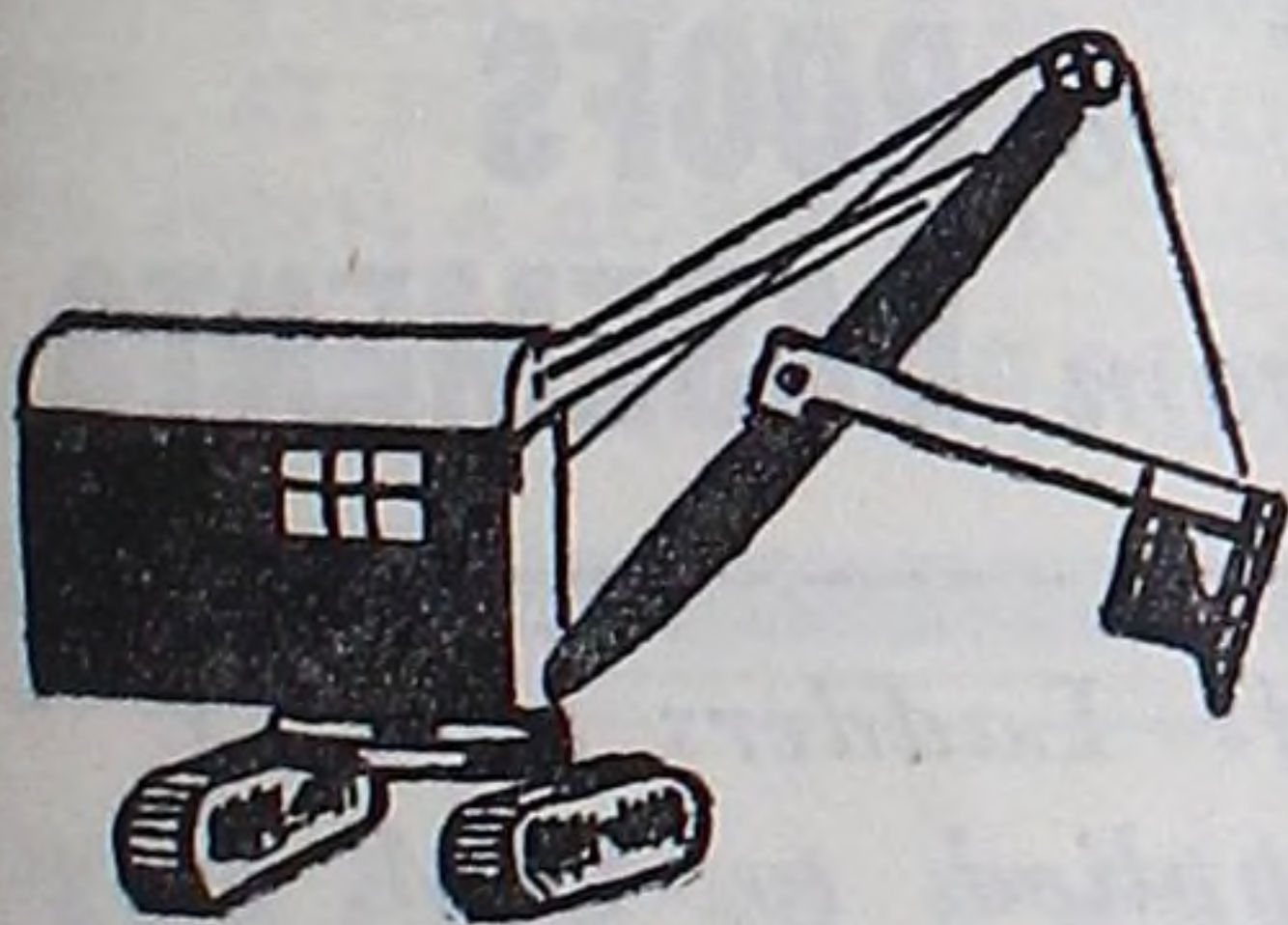
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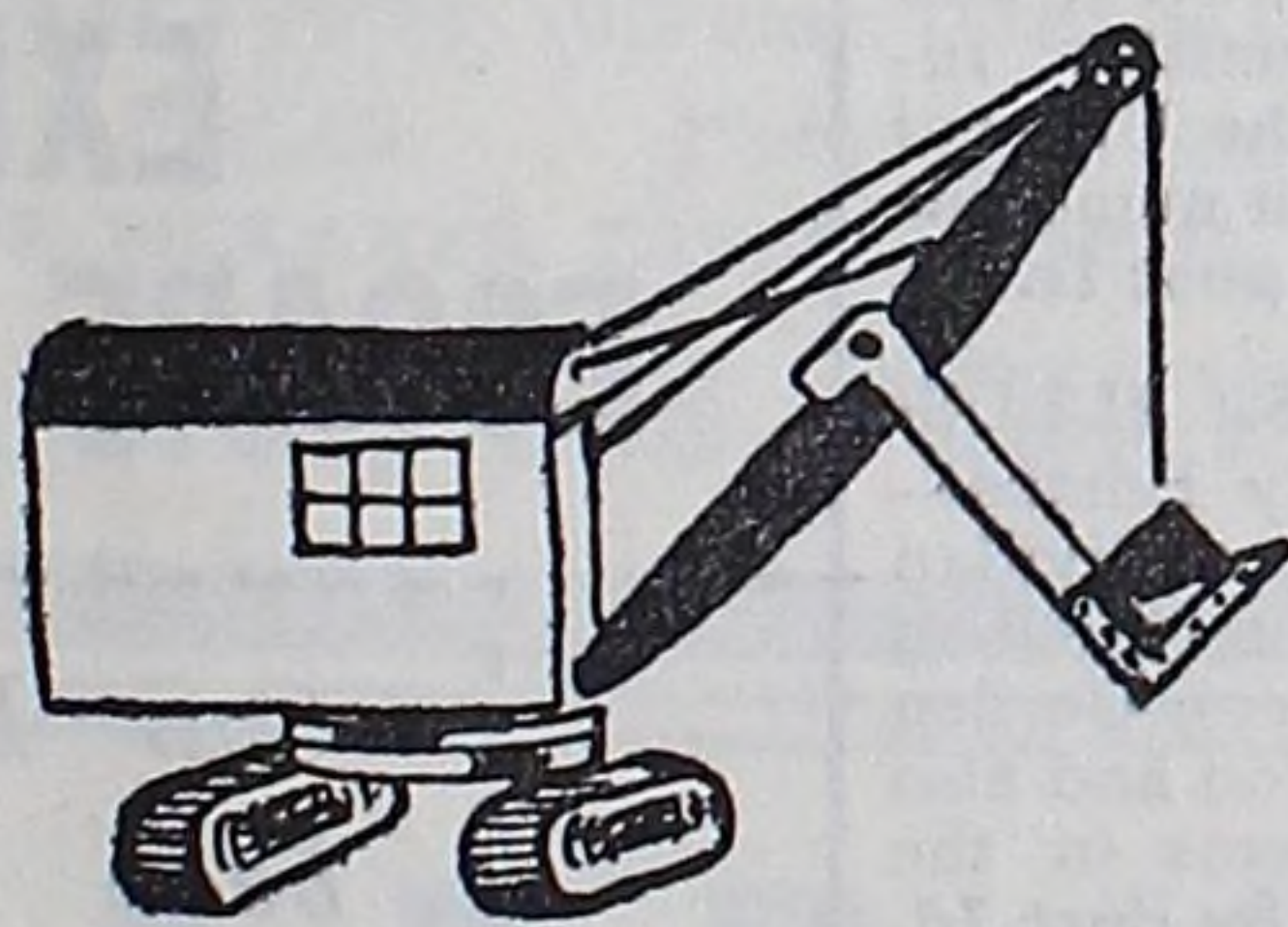
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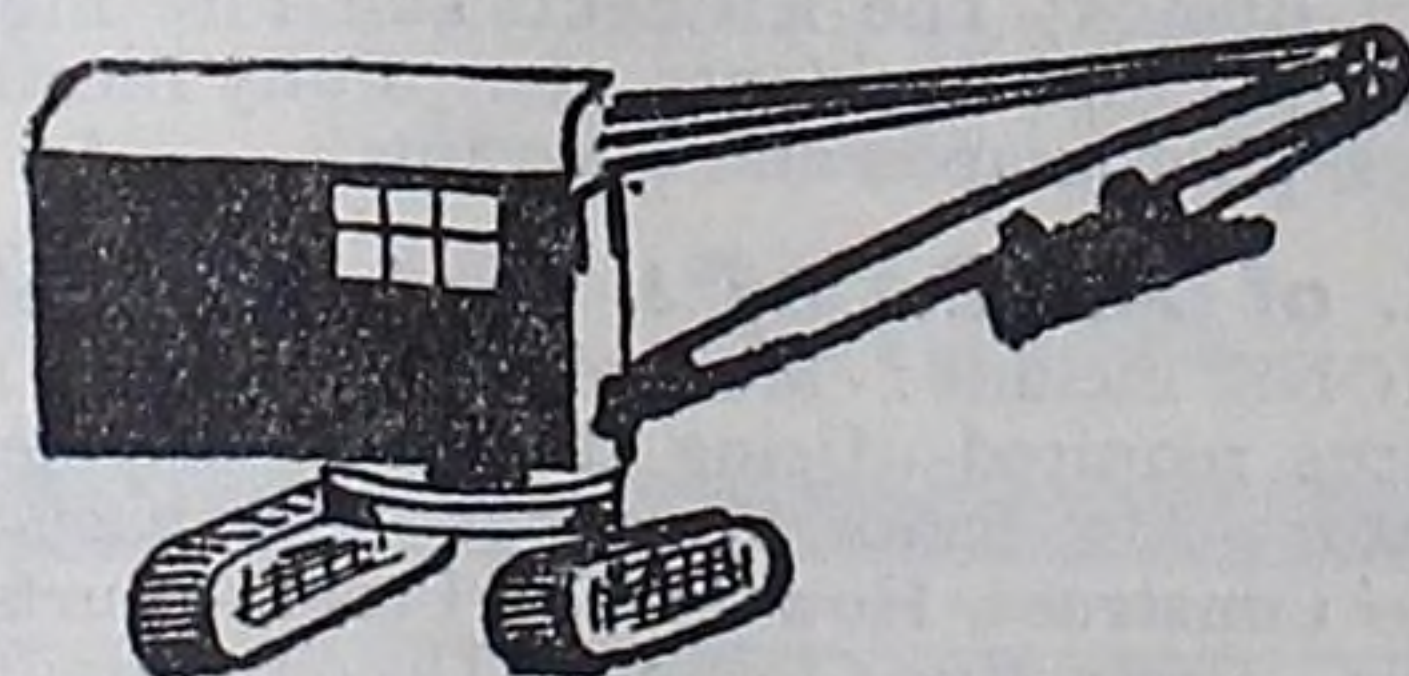
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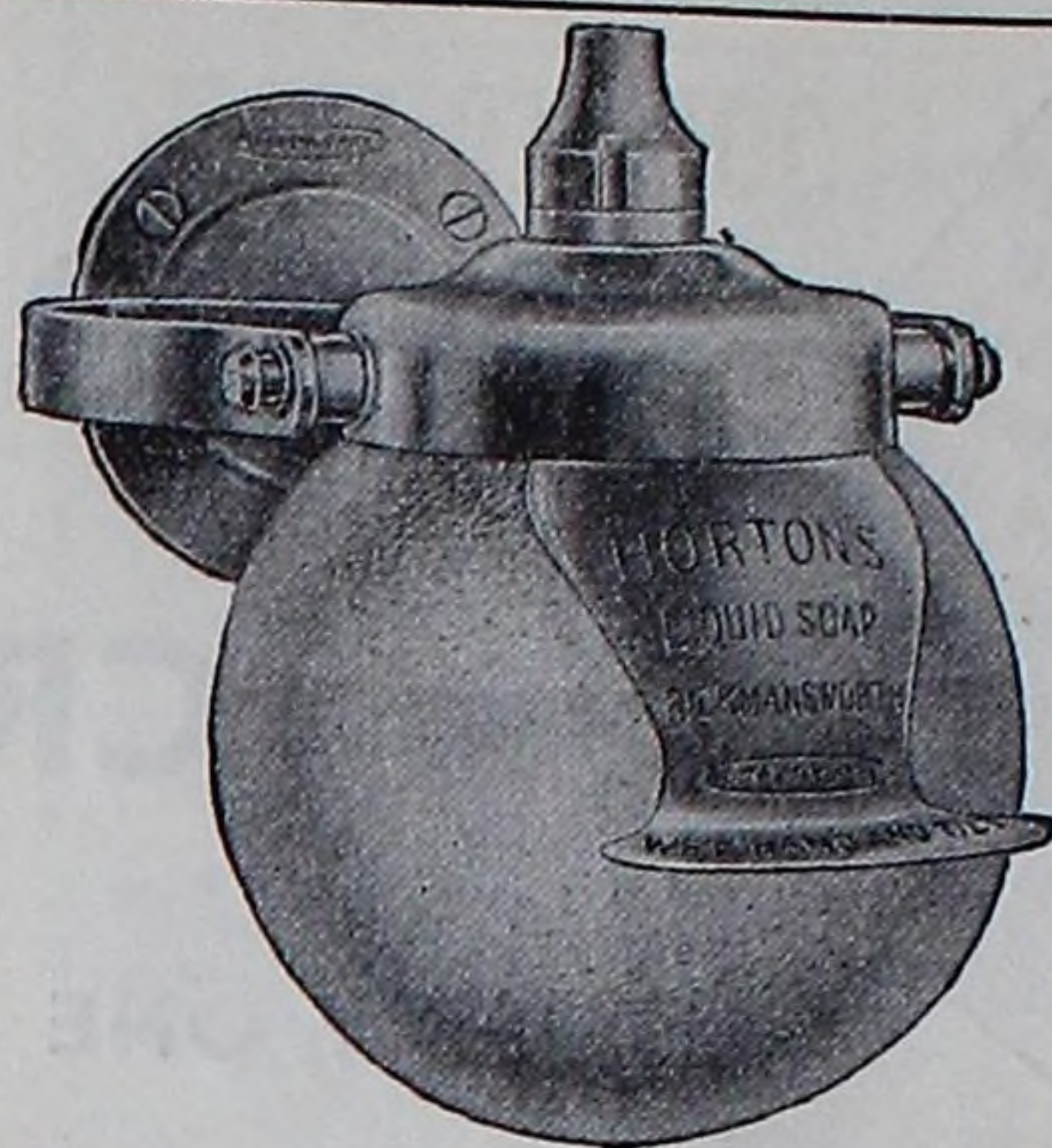
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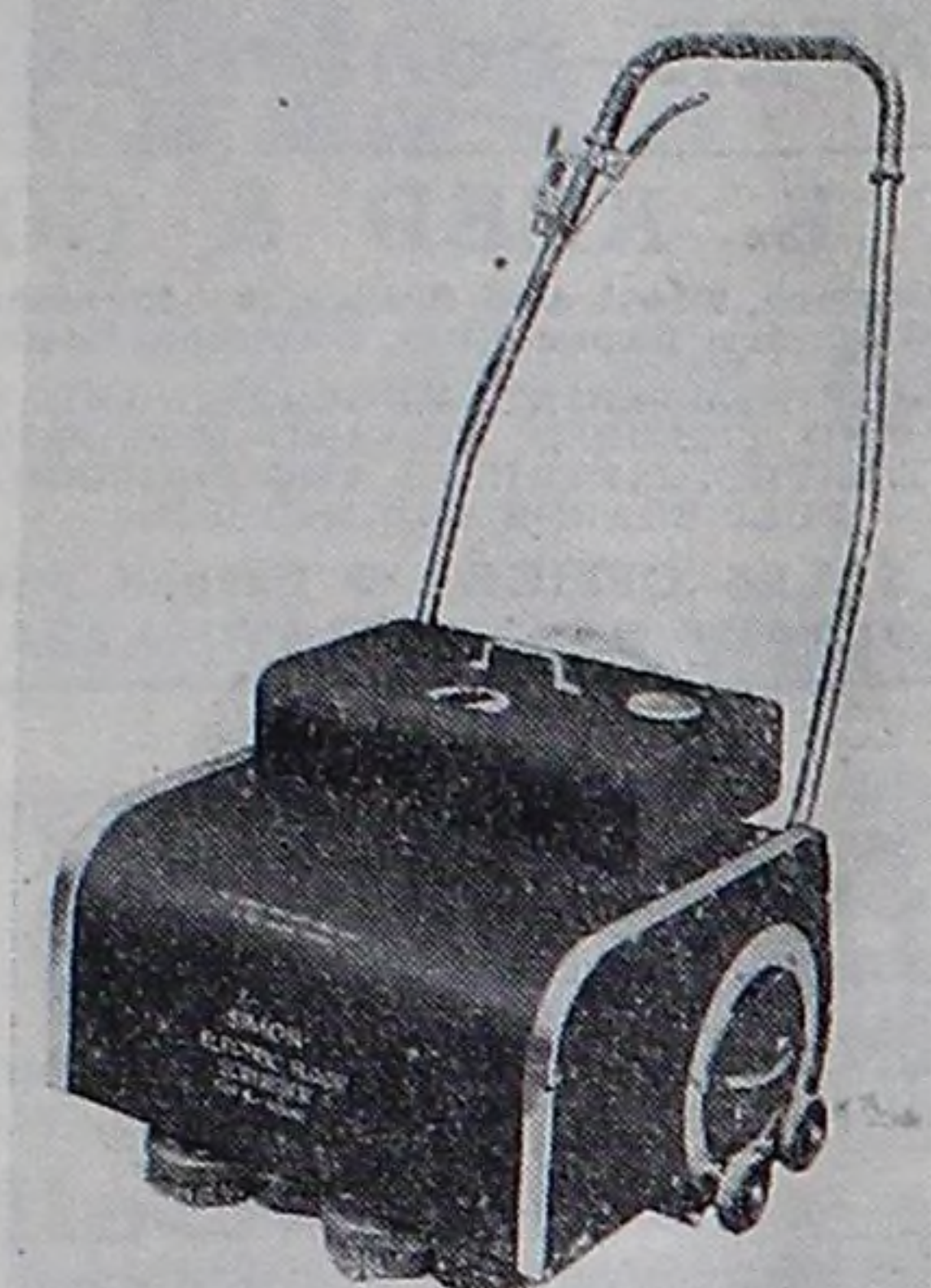
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